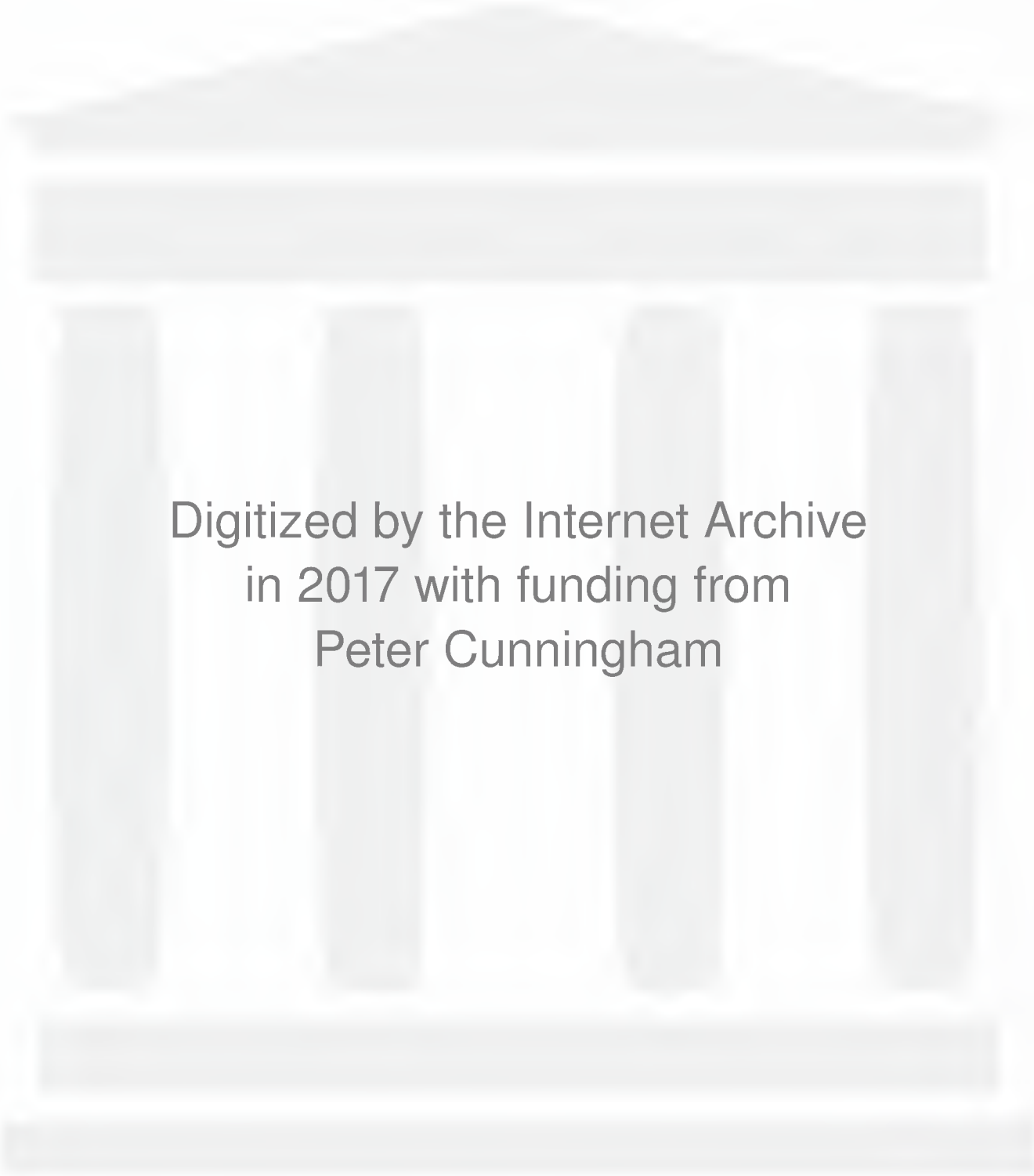




INPUT®

FEDERAL IT MARKET PROGRAM



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Research Bulletin

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. IV, No. 1

February 1995

GAO Supports IT's Role in the BPR Process

The General Accounting Office receives its program direction from the U.S. Congress. GAO's primary program, at the request of committees and subcommittees, is to audit the performance of the Executive branch agencies. The auditing schedule is dictated on a case-by-case basis, but the GAO conducts a minor portion of its audits and occasional consulting for agencies by its own direction.

Organizationally, in order to avoid conflicts of interest, GAO auditors do not interact with internal staff that perform consultation with outside agencies.

GAO Monitors BPR in Executive Agencies

As the Administration moves into the second year of National Performance Review, Vice President Gore is following up with the White House directive to departments to document how they will transform themselves to increase performance at lower cost. The NPR has received attention from the GAO from the very beginning. It has been a strong advocate for the use of information technology to enable improved performance. However, it has also cautioned agencies against using IT merely to run existing programs faster. Much of the background research for Senator Cohen's

report, "Computer Chaos," was taken from GAO audits.

GAO expects that agency processes must be reengineered. Reengineering is not limited to implementing new products.

How Can BPR Work?

GAO believes that evidence of successful process reengineering is seen by comparing reengineering costs to the agency's "bottom line;" i.e., were operating costs reduced and was service measurably improved? The report, "Executive Guide: Improving Mission Performance Through Strategic Information Management and Technology—Learning From Leading Organizations" (GAO/AIMD-94-115, May 1994) was produced at the request of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs to describe various techniques that can be used to help agencies solve information management problems. Process rather than systems must be the target of reengineering. In this report, GAO lays out three specific actions necessary.

- Define new organizational goals
- Understand underlying assumptions and premises for work performance
- Systematically redesign the work process

The following key NPR objective should be added to this list. INPUT believes this is a critical element, and one that most agencies are ill equipped to do.

- Develop performance metrics to support evaluation of new processes

In another report, dated January 6, 1995, to Senator Roth, current Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs, GAO discusses a number of false starts by federal agencies in applying information technology to accomplish business process reengineering. These agency efforts are discussed.

- USDA's Info Share initiative
- Veterans Benefits Administration's Claims Process
- Social Security Administration's Disability Claims Process
- Department of Defense Corporate Information Management
- IRS Tax System Modernization
- Nationwide Implementation of Electronic Benefits Transfer

Each of these major government programs has experienced serious performance defects. While they are characterized by GAO as faulty process reengineering efforts, in truth, each one began prior to the Clinton Administration and should not be described as attempts designed to reengineer as part of National Performance Review. They are candidates for business process improvement.

GAO as Process Reengineering Partner

GAO has made itself available to consult to federal agencies in supporting process reengineering. This support is not mainstream audit activity, but the experience

GAO has gained over the past several years in auditing major programs gives it the basis for sharing lessons learned. GAO has also examined process reengineering successes and failures in commercial enterprises. These experiences and lessons learned are also available through GAO to federal agency strategic planners.

Major Issues Must Be Addressed for Successful Implementation

A CIO is needed.

It has long been held that business process reengineering calls for strong endorsement and active support by top management. The U.S. Senate is taking up the issue of the Chief Information Officer in new legislation. CIO is currently moribund outside the only legal position, that held by the Internal Revenue Service. (The only other CIO position congressionally created was at the Department of Veterans Affairs, but it no longer exists.) The recent action taken at the Department of Commerce to abolish the senior Information Resource Manager and his entire office signals a move in the opposite direction. In other agencies, the proposed CIO function is performed by the Chief Financial Officer or by a senior management official usually untrained and inexperienced in information processing requirements and systems.

Mandatory use has had mixed success.

GAO has not published a position on the exercise of mandatory use in the federal government. Some agencies administer contracts as mandatory use to gain full value from the contract. The FTS 2000 contract has survived, and is arguably successful for this reason. Other mandatory contracts have limited the ability of agency programs to benefit from support that is focused specifically to their requirements. Commodity-based solutions are compromises in favor of immediate cost savings rather than of life cycle program operating costs. Mandatory use may have limited success in a

reengineered process, except to deliver commodity products.

Are IT budgets at risk in a reengineering environment?

Speculation is wide-spread that with the interest in information technology as an enabler of process reengineering on the part of the Administration and the Congress, IT spending will not be cut back. The criteria for determining what constitutes IT spending should be understood. There never was a real "IT budget." Agencies collected data on total spending for information technology to summarize for analysis by Office of Management and Budget in OMB's preparation of the President's annual budget. This collection of spending data became known as the "IT budget." It did not include dollars that would be made available for information technology in embedded systems, command and control, intelligence operations, or in programs that received special appropriations from the Congress. Total IT spending, therefore, was much greater than publicly reported by most publications and market research firms. It is this larger collection of dollars that must be examined to determine whether the market is growing, and if so, by how much.

Initially, IT spending should appear to be holding up well, given the budget cutting orientation of both the Administration and the Congress. However, new pressures are being applied to federal agencies to make them more accountable for spending. Performance metrics, past performance, services contract performance are included in measures that agencies must now use in assuring improved performance at lower cost. To the extent that agencies can show the required improvements, budget levels will be held. Those agencies not able to demonstrate performance gains will probably face reduced spending levels.

Since agencies don't appear to possess skill levels to develop performance metrics, or to be

able to examine processes for reengineering, attention will be turned to the commercial sector. Service companies that can provide the necessary skills (not merely tools) will be in demand. The marketplace is still searching for this capability.

Security remains an unanswered requirement.

Security is rarely the final product of any program. In most cases it is considered as an afterthought—after funds have already been identified for the technologies to be employed in the solution. Security as a cost item does not help reduce costs, even though it supports improved performance. If cost savings remain the driving force in process reengineering, security will be left behind.

GAO Publications

- Re-engineering: Opportunities to Improve, GAO/AIMD-95-67R, January 6, 1995.
- Management Reform: Implementation of the National Performance Review's Recommendations, GAO/OCG-95-1, December 1994.
- Social Security Administration: Risks Associated With Information Technology Investment Continue, GAO/AIMD-94-143, September 1994.
- USDA Restructuring: Refocus Info Share Program on Business Processes Rather Than Technology, GAO/AIMD-94-156, August 1994.
- Executive Guide: Improving Mission Performance Through Strategic Information Management and Technology—Learning From Leading Organizations, GAO/AIMD-94-115, May 1994.
- Defense Management: Stronger Support Needed for Corporate Information

management Initiative To Succeed,
GAO/AIMD/NSIAD-94-101, April 1994.

- Social Security Administration: Major Changes in SSA's Business Processes Are Imperative, GAO/T-AIMD-94-106, April 1994.
- Tax System Modernization: Status of Planning and Technical Foundation, GAO/T-AIMD-94-104, March 1994.

- Veterans Benefits: Redirected Modernization Shows Promise, GAO/AIMD-94-26, December 1993.

- Veterans Benefits: Acquisition of Information Resources for Modernization Is Premature, GAO/IMTEC-93-6, November 1992.

- Defense ADP: Corporate Information Management Must Overcome Major Problems, GAO/IMTEC-92-77, September 1992.

This Research Bulletin is issued as part of INPUT's U.S. Federal Information Technology Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this bulletin, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870.

Research Bulletin

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The Demand for Outsourcing Will Increase

Outsourcing is likely to dominate government strategies for accomplishing mission over the next five years. This change in direction results from two major concerns. First, the government is not getting the necessary effectiveness levels in programs supported by only in-house staff, and second, the government is finally taking action to limit its in-house programs to only those that are really "government."

Outsource contracting can occur in one of three different modes, as shown in Exhibit 1. Contracting for products and services is by far the most common form of outsourcing today in the U.S. government market. The Federal Acquisition Regulations address the requirement for government contracting. Contracting out for program support is frequently referred to as Government Owned-Contractor Operated (GOCO) facility management or Contractor Owned-Contractor Operated (COCO) facility management. The third mode, contracting out programs, is receiving renewed attention.

Exhibit 1

Outsourcing Contracting Modes

- Contracting for products and services
- Contracting for program support
- Contracting out programs

Contracting for Products and Services

The size of the fiscal year information technology budget has not yet been set, since agencies are only now releasing their budget numbers to the public. Exhibit 2 shows INPUT's forecast of the budget at \$27.8 billion for fiscal year 1996. This represents a 4.1% increase over the level reported for fiscal year 1995. The portion of the IT budget that will go toward outside contracts for products and services, \$20.6 billion, shows a larger annual increase (5.7%) due to the downsizing of the federal work force and continued pressure to improve performance through information technology.

Exhibit 2

Total IT Budget FY1995 and FY1996 (\$ Billions)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	Growth
Total IT Budget	26.7	27.8	4.1%
Contract Portion of IT Budget	19.5	20.6	5.7%

Source: OMB

Contracting for Program Support

GOCO and COCO systems operation services contracting will continue at a steady rate in fiscal year 1996. The relative sizes of these two outsourcing submodes, as shown in Exhibit 3, indicates a continued preference for government ownership of the facilities that support its programs, notwithstanding large COCO requirements such as the Federal Aviation Administration's CORN outsourcing contract.

Exhibit 3

GOCO and COCO Outsourcing Segments (\$ Billions)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	Growth
Government Owned (GOCO)	1.606	1.633	1.7%
Contractor Owned (COCO)	0.385	0.385	0.2%

Source: INPUT

The number of outsourcing contracts in this mode are expected to remain approximately the same, but the contract delivery period will decrease under pressures from the Administration to control long term spending and to improve contract performance.

Contracting out Programs

Of the three program outsourcing modes shown in Exhibit 4, the trend toward outsourcing entire programs will show the government's greatest inclination toward improving performance. The Departments of Energy and Education have led other cabinet-level agencies in the use of program or application outsourcing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is increasing its use of program outsourcing. In this submode, not only service support, but management of the application itself, is transferred to the contractor. Outsource contractors may subcontract for support services, but are held responsible to the agency for overall program performance.

Exhibit 4

Program Outsourcing Modes

- Agency-level program outsourcing
- Delegation of program responsibility to state and local governments
- Creation of government-owned corporations

During the Reagan administration, the federal government developed "federalism." Large blocks of operating grants were passed through to state and local governments to administer programs. The concept was not new, but implementation reached new levels of government "outsourcing." Under the Clinton administration, and with increasing support from the Congress, interest in federalism is renewed. Virtually every agency has programs that can be administered at local levels, and more and more "block grants" are being defined for local implementation from federal funding.

One of the issues before the Administration today is the problem of performance

accountability. The Office of Management and Budget (Office of Federal Procurement Policy) and the General Services Administration have set targets of improved contract performance. Performance gains are expected of both agency and contractor. The transfer of program implementation to local levels carries an implicit requirement for performance improvement, but no such guidelines on performance accountability have emerged. The Congress is likely to wait until annual block grants expire and renewal is requested before seeking performance accountability. This foolishness could get contractors in deep water if local implementing governments are unable to assure that program goals are met. "Past performance" is being implemented at the federal level, but no such goal oriented program has been developed at local levels for block grant performance.

The U.S. is not the World Leader in Outsourcing

The U.S. federal government might learn something about outsourcing from the government of the United Kingdom. In 1991, the U.K. government published a report, "Competing for Quality." The question addressed by this report was, can the government get better service at lower cost through contracting out? A program of "market testing" ensued whereby government departments were mandated to review the cost of internal operations and examine economic and performance tradeoffs through offers tendered by commercial vendors.

This sounds a lot like the A76 Circular that was issued by the OMB two decades ago. One of the differences between the two programs is that in the U.S., agencies bend over backward to assure that service performance is kept within the government. A cost comparison advantage is provided to assure continued in-house support when contractors offer similar service at the same cost. In the U.K., the

government leans in the opposite direction, namely to freeze the government from competing for outsource opportunities.

One of the reasons for the U.K. preference for outsourcing is its aggressive reduction in federal employee levels. The U.K. civil service (now fewer than 290,000 employees) has been reduced to policy makers and staff necessary to carry out "government" functions. If the U.S. federal government continues its drive toward decreasing its federal work force, and there isn't any indication that this won't continue, the demand for A76 outsourcing will undoubtedly increase. Outsourcing will not be restricted to administrative functions as it was in the 1970s. In the U.K., 80% of all information technology support is intended to be outsourced.

The U.K. government has accomplished another significant transition in improving support to programs. Since the 1991 report, almost 100 government corporations (agencies, in the U.K.) have been established to carry out outsourced government tasks. In the U.S., this would be analogous to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp., or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Each of these organizations receives its charter from the Executive Branch but is subject to external political pressures not easily deflected by the Administration.

Outsourcing May Not Save Money

In the U.K., outsourcing has an inherent reduction in spending for civil service salaries and benefits. Dollars then become available for program outsourcing. As examples of U.K. "market testing" (outsourcing) targets, Exhibit 5 shows planned staff reductions and required outsourcing funding. (Figures are approximations in U.S. dollars.)

Exhibit 5

UK Market Testing Targets

Major Programs	Staff Reductions	Funding (\$millions)
Agriculture	850	67
Customs	2200	85
Defense	12200	517
Education	300	16
Environment	700	93
Social Security	6900	203
Transportation	950	53
Treasury	200	6

Source: UK Govt

The issue against a U.S. federal government performance deficit stems more from demands for effectiveness than from cost savings. Cost savings is waged at the political level. With both the Administration and the Congress focusing on savings through personnel reduction, program performance is likely to be further compromised. Pressures to pass through federal dollars (block grants) for local implementation will continue, but overall spending levels for programs may not decrease. Only the locations of the outsourcing contracts will.

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Research Bulletin

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Systems Integration Grows While it Shrinks

What once was arguably a clearly defined market has today become different things to different people. Traditionally, systems integration (SI) meant the design, development and integration of several different technologies into a functional system. Usually, this meant build from scratch. Hardware, software, communications, engineering design, development, management and support were included as the fundamental elements. INPUT's definition of systems integration is broader than the traditional. In addition to traditional SI, it includes support to systems integration applications.

The forecast of the broader systems integration market (Exhibit 1) shows a higher growth rate (8%) than the overall growth rate of federal IT spending (6%). That alone makes the SI market worth tracking. The largest segment of the SI market continues to be hardware systems, but software products are growing at a faster rate (11% compared to 7%). Much of this software will be commercial products, but a significant portion of the

SI market will continue to require professional services for design and development (9% growth). The relatively rapid growth of the professional services portion also reflects a growing requirement to perform connectivity and interoperability of existing or new commercial products, particularly on local area networks.

Exhibit 1

Systems Integration 5-year Forecast

	FY95	FY99	CAGR
Professional Services	1.3	1.9	9
Hardware Systems	2.2	2.8	7
Software Products	0.3	0.5	11
Other	0.2	0.3	12
Total SI	4.0	5.4	8
Total IT	19.5	25.0	6

Figures in \$ Billions

Source: INPUT

The size of a typical systems integration program also sets it apart from other system development efforts. Systems integration contracts once were the largest, longest life cycle programs in the government. Most were sponsored by the Department of Defense. Today, systems integration has taken on a more generic meaning, running the spectrum from the traditional efforts to develop total system solutions to personal services support for a technology integration effort. These efforts also include indefinite quantity contracts for product delivery with integration services requirements, and they are proportionally distributed across defense and civilian agencies.

Integration Can Apply to Technology or to Systems

Integration itself has come to include the process of plugging hardware and software products together, particularly off-the-shelf components, so that they collectively perform a larger, more distributed application. Integration can appropriately be divided into technology integration and systems integration, but the marketplace still blurs the distinction.

Another transitional characteristic of systems integration is the increasing demand for open, inter connectable hardware and software products. Open technology products themselves are leading contributors to the reduction in requirements for systems integration efforts. Open products are more easily integrated, and requirements for personal services to perform integration are decreased, at least theoretically.

Systems Integration Contracts Vary in Scope

INPUT is currently tracking more than 100 systems integration contract opportunities. (These contracts each represent an anticipated life cycle dollar value greater than \$5 million.) These opportunities span the range of definitions from large systems development to small technology connectivity, from open products to proprietary solutions. Exhibit 2 shows the distribution of these contract opportunities across four cells designating different SI categories.

Exhibit 2

Systems Integration Categories

		SI SOLUTIONS	
SI APPLICATIONS		Open	Proprietary
	Technology	40	38
	Systems	7	44

Source: INPUT

Total contract opportunities: 129

Applications for integrating technologies is by far the more common definition for federal information technology SI programs, representing 60% (78 of 129 opportunities) of all active contract opportunities greater than \$5 million. An even larger percent (64%) represents opportunities that involve proprietary solutions. Agencies appear less inclined to develop SI contracts for large systems specifically with open products, although public statements may indicate otherwise.

Open SI Applications Which Involve Technology Integration

Five of the larger programs in the Open Solutions/Technology Applications are listed in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Open Solutions/Technology Applications

- Common Hardware and Software (CHS) for the Army's Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS).
- The Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) - super integrated global network to connect voice, data, and video.
- The Treasury Communications System - data communications between Treasury, non-Treasury government and commercial locations.
- The U.S. Customs Service - multiple quantities of imaging hardware and software for its field locations.
- Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts commercial off-the-shelf, turn-key integrated library system.

Source: INPUT

Proprietary Applications Which Involve Technology Integration

Many agency programs address technology integration or support to existing, proprietary applications. Exhibit 4 lists five examples of these opportunities. Many of these applications

are limited to the support of systems integration programs.

Exhibit 4

Proprietary Solutions/Technology Applications

- Customs Service facilities management and operations support services at the Springfield, Virginia data center.
- The U.S. Department of State software maintenance, enhancement, integration and documentation of department-wide financial systems.
- The Department of Education computer systems and programming tasks in support of an integrated information technology environment.
- The U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command - integration, operation, maintenance and support of the Command Information Management System.
- Federal Highway Administration's computer systems analysis, programming and systems integration services contract.

Source: INPUT

Open SI Solutions For Full System Applications

The smallest category of systems integration in terms of numbers of opportunities involves open system solutions to full application design and development. Exhibit 5 lists five examples of this category.

Exhibit 5

Open Solutions/Full System Applications

- The DoD-wide CALS initiative to institute a fully integrated network of defense acquisition and logistics systems within DoD and its industrial support structure.
- The Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) - an integrated legal office automation system for DoJ's six litigating organizations.
- USDA's INFO SHARE for planning, acquiring, implementing and managing office automation, hardware, software, telecommunications and data administration for the farm service agencies and rural development offices.
- DoD's new secure messaging system to replace the Automatic Digital Network for worldwide delivery of both classified and unclassified communications.
- The Naval Information Systems Managing Center's Electronic Military Personnel Records System for the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Source: INPUT

Open SI Applications for Full System Applications

The largest category of systems integration opportunities involves special purpose design and development for full system applications. Exhibit 6 lists seven examples of this category of SI opportunities.

Exhibit 6

Open Solutions/Full System Applications

- Veterans Benefits Administration modernization with six technical objectives.
- DEA's IBIS to enforce the border inspection mission for Customs, INS, State and Agriculture.
- The Patent and Trademark Office Automated Trademark System integration of all existing automated trademark systems.
- NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center's spacecraft command, control, and data processing capability.
- The Nuclear Detonation Detection System (NDS) is a ground-based laser system for early orbit and follow-on testing of sensors and satellites.
- The U.S. Customs Service information kiosk to provide travelers with an interactive means of accessing information at ports of entry.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration and Naturalization Service Fingerprint Image Capture Systems.

Source: INPUT

The SI Market Drivers are Strong

Several issues are prominent in directing the course of systems integration efforts. Many of these issues result from technology transitions, but some result from changing performance requirements of the federal government. Exhibit 7 lists some of the more prominent drivers. Prospective vendors should understand the environment of the sponsoring agency to be able to develop a more responsive, competitive bid.

Exhibit 7

SI Market Drivers

- Decentralized processing requires integration
- Design and development because of downsized staff
- Legacy systems are enterprise issues
- Entire applications are being outsourced
- Robust, open technologies permit interoperability

*Source: INPUT***Some Market Inhibitors Can Delay SI Growth**

The SI market is not growing as fast as might be expected from the strength and number of market drivers. What have been inhibitors in the past appear to be still present. Standards and security are two of the main problems in systems integration today. The standards problem results from a lack of leadership; the market is allowed to determine what standards prevail. These tend to reflect a single product or solution rather than general market application. Security remains a potential problem because no organization has been able to invest the necessary resources to solve the problems, and demand has not been established. Although security is implicit in federal agency programs, it is rarely explicitly stated as a requirement, particularly for integration of networks.

In Exhibit 8, the major inhibitors are listed. Standards and security issues lead directly into network management requirements, and then into client server solutions. As client server applications become better tested in the marketplace, the government will seek them more aggressively.

Exhibit 8

SI Market Inhibitors

- Need interoperability standards
- Security remains a critical issue
- Network management unsolved
- Client-server remains a question
- Marketplace solution needed

*Source: INPUT***The World Gets Bigger While It Gets Smaller**

The number of systems integration contracts is growing. The size, on average, is not. In fact, agencies appear to be moving in two different directions so far as systems integration contracts are concerned. Both directions lead to smaller life cycle values. Large contracts are being awarded to multiple vendors. In many cases, at least one small business vendor benefits. This divides the total value of the program. In other cases, the entire integration requirement is being subdivided by scope - for example, hardware technology, communications support, integration services, and ongoing support. This segmentation also reduces the size of a contract.

The benefit of systems integration segmentation is that more companies get to participate in competitions. The deficit is that profit margins will begin to shrink with increasing competition. Usually, smaller companies benefit most because of smaller overhead costs. Many larger integrators are beginning to adjust to the market phenomenon by creating small profit and loss businesses, or seeking partnership with small businesses.

An interesting by-product of more but smaller contract opportunities is that the agency requirements for vendor integration support increases because there are fewer government employees with necessary background and expertise,

but the vendors that have to downsize to remain competitive also risk losing the expertise and flexibility that have been so much in demand by the agencies in the past.

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1995

Federal High Performance Computing - 1995 Update

Introduction

This bulletin is intended as an update to INPUT's report, "Federal High Performance Computing 1994-1999," published in December 1994. INPUT recently attended the 1995 High Performance Computing & Communications (HPCC) Conference. The purpose of the conference was to emphasize communications among manufacturers, users, academia, and government agencies. This bulletin briefly summarizes HPCC program accomplishments and issues, a recently completed study that answers congressional concerns and recommendations, and a recap of the High Performance Modernization Program at the Department of Defense, one of the more active agencies in the HPCC Program. Copies of materials received at the conference are available at INPUT's library in Vienna, Virginia.

Summary

The HPCC Program is generally well thought of by the new Congress, the Clinton Administration, academia and by industry, who believe that the long term investment in Research and Development (R&D) in high performance information technology has paid off, and has been crucial to United States

information technology (IT) and its economic leadership in the world. Most of the federal government's overall computer R&D funding resides in the HPCC budget.

While the HPCC program is not specifically mentioned in the Contract with America, it is assumed that the HPCC budget may be adjusted on an agency-by-agency basis as some unpopular applications are terminated. There is general agreement between the Clinton Administration and the new congressional leadership to continue the program. There is, however, a recommendation to stop government R&D funding of computer manufacturers for hardware development. They will continue funding industry-university teams for hardware architecture research and software, algorithm and application development.

High performance computing hardware technology continues to advance on schedule toward a one teraflop capability by 1998. Software, algorithm and application development continue to lag. There currently may be more technological capability than the community knows how to use. Massively parallel processing can make software and application development more difficult, but will eventually allow for the development of

more highly data-intensive applications with much greater computational capability. The government is actively encouraging industry and university participation in the program.

HPCC Program Accomplishments

Some interesting technology trends and program accomplishments were presented at the HPCC conference. According to the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, the HPCC program has:

- made parallel computing widely accepted as a practical route to achieving high performance computing
- demonstrated the feasibility of parallel databases; initiated deployment of these databases
- drove progress on challenges such as cosmology, molecular biology, chemistry and materials sciences
- developed new computational means in earth sciences, medicine and engineering
- demonstrated gigabit network testbeds and advanced network backbones of Internet to keep up with the yearly doubling of the network
- organized transition of the Internet backbone to the private sector, and
- created Mosaic Browser for the World Wide Web which increases access to the Internet.

According to Dr. Larry Smarr, director of the National Science Foundation's (NSF) National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA), there have been huge improvements in high performance computing over the last ten years: speed has increased over 150 fold, memory sizes have increased over 700 fold, and parallelism has increased over 80 fold. "Considering algorithm improvements,

researchers are now able to study phenomena 1000 times more complex." Many new HPCC applications will be discussed in the soon-to-be-republished document, "HPCC: Technology for the National Information Infrastructure," available from the HPCC National Coordinating Office (NCO) at (301) 402-4100.

Issues

There are numerous concerns involved in any project as large and complex as the HPCC program. These are well recognized by the HPCC National Coordinating Office (NCO) and the agencies and are being addressed in strategic planning and implementation plans. Many of the issues will be handled as a result of the recommendations forwarded by the "Evolving HPCC Study," conducted by the National Research Council's Computer Science and Telecommunications Board.

A primary concern, of course, is the status of the HPCC budget in Congress. R&D budgets need to be planned many years into the future. Typically, it takes five to ten years for R&D efforts to emerge into the marketplace. Companies in the computer industry think in terms of three to five years for technology in development to become a profitable product. The HPCC program needs to know how quickly systems can be made operational in order to show Congress that an R&D activity is either contributing directly to an agency's critical mission, or meeting some crucial societal problem. The program needs more rapid systems development; the next 100 days in the new political environment in Congress should tell which HPCC agency applications will remain funded and at what level.

The balance of private versus public investments in HPCC continues to be a concern. The government is increasing efforts to work closely with vendors and academia to encourage additional participation. The HPCC program needs teams to develop software, national (information intensive) and

grand (computational intensive) challenge application systems software and the ability to incorporate third party code. The HPCC Advisory Committee will ensure that coordination efforts are stepped up.

Some members of the HPCC program believe that in the effort to attain the goal of one teraflop supercomputing by the year 1998, some vendors will drop out of the race. They believe that the market will be unforgiving to vendors who do not understand the concept of "metacomputing," that is, the systems integration of multiple computers to do a single function for a user.

It is difficult to predict the success and societal impact of many of the applications being developed under the HPCC umbrella. We will see increased emphasis on quickly bringing up new applications that are acceptable to Congress, and on the education of new people, policy makers, organizations and new users.

The extremely rapid acceptance and growth of the Internet has caused some participants to predict the "meltdown" of the network before the year 2000—a difficult prediction at this time because of activities underway to privatize the network. Success of Internet and the World Wide Web depends on the speed of users' computers, the speed and capacity of servers, and on the bandwidths provided by the telecommunications companies. World Wide Web servers are needed to link all HPCC participating sites. Security is being addressed in the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Security Plan.

HPCC: Status of a Major Initiative

An April, 1995 study by the Computer Sciences and Telecommunications Board, National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences, addresses congressional queries on the status of the HPCC program. Results of the study are published in a document entitled, "Evolving the HPCC to

support the nation's Information Infrastructure." This document can be obtained from the National Academy Press by calling (800) 624-6242 or by ordering it via the Internet: AMERCHAN@NAS.EDU. The report itself can be accessed on the Internet as follows:

FTP.NAS.EDU
GOPHER.NAS.EDU
HTTP://WWW.NAS.EDU

Congress has questioned the HPCC program's basic underlying rationales, including the balance between various elements of the program, the effectiveness of obtaining input from the industry and users, the management and coordination of the program acquisitions and other federal support of HPCC, and the likelihood of achieving success in the program.

Study Results

The study found that most of the funding for computing research is found under the HPCC program and that any challenge to or question of continued funding would be a catastrophic loss to U.S. information technological leadership. The study also states that government funding should be used on technological development that pushes the limits of high performance computing. Projects should be chosen only if they address agency mission accomplishment and/or societal problems.

Specifically, the study found that the HPCC program goals and direction have proved highly productive and should not be stopped. HPCC has advanced U.S. information technology leadership, which has become critical to the U.S. economy. The balance of efforts between the private and public sector is appropriate, but government funded research in computer hardware should be done by universities. Hardware architecture, software and algorithm research can be shared among

teams of private industry, academia and government.

Study Recommendations

The board has recommended to Congress to continue support of research and development in information technology and the HPCC program, especially maintaining the emphasis on the National Information Infrastructure (NII). It recommended continuing a strong experimental research program on software and algorithm development for parallel computing machines, but to stop funding commercial research by computer vendors on hardware. The board supports industry-university collaborations in computer architecture and application software research. The teraflop computer should be treated as a research direction, and the government should increase the HPCC focus on communication and network research. The program should develop a research program to build very large, reliable, high performance, distributed information systems, and ensure that HPCC focuses on National Challenge applications that contribute to the development of NII technologies. Grand Challenge applications should be funded when they contribute to the development of new HPCC hardware or software.

The board also recommended continued funding for the NSF supercomputer centers, but access to maturing architectures at the centers by application scientists should be gradually withdrawn from funding.

The study recommends the appointment of a congressionally mandated advisory committee consisting of industry/academia/government personnel, and that the HPCC National Coordinating Office be strengthened by a full-time director. These steps have begun to be implemented with the appointment of John Toole (formerly of ARPA) to be the new, full-time director of the NCO.

Finally, the board recommends that computer purchases be based only on each agency's mission needs and that the acquisition decisions be made at the lowest practical level.

HPCC Strategic Plan and Funding

According to John Toole, director of the HPCC National Coordination Office, the vision of the Clinton Administration is for the "acceleration of the evolution of existing technology and innovation that will enable universal, accessible, affordable application of information technology to ensure America's economic and national security in the 21st Century." The Committee on Information and Communication (CIC) under the president's National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) has completed a draft strategic plan which has as primary focus areas: global-scale information infrastructure technologies, high performance/scalable systems, high confidence systems, virtual environments, user centered interfaces and tools, human resources and education.

This strategic plan and the newly republished "HPCC: Technology for the National Information Infrastructure" document can be obtained at the NCO by calling (301) 402-4100.

HPCC Budget

HPCC budget cuts can be expected on an agency-by-agency basis, depending on certain applications' popularity in Congress. Numerous HPCC applications are well thought of, such as weather and climate predictions, design, manufacturing, visualization and medical research. Department of Defense applications, discussed below, remain a high funding priority.

Exhibit1

HPCC Budget

Agency	FY 1996 Request (\$Millions)
ARPA	363
NSF	314
DOE	114
NASA	131
NIH	78
NSA	40
NIST	34
NOAA	16
EPA	12
ED	17
VA	24

*Source: HPCC NCO***DoD High Performance Computing Modernization Plan (HPCMP)**

The Department of Defense is actively proceeding on its modernization plan across the military departments. Laboratories, agencies, Congress and the GAO support the program. The acquisitions are proceeding on schedule.

The DoD is basing all procurements on agency mission needs. The department differs from the other HPCC agencies due to its wide range of very complex applications, such as signal and image processing, computational fluid dynamics, forces modeling/simulation on C4I, environmental quality modeling and simulation, computational electronics and nanoelectronics. The department is also building a common library of scalable application software.

High performance software tools and programming are weak and immature. The basic technology in DoD is good, but more work is needed in design, test and evaluation activities. The existing systems meet 22% of DoD user requirements for approximately 3,000 users across 50 laboratories.

DoD plans to spend \$60 million for distributed centers in 1995–1996. This involves highly classified real-time and near real-time applications, including distributed data storage and visualization technologies.

The DoD Modernization Program includes two major acquisitions: the Major Shared Resource Centers (MSRC) procurement is currently underway and the Defense Research & Engineering Network (DREN) draft RFP will be released shortly. DRN will build up the network from 50 labs and agencies currently more than 150 locations in a high performance environment. The funding is a mix of R&D and procurement dollars:

Exhibit 2

R&D Procurement Expenditures

Year	Funding (\$Millions)
1995	154
1996	198
1997	232
1998	204
1999	309
2000	322
2001	335

Source: DoD HPCC Modernization Program

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Research Bulletin

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. IV, No. 6

1995

Procurement Reform Continues

Just when you thought the Congress had finished reforming the federal acquisition process, new intensity entered to push the issue further. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA) has been followed by major proposals for continued reform from both the Administration and the Congress. The ink wasn't yet dry on FASA before the newly elected Congress renewed its thrust to reduce the cost of acquiring products and services and assuring improved and efficient productivity—again through procurement reform. It is very likely that one major piece of reform legislation will be signed into law during the current congressional session.

H.R. 1388; S. 669 Sets the Stage for Reform in 1995

But the Congress was not alone in pursuing procurement reform. The Administration had already laid out draft measures to improve acquisition further than the small purchase focus of FASA. The Federal Acquisition Improvement Act of 1995 was introduced as H.R. 1388; S. 669. Its key elements are listed in Exhibit 1. Each is discussed below.

Exhibit 1

Provisions of H.R. 1388; S. 669

- Agency-level Protests
- Offeror Statements to Not Protest
- Protests in Federal Courts
- Protests of FACNET Procurements
- Payment of Costs for Frivolous Protests
- Suspension of Procurement
- Scope of Review

Agency-level Protests

While the Office of Management and Budget may not be motivated to abolish the General Services Administration's Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA), it was made clear that two distinctly different bodies were superfluous and the GAO's scope of review was preferred. Nevertheless, the more the purchasing agency could do to address protest issues within its own domain, the fewer board hearings that would be required. Savings in both time and costs are expected. Further, GSBCA or GAO protest costs could be avoided if the protestor had brought its argument before the agency's protest forum.

Offeror Statements to Not Protest

Offerors were encouraged to state that they would refrain from protesting at any forum. This risky maneuver did not introduce a procedure that did not already exist. However, such offerors would be at a disadvantage to offerors that did not agree to refrain from protesting an agency action.

Protests in Federal Courts

The legislation attempted to limit the jurisdiction of the Federal District Courts from handling bid protests.

Protests of FACNET Procurements

In order to build on the simplified acquisition threshold provision of FASA, this new legislation would increase the simplified acquisition threshold to \$1 million for services, and would make awards under the simplified acquisition threshold unprotestable.

Payment of Costs for Frivolous Protests

Protesters that are found to have brought a protest ruled to be frivolous by the court would be liable for costs incurred by the agency in defending against the protest.

Suspension of Procurement

This provision would eliminate the current suspension authority at GSBICA. The agency can already overcome such suspension if it can establish emergency or significant program performance degradations.

Scope of Review

Both the Congress and the Administration have recommended that the scope of review of any protest be limited to the agency record. This significant change at GSBICA would (1) essentially abolish *de novo* review and (2) remove the possibility for conducting

investigation of the issues presented by the protester through the process of discovery.

The Congress Introduces a New Bill, H.R. 1670, With Improvements Over H.R. 1388

Predicated largely on reports that the existing procurement process was costing the government 18% more for what it buys than it should because of the excessively long time to award the contract, the Congress believes it can do more to improving acquisition. A new bill, Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1995, was introduced. Its significant elements are listed in Exhibit 2 and are discussed below.

Exhibit 2

Provisions of H.R. 1670

- Competition Requirements
- Commercial Acquisition System
- Procurement Integrity
- Government Reliance on the Private Sector
- Pilot Programs
- Streamlining Disputes Resolutions

Competition Requirements

This provision is intended to replace the Competition in Contracting Act provisions for full and open competition to a new standard of "maximum practicable" competition. Essentially, vendors would compete to be placed on a preferred vendor list in order to be eligible for award of any contract to be awarded competitively. The agency reduces the number of eligible competitors to those named to the list.

Commercial Acquisition System

Commercial items obtained by the government would be excluded from government-unique requirements such as the Truth in Negotiations Act (TINA) and cost and

pricing data. Certifications have not proven to be a deterrent to prohibited conduct.

Procurement Integrity

Certain provisions of the Procurement Integrity Act dealing with unauthorized disclosure and receipt of procurement sensitive information would be replaced. It would also remove agency-implemented procedures obviated by the Ethics Reform Act (1989).

Government Reliance on the Private Sector

This provision codifies the government "outsourcing" circular (A-76). It emphasizes the government's need for commercial services.

Pilot Programs

The government will be more able to conduct pilots to test innovative procurement procedures, essentially obtaining waivers from existing laws and policies.

Streamlining Dispute Resolutions

Under this bill, a new administrative mechanism would be set up consolidating dispute resolution actions of the GAO and GSBCA into a single protest forum not part of any existing agency.

H.R. 1670 Has Many Appealing Aspects of Procurement Reform

The industry has long claimed that the government should be contracting the same way it does. This legislation brings the two processes closer together. Vendors should not resist this aspect of the legislation. However, the issue of establishing the initial competition to build the certified vendors list has not been defined, and the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) must be

carefully crafted to define the process as well as (1) to clarify how companies can appeal the initial competition, (2) to clarify how companies can dispute the removal from the list, and (3) to permit small companies to attain list status.

With the magnitude of the government's downsizing and streamlining programs and organizational structure, the reliance on the private sector for services and support increases dramatically. The provisions of a codified A-76 are necessary, if for no other reason than to improve the process by which the government decides to outsource.

Answers to questions directed toward outcomes are not easily obtained. Massive changes in process create confusion and tend to be chaotic. The government should be given every opportunity to advance itself at a controlled pace, namely through pilot processes. Every controllable effort should be granted the agencies to design and conduct pilot processes, especially when industry is partnering with them. Evaluation of these pilots becomes critical, and history is cluttered with good intended pilots that cannot be moved to larger applications due to inappropriate evaluation.

The new administrative mechanism, referred to as the United States Board of Contract Appeals (USBCA), is an effective compromise over either the GAO or the GSBCA. The use of alternative dispute resolution services will be emphasized and encouraged. This should cut down on unnecessary traffic at the Board. The scope of the Board should not be limited to "agency record." The bill allows "discovery," the consideration of "... all evidence that is relevant to the decision under protest." This should both limit information that would be considered and still permit relevant information to be presented. It does not support *de novo* investigations.

The threshold for any protest is \$1 million. Any protest of a contract for less than this amount would be considered under simplified rules of procedure.

This is workable legislation and support should be active. However, some refinement remains.

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Research Bulletin

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Vol. IV, No. 8

July 1995

Federal Information Technology Reform Act of 1995

On June 20, 1995 Senator William S. Cohen (R-ME) introduced proposed legislation that is intended to provide reform to the way the government acquires and uses computers and information technology.

Last October, Senator Cohen issued a report entitled *Computer Chaos: Billions Wasted Buying Federal Computer Systems*. This legislation is a follow-on to that report. *Computer Chaos* highlighted the need for major procurement and management reform. The report alleged the government had done a poor job of buying IT systems which have cost the taxpayers billions of dollars. Most of the problems stem from inadequate planning and a procurement process that dates back to the 1960s. This bill is designed to correct the inadequacies uncovered by the *Computer Chaos* report.

According to Senator Cohen, "the Act places focus on the management of information technology as well as the processes supported by that technology, rather than simply on the procedures and processes used to acquire information technology." What differentiates Senator Cohen's bill from other suggested changes to the system is its focus on management issues and not merely the procedures.

A summary of the major points of the Cohen Bill (S.946):

Brooks Act

Repeal the Brooks Act and provide the heads of executive agencies with direct authority to procure information technology. This authority is subject to the direction and control of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Senator Cohen contends that the Brooks Act focuses more on the process of buying computers than measuring results. Repealing the Brooks Act will also abolish the General Services Board of Contract Appeals that hears contractor bid protests. Senator Cohen is in favor of a simpler, less costly, bid protest process.

Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Assignment of responsibility for the efficient use and acquisition of information resources by the executive agencies to the Director of OMB. The Director will be responsible for maximizing the productivity, efficiency and effectiveness of information resources in the government, and for establishing policies and guidelines related to improving the performance of information resources. The Director will have the authority and

responsibility to terminate any high risk IT program that exceeds its established goals for cost or schedule by 50 percent or does not achieve at least 50 percent of its performance goals.

Chief Information Officer

Establishment of the Chief Information Office of the United States within OMB. The CIO will be appointed by the President, at Executive Level II, with Senate confirmation required. The CIO would be the principal advisor to the Director of OMB on matters of information resources management. The national CIO is required to review all high risk programs before an agency may carry out or proceed with that program.

Each executive agency is required to establish a CIO to ensure the agency mission-related and administrative processes are reviewed and improvement opportunities identified. Agencies will be allowed to procure IT costing less than \$100 million under the guidance of the agency CIO. The national CIO must approve all IT acquisitions over \$100 million.

Federal Information Council

Establishment of a council composed of agency CIOs and others designated by the Director of OMB who shall serve as chairperson. The council will establish strategic direction for the federal information infrastructure, offer information resource management advice and recommendations to the Director, and form a committee of senior managers to review high risk IT programs.

Process for Acquisition

Require the Director, OMB to develop clear, concise information technology acquisition procedures and guidelines. The guidelines would be based on the following cost thresholds: under \$5 million, \$5–\$25 million, \$25–\$100 million and \$100 million or greater.

Procurements of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) IT would be exempt from all procurement laws except those which require full and open competition.

Special Funding Accounts

Establish an IT fund with two separate accounts in the Treasury: the Innovation Loan Account and the Common Use Account. Funds contained in the Innovation Loan Account would be available as loans to agencies which have identified an innovative IT solution to an agency problem. Loans are to be repaid by the agency by reimbursing the account with 50 percent of the annual savings achieved by the program funded by loans. The account will initially be funded by transferring five percent of each agency's IT budget to the account for each of five fiscal years beginning in FY96.

The second fund, the Common Use Fund, will be used for programs determined by the Director of the OMB that provide innovative solutions for reorganizing processes, support interoperability among two or more agencies, or improves service to the public. Initial funding will be the transfer of unobligated funds held in the existing GSA IT Fund and in the future by fees assessed to users of the common IT service or program.

Business Process Reengineering

Require the head of each executive agency to certify that mission-related and/or administrative process(es) have been reviewed and revised (reengineered) before funds may be expended to acquire an IT program that supports those process(es).

Pilot Programs

Authorize national CIO to conduct five pilot programs, in four separate categories, with multiple contract awards within each of the categories. These pilots are designed to

evaluate alternative approaches for acquiring and implementing IT programs:

Share-in-Savings Pilot Program. Designed for IT acquisitions in which the government seeks a creative or innovative solution from the industry. The savings achieved by the vendor's innovative solution would be shared between the government and the vendor. Up to five contracts are authorized under this pilot.

Solution-Based Contracting Pilot Program. Designed for programs in which the information technology need or problem is similar to one found in the private sector, and is based on industry-provided proven business solutions to government problems. A maximum of 10 programs valued between \$25 million and \$100 million and 10 programs valued between \$1 million and \$5 million for small business are authorized and will be carried out by two civilian agencies and one defense agency.

Contracting for Performance of Acquisition Functions Pilot Program. Will allow up to five agencies to contract with the private sector in order to conduct procurement and management functions related to an IT acquisition. The vendor selected will be responsible for performing all the work associated with procuring and managing an IT acquisition.

The final two programs, the *Major Acquisition Pilot Programs*, are authorized for acquisitions of IT over \$100 million. The pilots will be carried out by a select civilian agency and a defense agency and will be limited to a 3-year test period and \$300 million total funding.

Other Information Resource Management Reforms

Transfers responsibility for FACNET to the national CIO.

In addition to the small purchase authorization provided by FASA for purchases of IT of \$2,500 or less with a maximum of \$20,000 per year, the Cohen bill would authorize the heads of field offices to use micro-purchase procedures to procure up to \$20,000 per year for computer hardware upgrades in increments of \$2,500. This would allow the heads of field offices to have a limit of \$40,000 per year total.

Authorizes heads of agencies to give excess surplus IT equipment to public schools, libraries and public universities and colleges.

Requires the Comptroller General of the U.S. to analyze the costs and benefits of buying versus leasing new or used IT and develop guidelines based on that analysis.

Contains provisions for pay and performance incentives for personnel involved in IT acquisitions.

Current IT Programs

Requires heads of executive agencies to establish performance measures for all ongoing IT programs and requires such measures be used to support decisions regarding program continuation or termination.

Procurement Protest

Amends current law to allow the Comptroller General, in the case of IT acquisition protest, to recommend that an agency's procurement authority be suspended for that acquisition. Requires the Comptroller General to issue a decision relating to the protest within 45 days and bars further protest to the Comptroller General once a decision has been made.

Conforming and Clerical Amendments

Eliminates the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within OMB.

Eliminates the position of Senior Information Resource Management Official in agencies that are required to have a CIO.

Savings Provisions

Allows selected IT actions and acquisitions proceedings, including claims or applications, which have been initiated by or are pending before the Administrator of GSA or the GSBICA to be continued under their original term until terminated, revoked or superseded in accordance with law by the Director of the OMB, the national CIO, by a court, or operation of law.

Summary

Several things come to mind when reading this bill. First, it is clear Congress does not believe GSA has been doing an adequate job of oversight, and Congress believes the way to rectify the problem is to move the management (oversight) to OMB. Second, the bill is attempting to force OMB to perform the Management portion in their title and not just the Budget portion. OMB in the past has not received high marks for management—will passing legislation force OMB to manage?

It should be noted that the only co-sponsor of this bill as it was introduced was Senator Carl Levin (D-MI) who is the minority leader of the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia, of which Senator Cohen is the majority leader. Having Senator Levin as co-sponsor should draw other Democrats to the cause. Notably absent was the support of the Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, Senator William Roth (R-DE). Prior to introduction, the bill did not appear to have any support on the House side. However, Representative William F. Clinger, Jr. (R-NY) will meet with Senator Cohen soon to discuss ways to fuse their legislative agendas. Clinger said of Cohen's bill, "I am very aware of Senator Cohen's bill,

and it appears to have great merit." Clinger, who is Chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, has introduced a separate bill, HR 1670, to cut red tape in all federal procurements (see Research Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 6).

Senator Cohen is predicting that his bill will save the government \$175 billion through the year 2000. He also says it would cut the procurement cycle by two thirds, from an average of 49 months to 18 months.

There has been no official position from the administration; however, Steven Kelman, Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) has stated, "My initial reaction to the procurement streamlining portion is very favorable." Senators Cohen and Levin appear to have done a very good job of incorporating the best suggestions made over the last few years about procurement streamlining.

As with any bill introduced on Capitol Hill, this one has a long way to go, through committee, mark-up, compromise, and much heated debate. Hopefully the bill will not get so diluted in this process that it loses its strength. The chances of this bill passing as it stands are not good and any revision that might make it to the floor for a vote will not do so before sometime this fall.

Information Technology affects the lives of every American whether it be through benefits received from VA, SSA or Medicare/Medicaid or through taxes supporting IT spending. As with many of the IT systems currently running on out of date equipment, the policies and procedures regulating this aspect of the federal government were put in place in the 1960s and 1970s. The National Performance Review (NPR) was effective in examining the system and making recommendations. Undoubtedly, NPR spawned current interest on Capitol Hill to fix what is broken. Keep in mind it did not

break overnight and it will not be fixed
overnight.

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Research Bulletin

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August 1995

Federal Government Business Process Reengineering Progresses

BPR Mission

In the federal government, business process reengineering refers more to functional process improvement than it does to reshaping business processes. The objective is to improve support to mission, and mission as part of a political process is often a changing target.

Since the National Performance Review was conducted and published in 1993, agencies have increased their effort to include process reengineering as part of modernization. The question no longer is, are the agencies serious about reengineering? The question is why aren't all agencies involved in it?

In a March, 1994 INPUT survey of 500 active contract opportunities (programs), only 10 (2%) stated requirements for BPR by one name or another. In a July, 1995 INPUT survey of 424 active contract opportunities, the number had grown to 34 (10%). Exhibit 1 shows that the spread of reengineered programs still is not divided evenly across agencies. Some agencies have proportionally more activity than others.

Exhibit 1

Distribution of BPR Programs Across Agencies

Agency	1994	1995
Agriculture	1	2
Congress		1
Defense Agencies	1	5
Energy	1	2
GSA	1	1
HHS		3
Interior	1	
Military Services	2	6
NASA		1
National Science Foundation		1
Small Business Administration	1	1
Social Security	1	2
State		2
Transportation		5
Treasury	1	
Veterans Affairs		2
Total	10	34

Numbers represent program counts Source: INPUT

The emphasis of business process reengineering in the government is to improve its ability to attain mission-related goals. In

the commercial sector, mission and goals change to conform to objectives developed internal to the organization. Executive agencies rarely have the opportunity to change their own game plans. The process is driven by legislation and the budget process.

Professional Services Will Implement BPR

The vehicle for providing BPR to the federal agencies will most likely be addressed by the professional services portion of the agency information technology budgets. With a healthy growth forecast for this market (Exhibit 2), there is ample room for reengineering efforts. However, there is no assurance that agencies will use their available dollars for BPR.

Exhibit 2

Professional Services Market Forecast

FY 1995	\$3.7 Billion
FY 2000	\$5.3 Billion
CAGR	7%

Source: INPUT

The operating budgets will address non-IT related reengineering activities. Because these real budgets are vulnerable to effects of congressional deficit reduction actions and of presidential rescission actions, many programs which contain reengineering requirements may suffer delay or even cancellation. Programs that carry a potential for federal collection of funds will more likely be the survivors as agencies compete for diminishing discretionary spending.

BPR Has Different Motivators

When asked what characteristics of program performance motivates them toward BPR, agency officials consistently identify improved productivity. Their views are not geared toward deficit reduction, but focus on their

own programs. Survival appears to lie behind their motivations. Exhibit 3 ranks the motivators expressed by agency program managers toward business process reengineering. Best value definitions are made in these terms.

Exhibit 3

Agency Ranking of BPR Motivators

- Improved productivity
- Cost reduction/avoidance
- Technology insertion
- Customer satisfaction

Source: INPUT

Agencies Are More Likely to Use Outside Help

Agencies are more likely to require help from contractors than to try to implement BPR with in-house staff. The General Services Administration (FEDSIM) offers open contracts for BPR implementation on a cost reimbursement basis to facilitate access to vendors. The Defense Information Systems Agency also provides a service to agencies within Defense and to civilian agencies. Most open market contracts will be awarded to systems integrators. Exhibit 4 ranks agency choices for BPR providers.

Exhibit 4

Agency Ranking of BPR Sources

- SI
- Vendors
- BPR Consultants
- No outside support
- Other government personnel

Source: INPUT

Impediments to the Process

Agencies will not be discarding their legacy systems. Since BPR does not benefit from strong guidance from top management, agencies will likely specify what they expect to reengineer. Reengineering the selected

programs (mostly administrative) will come first. Mission related and enterprise programs will follow. This strategy can show progressive gratification but a false sense of accomplishment in the beginning. At some time later, legacy systems will need to be integrated as part of process reengineering. Serious problems will undoubtedly accompany these complex efforts.

Agencies believe their cultures must change in order that BPR can be successful. This factor alone offers the greatest impediment to BPR success in the federal government. Other issues (Exhibit 5) are important, and any one can doom the process.

Exhibit 5

Impediments to BPR

- Need to change culture
- Lack of management commitment
- Outside pressure
- Inadequate funding

Source: INPUT

Very few managers who have embarked on BPR for their programs are short term thinkers. Most appear to have patience for their expected results. They are also aware of the need for performance metrics. Metrics, based on the motivation factors listed in Exhibit 3, are necessary to determine successful implementation. Agencies may not develop them, but contractors should be prepared to.

How Will BPR work?

BPR must integrate culture, politics and mission. Persistent evaluation must be performed in terms of the metrics required to measure success. The process must be dynamic and responsive to change.

Exhibit 6 lists issues based on comments provided by agency managers. These issues can be guidelines to vendors wishing to provide BPR tools and services to federal agencies.

Exhibit 6

Summary of BPR Success Requirements

- Don't mess with the process; start with the mission.
- Use a company which has performed it on themselves.
- Prototype fast.
- Resistance to change causes pain. Anticipate it.
- Target the enterprise-wide, but implement incrementally.

Source: INPUT

BPR will work possibly because it must work. The Congress through procurement reform legislation will be pushing agencies to ensure that there is adequate advance planning for acquisitions of information technology, including assessing and revising the mission-related processes of the agency before making information system investments.

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Research Bulletin

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Federal Procurement Over the Internet

As the volume of data on the Internet consistently grows, it is likewise gaining popularity and significance within the federal procurement process. Over two years ago, the National Performance Review (NPR) fostered the idea of an electronic procurement system to help reallocate the billions of dollars being absorbed each year into a paper-based process. A new procurement approach to save time and money, increase efficiency, and enhance competition within federal procurement has since been underway.

The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA), signed into law last October, highlights the benefits of electronic commerce. The requirement of agencies to establish a Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) under FASA is now viewed much differently than it was six months ago. A single global network, the Internet, has been redefining electronic commerce and gaining a presence in all stages of the federal procurement process.

Surfing for Procurements

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) headed up the first pilot program, approved by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), to evaluate means of providing federal procurement information electronically. Shortly thereafter, synopses began appearing on the Internet for NASA's "Midrange" procurements valued at less than \$500,000 with options up to \$2.5 million. NASA determined the Internet to have the least financial drawbacks from both a vendor and agency perspective and the most appeal as new technology.

The result of NASA's pilot to test the viability of posting synopses over the Internet has led to the first standard use of the Internet in procurement. NASA has recently announced that as of October 1, 1995, all synopses for mid-sized buys will be posted exclusively on the Internet.

They will remain on the Internet for a minimum of fifteen days, perhaps not longer, before they are removed. Therefore, companies will need to check the Internet site promptly for current synopses because it will not be possible to search through and view dated ones. Valuable information on NASA's Midrange solicitations, recompetes and upcoming awards will no longer be readily available. NASA plans to post larger procurements on the Internet as well, but these will still continue to appear in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD).

Internet As a Requirement

NASA has unofficially adopted a practice to regularly post solicitations on the Internet and has already begun to explore the capabilities for vendors to submit proposals electronically. Agencies who use the Internet at the acquisition level (and there are many) agree it can eliminate many internal procedures needed with the current paper-based system. More importantly for vendors, solicitations over the Internet offer immediate access for prompt proposal preparation and shorter proposal cycles. It even looks promising for long-term cost savings in reduction of overhead and manpower.

The Internet has also begun to appear in solicitation requirements. The first is NASA's Scientific and Engineering

Workstation Procurement (SEWP II) which specifies vendors maintain a World Wide Web page as well as demonstrate the ability to use Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) with public and private key encryption and authentication. This is the first solicitation to include the complementary relationship between Internet and EDI. The Web page is intended as the softer, front-end display of pricing and ordering information, while EDI is used for the business transactions in order processing, pricing, exhibits and reporting.

Some vendors are disadvantaged by acquisition through the Internet, particularly small businesses lacking the required resources to take part in this electronic process. It is not impossible to alternatively acquire solicitations posted on the Internet, although vendors have indicated that the task is not an easy one. For example, NASA does not plan to accommodate interested parties not able to access its completely electronic SEWP II solicitation on the Internet. Vendors must visit NASA's library or turn to other businesses to acquire documents. Agencies are challenged by the transition into conducting acquisitions electronically, and perhaps restrictive availability of documents on the Internet streamlines the process.

Internet For Business

Not surprisingly, in comparison to the private sector, the government is moving through electronic exploration cautiously and methodically. Although government is implementing one step at a time, it seems as though the vendor's pace within federal contracting is set by its respective customers. Observations support that lead implementors of electronic business transactions through the Internet are contractors with a large customer base and a high volume of orders. Defense contractors, however, do not seem to be as far advanced with Internet utilities, primarily because their customers are not anxious to operate under a lack of fool proof security.

It is not a coincidence that seven of the eight original NASA SEWP contractors have taken part in a pilot program involving EDI over the Internet. In May, at NASA's request, SEWP contractors began testing the software product suite called Templar by Premenos Corp. in Concord, CA. Templar is the only product currently on the market that offers encryption and nonrepudiation of receipt to secure EDI documents over the Internet. Premenos Corp. is certified by the (FACNET) and offers long-term savings by eliminating a Value Added

Network (VAN) cost and ensuring a known fixed cost regardless of usage.

This trend has already been set by Government Technology Services, Inc. (GTSI) of Chantilly, VA who has taken electronic commerce a step further as the first offeror of credit card orders over the Internet. GTSI provides an interactive catalog of its various products which, under the SEWP contract, has allowed NASA to be the first government buyer to secure credit card purchases. Perhaps electronic commerce should have started with indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contracts like SEWP, where delivery orders allow a simple electronic ordering system compared to purchase order contracting.

The General Services Administration's schedule contracts are featured on the Internet at a site called the Government Electronic Mall (GEM) (<http://www.gsa.gov/gem.htm>). Through GEM, buyers can view an index of and link to GSA schedule holders with a presence on the World Wide Web. Eventually, GEM will be able to provide buyers with instant price analyses on products across schedules to insure an ideal purchase. The government contractors who maintain a product related site, some with options to check order status and acquire limited technical support, are

receiving favorable feedback from their customers.

In Summary

The reality is that certain contracting shops are already offering synopses and solicitations for business opportunities only through the Internet. At the very least, cost and time savings, marketing avenues and access to existing trading partners are attractive features of Internet use. Internet security concerns and complications in downloading procedures have fluctuated, but will eventually be absorbed by software and technical support already being introduced.

It used to be that the only people making money off the cyberspace marketplace were those building it and those helping others to do business with it, but now many federal agencies and contractors are enjoying profits in their own way. INPUT is monitoring the role of the Internet within federal procurement and communicating with the government to ensure accessibility of pertinent procurement information and enhanced competition for our clients. Please keep us informed of your views and experiences with federal acquisition and the Internet. Comments and inquiries can be sent to lmonroe@inputgov.com.

Internet Sites For Federal Information

The Acquisition Reform Net is a joint effort of the OFPP, NPR, Council for Excellence in Government and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, established as a site on the Internet (<http://www-fer.npr.gov>) to serve the acquisition community. The site's five major sections include an electronic forum in which public and private sector procurement officials can participate in NPR monitored discussions about the latest reforms. A library of procurement information including acquisition related executive orders, case studies, OFPP policy letters and a key word search capability of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), as well as links to procurement home pages on reforms and other procurement news, are accessible.

The Federal Acquisition Jumpstation (<http://procure.msfc.nasa.gov/fedproc/home.html>) is a great index of the many servers providing federal procurement information. It is established under the cooperative effort of the OFPP, NASA and the Federal Aviation Administration. Users can link to acquisition servers listed according to contracting activity within their departments and independent agencies of the Executive Branch. Retrievable information from

destinations beyond the indexes includes acquisition forecasts, announcements of upcoming and current acquisitions, solicitations, small business assistance information and federal procurement regulations like the FAR and FIRMR at GSA sites.

An index of U.S. Government WWW sites (<http://www.obscure.org/~jaws/government.html>) is set up exactly as a table of contents. Extensive listings of

bureaus, agencies, centers, laboratories and commands are broken down under corresponding branches of government. This site provides quick access to individual gopher servers, task forces, information services, statistical briefs and libraries. Just a few links away are lists of procurements, program managers, program information and more.

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Research Bulletin

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Federal Procurements - Investments or Acquisitions?

Federal procurement, as vendors have known it, is undergoing massive changes. These changes are in the form of legislative reform, streamlining processes and continued emphasis on the need for mission performance and customer service at lower costs via information technology. There is also increased demand for accountability in achieving results from information technology as well as increased demand for accountability on the performance of IT program managers.

The federal monitoring agencies, i.e., the General Accounting Office (GAO), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress, are finding that these basic requirements are necessary for better investment decisions. The re-authorized Paperwork Reduction Act requires federal agencies to establish a process to select, control and evaluate IT initiatives. In doing so, these processes should be integrated into financial and program management decisions. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act goes a step further by requiring agencies to not only set cost, performance and schedule goals for major acquisition programs, but also

requires agencies to take corrective action which may include the termination of a program not measuring up to performance specifications. Increased budget cuts are prompting federal agencies involved in information technology buying to look at what their requirements will be, but also more importantly, what their IT monies have purchased in the past. What rate of return on investment is being achieved with the outgo of agency IT dollars?

Strategic Information Management Fundamentals Set

In mid-1994 GSA established the "Time Out" program to focus attention on some of the largest and most important federal IT acquisitions which were/are experiencing procurement related problems. The common issues were cost overruns and schedule delays, management problems or technology issues, failing to meet mission objectives or overall problems occurring as a result of an agency's organizational restructuring patterns.

About the same time the General Accounting Office published a report as a “best practices” guide to improving mission performance through strategic information management and technology. Being adopted from a variety of management approaches, these practices fall into three categories: deciding to change, directing change and supporting change. Guidelines in these three categories include the following:

Decide To Change:

- Recognize and communicate the urgency to change information management practices
- Have line management involved to create ownership
- Take action and maintain momentum.

Direct Change:

- Require strategic planning in customer needs and mission goals
- Measure performance of key mission delivery processes
- Focus on process improvement in the context of an architecture
- Manage information systems projects as investments
- Integrate planning, budgeting and evaluation processes.

Support Change:

- Establish customer/supplier relationships between line and information management professionals
- Have a CIO as a senior management partner

- Upgrade skills and knowledge of line and information management professionals.

Investment Focus Requires Accountability

GAO has made IT investment a major issue of federal IT acquisitions, and is receiving a large amount of support and consensus from Congress and the agencies on the importance of putting these practices in place. GAO is also working with the agencies in assessing strategic plans and evaluating how well strategic IT management is being implemented. There is continued emphasis and legislative initiatives in the streamlining of IT procurements, up front business process re-engineering, improved buying process, etc.

The process must be taken a few steps further and qualify the return on investment which the agencies will see, whether procurements are bought slowly or not. Built into this concept is the need for increased attention to accountability and risk management. Private industry uses measurements of exactly what results are for information systems investments one year after implementation of the system. This is then compared to what results were projected. GAO, in conjunction with OMB and Congress, is beginning to require this type of accountability.

OMB recently published a guide to best practices dealing with the past performance of federal contractors. This guide discusses the use of a contractor's past performance, including quality certifications as a significant evaluation factor. The use of past performance as an evaluation factor in the contract award process designates these awards as "best value" selections. This adds to this concept of an investment structure, i.e., getting the best value for one's money.

Balanced Budget Legislation Will Require Better IT Investments

The balanced budget legislation which is pending in Congress will add to the requirements for better IT investments. Whatever version of the legislation is passed, the common element will be less spending, stricter requirements and justifications for the monies spent, as well as a defined rate of return on spending. The differences between the congressional legislation and the goals set by the Administration are significant. However, one common element is the reduction of discretionary spending. No matter the amount agreed upon, this will greatly impact IT procurements, since IT program funding comes from the discretionary side of agency budgets. In 1962, for each government dollar spent, \$.70 was discretionary spending. Today that amount is less than \$.35 and continually declining. Other key issues in the balanced budget legislation include requirements that total outlays for any fiscal year not exceeding total receipts for that fiscal year,

without congressional intervention, that the limit on the U.S. debt shall not be increased without congressional roll call vote requiring three-fifths of the congressional membership agreeing, and that the President submit to Congress each fiscal year a budget in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

Federal Agencies Are Being Urged to Leverage Use of Commercial Practices

Over the past few years there has been an increasing trend for federal agencies to look at commercial buying practices and leverage management practices into the federal IT market. Successes in the private sector have been in how to use IT to improve mission performance at a strategic level. This requires more program management, business process reengineering and a planned approach to investments, all current key issues within federal agencies.

Summary

With the push by both Congress and the Administration to have a balanced budget, to provide quality service and to have the government operate as a successful corporation, there will be continued emphasis on procuring IT products and services as an investment. After the procurement, managing these investments to ensure the maximum rate of return on investment is critical. Changes in the IT market procurements are occurring at a fast pace and will continue to do so.

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Research Bulletin

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Block Grant Issues Still Need To Be Addressed

Block grants have become a buzz word in the federal information technology marketplace as a potential vehicle for increased state and local information technology spending.

By definition, block grants are a form of federal aid authorized for a wide range of activities. There are several varieties of state programs. Block grants fall into the middle program description between categorical programs and general purpose state fiscal assistance. Categorical programs have very narrow boundaries of operation with specific requirements which need to be met. The state fiscal assistance has few, if any, federally imposed programmatic or administrative restrictions. Block grants offer states greater flexibility in the use of funds, as well as an opportunity to target funding to specific needs and program areas. Being fairly broad in scope and size, the current federal block grant proposal is for funding over \$100 billion.

Creating block grants from federal categorical programs is not a new idea. They have been associated with a variety of goals, including administrative cost savings, since 1981. Historically, block grants have accounted for only 11% of grants to states and local governments. Recipients of block grants are

given greater flexibility in the use of funds based on state priorities and requirements. New programs may also be designed with these resources. Presently there are a total of 15 block grant programs with funding of \$32 billion in operation. This constitutes a small portion of the total federal aid to states which has a total \$239 billion for approximately 593 programs. If Medicaid and the Aid For Dependent Children (AFDC) programs are added to the block grant format, this current figure of \$32 billion could rise to \$138 billion (58% of total federal aid to states). The current federal proposal will trim the current availability of categorical grants between 14% and 20% through the year 2002. In addition there is a requirement to cap funding growth rate in entitlements between 1996 and the year 2002. These entitlements would then be turned into block grants.

Management And Accountability Metrics Are Driving Congressional Debates

As is the growing trend with most budgetary issues, management concerns with this process are a major component of discussions

on Capitol Hill as to the fate of the block grant funding. These management issues include the fact that in-depth information concerning this funding is not always available for the Congress and program managers to effectively oversee the spending track. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars and federal agency regulations provide procedures to manage state procurement record keeping. The Government Performance and Results Act of 1994 (GPRA) is being used as one of these guides. This legislation focuses on federal management and accountability of outcomes, not inputs. This type of results-oriented management would allow the Congress and the states to have a say in the goals and objectives set forth in the block grant statutes. GPRA is in its early stages of implementation, but by the year 2000 annual reporting under this law is expected to fill key information requirements. Included in these requirements are indicators of performance being set by every federal agency. This format of annual reports on actual performance in comparison with the performance goals would be valuable in the states block grant management. Several states, Florida, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas and Virginia, have management reforms in place similar to the Government Performance and Results Act. These states have a common objective to make their governments more results oriented. The common threads in each state operation is the use of strategic planning, performance measurement and alignment of management systems in day-to-day state fiscal and administrative operations. The use of these tools has improved working relationships within and across state agencies. Federal agencies are just now developing strategic plans to be put into effect by the year 2000. These federal plans could serve as additional models for

state processes. Whatever method of accountability the Congress chooses, it is necessary to have standard data reporting metrics across all the states. In seeking to minimize block grant program requirements, the Congress must decide whether the broad scale delegation to the states in the 1981 block grant creation is appropriate for the block grants which, when passed, will be carried into the 21st century. In addition to larger dollar amounts, the complexity of the requirements for block grants has grown. Programs being considered for inclusion in block grants today are not only much larger than previous grants, but also more complex, dealing with social issues designated as priorities by the current Administration. Key lessons learned from experience with previous block grants include the need to focus on accountability results, being aware that funding allocations based on distributions under prior categorical programs may be inequitable because they do not reflect actual need or requirement. Variations in cost of providing services is also a concern with health care issues in the form of Medicare or Medicaid being placed within the block grant structure.

State Issues Include More Than Fiscal Management

This anticipated shift toward block grant funding for social programs would accelerate the trend of the federal funds being used for the upgrading of state and local computer systems which operate programs in the criminal justice and foster care programs for example. This area of system and technology growth is of prime interest to the information technology vendors who are now primarily in the federal market arena. One of the major concerns continually held up for discussion in the block grant debate is in handing over large

sums of money to the state with almost complete autonomy. This is being done at a time when state and local governments are struggling to maintain adequate computer systems to perform day-to-day operations. Increasing this workload without planning and implementation of close to state of the art technology could create more chaos. Some states do not have computer systems in their personnel and administrative offices now, and often struggle with early vintage e-mail technology or none at all. Downsizing is occurring in the state and local governments as well as the federal agencies and corporate America. As a result of fewer workers and shrinking budgets, accepting more responsibility for financial management as well as programs being devolved from the federal arena will require sophisticated technology management tools. Information demands will increase, be more complex and politically sensitive and demand flexible IT environment. The demand on systems integration firms will escalate with all 50 states adapting to increased responsibilities at the same time. Another challenge will be supplying systems analysts and other personnel who are experienced in child welfare support, welfare systems, tax administration,

criminal justice systems or other relevant functions which need to be managed in addition to the systems needed in block grant management.

Summary

There is general consensus among industry and Capitol Hill watchers that block grant funding will be passed. The agreement of the amounts, shape and form still continues. Whatever these may be, the states are at the point of no return in providing the services required and need the technology to accommodate these procedures. If the block grant legislation passes, the state entitlement programs will also be affected. Most states have balanced budgets, unlike the federal government. Will this influx of money to the states and related spending issues, similar deficit scenarios against which the federal government continually struggles may be created. The new year is bringing a presidential campaign and election as well as an FY1997 budget being released in February by an Administration which may or may not be in office to see it executed. Look for block grants and the issues surrounding them to be in the forefront of these discussions and actions.

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Research Bulletin

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Agency Profile- General Services Administration

Mission

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for and provides economical and efficient management of federal property and records. GSA's tasks include construction and operation of buildings, procurement and distribution of supplies, utilization and disposal of property, transportation, traffic and communications management, and management of government-wide automatic data processing resources.

Organization

The General Services Administration was established in 1949 by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. Roughly 33% of GSA's 17,000 employees are located at the headquarters.

Its programs are administered through three levels of organization: the central office, the ten regional offices, and the field activities. The central office is located in Washington, D.C. The field offices are supervised by one of the ten regional offices located throughout the U.S. The organizational structure of GSA is presented in Exhibit 1. The GSA regions are provided in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 1

GSA Organization

Administrator of General Services

Deputy Administrator

Program Activities:

- Office of Acquisition Policy
- Office of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization
- Office of Business, Industry, and Government Affairs
- Office of Child Care and Development Programs
- GSA Board of Contract Appeals
- Information Security Oversight Office
- Office of Inspector General
- Office of Administration
- Office of Chief Financial Officer
- Office of Ethics and Civil Rights
- Office of FTS2000
- Information Technology Service
 - Information Technology Policy and Leadership
 - Information Technology Acquisition
 - Current and Emerging Technology
 - Local Telecommunications Service
 - Information Security
 - Information Technology Integration
 - GSA-wide Information Technology
 - Resource Management
- Federal Supply Service
- Public Buildings Service
- Federal Property Resources Service

Source: U.S. Government Manual 1993/94 and GSA

Exhibit 2

GSA Regional Offices

National Capital Region: Washington, D.C.
 Region 1: Boston, Massachusetts
 Region 2: New York, New York
 Region 3: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Region 4: Atlanta, Georgia
 Region 5: Chicago, Illinois
 Region 6: Kansas City, Missouri
 Region 7: Fort Worth, Texas
 Region 8: Denver, Colorado
 Region 9: San Francisco, California
 Region 10: Auburn, Washington

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1993/94

Key Agency Functions*a. Office of Acquisition Policy*

Reviews major agency acquisition plans, manages the agency's internal system for the suspension and debarment of nonresponsive contractors, manages the Multiple Award Schedule Program and Federal Procurement Data System, and aids in development and administration of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

b. Office of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization

Plans, implements, and evaluates comprehensive agency-wide procurement preference programs.

c. Office of Business, Industry, and Governmental Affairs

Participates in and manages programs that strive to make GSA a customer-oriented and efficient government agency.

d. Office of Child Care and Development Programs

Provides oversight, guidance, and technical assistance to client agencies in the establishment and operation of child care centers in GSA-controlled areas.

e. GSA Board of Contract Appeals

Resolves disputes arising out of contracts with government agencies. The Board is also empowered to hear and decide protests arising out of ADP procurements government-wide.

f. Information Security and Oversight

Oversees executive branch agencies' actions to implement Executive Order 12356, which prescribes a uniform system for classifying, declassifying, and safeguarding national security information.

g. Office of Inspector General

Conducts and supervises audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of GSA.

h. Office of Administration

Plans and administers programs in organization, personnel services, audit and inspection reports, management controls, and agency-wide administrative services.

i. Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Manages the financial planning and management functions of GSA.

j. Office of Ethics and Civil Rights

Develops and directs the agency's programs for governing employee standards of ethical conduct and equal opportunity employment.

k. Office of FTS2000

Provides common-user, long-distance telecommunications services for the federal government. The system integrates voice, data, and video communications services into the network.

l. Information Technology Service

Formerly known as the Information Resources Management Service (IRMS). Coordinates and directs a government-wide program for the management, procurement, and utilization of ADP and local telecommunications equipment and services. This change and the re-organization of the IRM functions was

announced in November of 1994 by Commissioner Roger Johnson. The new organization titles and functions are:

1. *IT Policy and Leadership* - Develop and coordinate government IT policies and regulations and IT procurements and partnership programs involving other government elements.
2. *IT Acquisition* - Negotiates government-wide contracts to provide government agencies with low cost ADP resources with minimal contracting hassle.
3. *Current and Emerging Technologies* - Identifies, develops and promotes agency use of existing and new technology. This office will also work with state and local governments to coordinate programs for electronic commerce, electronic mail and IT accommodations for the disabled.
4. *Office of Local Telecommunications* - Provides agencies with a non-mandatory, low cost vehicle for purchasing local telecommunications services.
5. *Information Security* - Provides support services for classified, sensitive, diplomatic or military missions worldwide and for the National Information Infrastructure.
6. *GSA-wide Information Technology* - Designs, implements, and executes the internal information resources management programs at GSA.
7. *IT Integration* - Provides technical and contracting assistance in hardware, software, data communications, planning and office automation. Administers the Federal Information Systems Program (FISSP) which

provides requirements contracts to agencies through regional contracts.

8. *Resource Management* - Consolidates financial, administrative, planning and communications functions within GSA.

m. Federal Supply Service

Provides all federal agencies with quality goods and services at the least possible cost by utilizing the government's purchasing power to negotiate high volume, low cost contracts.

n. Public Buildings Service

Responsible for designing, building, leasing, appraisal, repair, operation, protection, and maintenance of many of the federally controlled buildings in the U.S.

o. Federal Property Resources Service

Maintains a program that seeks to efficiently manage, utilize, and dispose of the government's real property.

Program Budget

The General Services Administration administers numerous programs that support the agencies that make up the federal government.

The Public Buildings Service buys and leases office space and sublets that space to federal agencies. The Federal Buildings Fund finances the buying and leasing activities of the Public Buildings Service.

The Information Technology Fund is designed to provide federal agencies with information technologies that improve service delivery and program management, reduce waste and fraud, and reduce information processing burdens on the federal government. The IT Fund is broken into four components.

The FTS2000 portion provides long-distance voice, data, and video telecommunications. The Local Telecommunications Services component funds consolidated local

telecommunications services. The Information Security Management portion supports worldwide federal government information security initiatives.

The ADP Technical Services portion is comprised of several nonmandatory programs aimed at improving the acquisition and utilization of ADP resources. The Federal Information Systems Support Program

(FISSP), the Federal Computer Acquisition Center (FEDCAC), and the Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FEDSIM) are all funded through these dollars.

The General Supply Fund finances a national supply distribution system that provides agencies with supplies necessary to perform their duties. GSA's program budget is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

General Services Administration

Program Activities	FY93 Actual	FY94 Estimate	FY95 Estimate
GSA Operating Expenses:			
Federal Supply	56	44	42
Information Resources Management	46	46	44
Federal Property Resources	14	16	15
General Management and Admin.	33	32	33
Total	149	138	134
GSA Administered Government-Wide Funds			
Federal Buildings Fund	5,289	7,449	6,306
Information Technology Fund:			
FTS2000 Program	555	583	586
Local Telecommunications Services	291	322	323
Information Security Management	29	41	41
ADP Technical Services	379	435	461
Total	1,254	1,381	1,411
General Supply Fund	2,846	2,904	2,907

Figures in \$ millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1995, February 7, 1994.

Information Technology Budget

The proposed cuts in GSA employment are expected to increase GSA spending on

commercial services over the next five years. GSA's information technology budget is presented in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4

GSA Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	47	33	35	36	37	38	-4%
Hardware	39	26	27	28	29	30	-5%
Software	6	5	5	6	6	6	1%
Site	2	2	2	2	2	2	1%
Personnel	158	160	157	154	150	146	-2%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	46	48	51	54	56	57	5%
Lease of Equipment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1%
Lease of Software	47	82	69	66	62	57	4%
Space	13	13	13	14	14	14	2%
Supplies and Other	33	34	38	41	43	43	5%
Commercial Services	1,268	1,284	1,423	1,569	1,773	2,015	10%
ADPE Time	5	5	5	5	5	5	-1%
Leased Voice Telecom.	593	599	678	792	943	1,122	14%
Leased Data Telecom.	158	161	166	170	181	194	4%
Operations and Maintenance	95	100	100	101	104	108	2%
Systems Anal, Prog., Des.	331	357	397	429	466	508	9%
Studies and Other	86	62	66	71	76	80	-1%
Other Use of IT	180	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Total IT Budget	1,519	1,525	1,666	1,813	2,017	2,257	8%
Contracted-Out	1,313	1,316	1,456	1,602	1,809	2,052	9%

Source: INPUT and GSA
in \$ millions

Major Information Technology Acquisition Plans

The following acquisition plans have been identified by INPUT.

a. Post FTS2000 Services

Will provide long-haul telecommunications services to federal agencies.

b. Telecommunications Support Contract

Will provide telecommunications planning, design, engineering, acquisition support, program development, implementation, and operation.

c. Fourth Generation Programming Language

Will provide fourth generation software, training, and maintenance to GSA.

d. Electronic Acquisition System

Will provide commercial-off-the-shelf software and hardware that supports the full range of contracting activities throughout GSA.

e. Pilot Task Order Contracts for Large Systems Acquisition

Will provide government agencies a vehicle for purchasing multimillion dollar information systems through pre-established task order contracts.

INPUT has identified several contracts at the General Services Administration. Exhibit 5 lists these programs and their status.

Exhibit 5

GSA Awarded Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Project for the Acquisition of GSA Systems (GSAS)	Hardware and Prof. Svcs.	\$325m 10yrs	Unisys provides GSA with mainframe processors, workstations, microcomputers, and a digital network. Awarded in 1992.
2. PBS Task Order Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$100m 9yrs	CDSI provides systems design, analysis, development, and operation for the Public Buildings Service. Awarded in 1992.
3. FEDSIM Multiple Award Contracts	Prof. Svcs.	\$300m 5yrs	When awarded, these contracts will provide federal agencies with a vehicle for purchasing services related to software management and development, data communications, satellite communications, FIP acquisition support, and business process reengineering. 5-7 awards are expected in March 1995.
4. Telecommunications Support Contract (TSC)	Prof. Svcs.	\$36m 4yrs	Booz-Allen and Hamilton provides telecommunications planning, requirements analysis, design engineering, program development, acquisition support, and operations support. Awarded in 1992.
5. RCAS FIP Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$40m 5yrs	EER Systems provides systems integration and related services to the Army's Reserve Component Automation System through contract with the Office of Technical Assistance. Awarded in 1993.
6. Nationwide Federal Information Center	Facil. Mgmt.	\$20m 5yrs	Biospherics provides operation and maintenance of the Federal Information Center which acts as a public clearinghouse for information on the federal government. Awarded in 1994.
7. ADP and Technical Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$20m 2yrs	Diversified Business Technologies and Information Systems Services provide the Office of Regional Telecommunications Services with systems planning, analysis, development, and installation. Awarded in 1994.
8. Federal Telecommunications Services 2000	Telecom. Svcs.	\$25b 10yrs	Sprint and AT&T provide long distance voice, data, and video telecommunications to federal agencies. Awarded in 1988.

FISSP Program

The Federal Information Systems Services Program provides government agencies with access to common information technology services through pre-established zonal contracts. These contracts are funded through the Information Technology Fund managed by GSA. Exhibit 6 identifies the current contracts.

According to James Healey, the Director of the FISSP program, a new GSA directive has been issued that will redesignate the five zones to the ten established regions. The impact this will have on future FISSP zonal contracts has yet to be decided.

Exhibit 6

GSA FISSP Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Size(\$m)</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
Capital Zone:			
Scientific and Business Applications	SEMA	\$3	1995
Facilities Management	Metrica	\$38	1996
Software Definition and Design	ERC Field Services Corp.	\$73	1998
Risk Analysis	Troy Systems	\$3	1996
Central Zone:			
Business and Scientific Applications	CSC	\$160	1995
Facilities Management	CDSI	\$120	1997
Software Definition and Design	Advanced Tech. Systems	\$23	1996
Eastern Zone:			
Business Applications	CTA	\$120	1999
Facilities Management	Management Technologies Inc.	\$50	1997
Software Definition and Design	(Same as Central Zone)		
Scientific Applications	R.O.W. Sciences	\$4	1995
Pacific Zone:			
Business Applications	CSC	\$120	1995
Facilities Management	Applied Technology Associates	\$230	1998
Scientific/Software Definition and Design	Ogden Government Services	\$50	1999
Western Zone:			
Business/Scientific Applications	Computer Data Systems, Inc.	\$53	1997
Facilities Management	DP Associates	\$50	1995
Software Definition and Design	(See Pacific Zone)		

Current IT Activities and Issues at GSA

1. In response to White House pressure to cut employment, Roger Johnson announced an objective to cut GSA employment in half over the next three years by outsourcing some of GSA's activities, creating employee owned corporations, or transferring some functions back to the individual agencies.

One of the proposed methods calls for a shift in funding for the Federal Supply Schedule Program (FSSP) from GSA to agency customers. Under the new plan, the program will be funded by a 1% across the board increase in prices on schedule products. Purchase orders will still be submitted by the agencies, but the contractors will invoice GSA for the goods purchased. GSA will then bill the agencies twice monthly for incurred charges.

Arthur Andersen has been hired to evaluate the cost effectiveness of outsourcing several other GSA programs, including data center operations, data networking, local telecommunications, the Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FEDSIM), and the Federal Information Center.

Johnson's plan would cut heavily into the 1,000 person staff at the Information Technology Service. GSA has been cut from 40,000 employees in the 1980's to roughly 17,000 currently. In 1994, 3,500 employees left voluntarily through buyouts.

2. GSA is currently heading up a program to implement government-wide e-mail. Jack Finley, the recently appointed program manager for the E-Mail Program Management Office, will be guiding the implementation. An objective of the National Performance Review calls for every agency to have access to

X.400-compliant electronic mail systems by 1997. The E-Mail PMO is beginning development of plans for government-wide X.500 directory service.

3. Recently GSA has been unusually aggressive in exercising its oversight authority over large information technology programs by delaying or canceling roughly \$18 billion in agency acquisition plans. The "Time Out and Review" principles have affected numerous agencies including the Department of Agriculture, Veterans Affairs, the Federal Aviation Administration, and NOAA.

While roughly \$6.8 billion in programs have been canceled (at least for now), the remaining programs have been delayed pending review by independent interagency panels. Roger Johnson indicated that GSA will be working with agencies to establish performance measures for future large scale, mission critical programs. By instituting performance measures, GSA hopes to identify and solve trouble spots early to minimize cost overruns and delays in implementation.

4. In keeping with the spirit of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act, GSA is developing a pilot program for major IT purchases that incorporates the use of interagency task order contracts. The program will be managed by the Federal Computer Acquisition Center (FEDCAC), run by Steve Meltzer, but details of the program have yet to be decided. Government and industry comments will be solicited later this year.

5. The Interagency Management Council (IMC) released a report outlining their recommendations for providing future FTS2000 services to the federal government. The FTS2000 program will continue to use two or more comprehensive service contracts as well as two or more data service contracts,

a wireless services contract, and a technical and management support contract. Draft specifications for some of the services are expected in June 1995. The current FTS2000 contracts, held by AT&T and Sprint, will expire in 1997.

6. GSA has raised the threshold for requiring agencies to obtain GSA approval for acquiring information processing resources. The new threshold levels for each agency will be raised

from \$2.5 million to either \$5 million, \$10 million, or \$20 million, depending on the agency's IT budget and management record. In exchange for the higher threshold level, agencies will be required to clearly state a functional, measurable outcome for the acquisition. This interim rule was effective in October 1994.

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Research Bulletin

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March 1995

Agency Profile-

Health Care Financing Administration

Purpose

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has responsibility for managing and overseeing the Medicare and Medicaid programs. These programs provide health care to the elderly, the disabled, and the needy. HCFA also serves as an oversight agency for state regulations regarding private Medigap insurance and federally-qualified health maintenance organizations (HMOs).

Organization

The Health Care Financing Administration was established in 1977 as an operating component of the Department of Health and Human Services. As the managing agency of the Medicaid and Medicare programs, HCFA serves approximately 67 million elderly, disabled, and needy Americans.

HCFA employs approximately 4,100 people, most of which are located at the headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland. The organizational structure of HCFA is presented in Exhibit 1.

Key Program Activities

a. Office of Legislation and Policy

Directs legislative planning and policy analysis.

b. Office of Coordinated Care Policy and Planning

Manages the prepaid health activities, including health maintenance organizations, competitive medical plans, voucher plans and other capitated health organizations.

c. Medicaid Bureau

Manages Medicaid policy, Medicaid financial management systems, the Medicaid State Plan Amendment process, state agency performance evaluation, and Medicaid quality control programs.

d. Program Development

Provides direction and implementation of the development and review of Medicare policies and regulation. Also directs HCFA's research and demonstration activities.

e. Management

Manages and administers finances, personnel, contracts, information resources and project grants.

f. Communication

Conducts public information activities for news media, beneficiaries and the public.

g. Operations

Directs central and regional program operations including Medicare financial management and contractor evaluation, the Managed Care program, and Medigap oversight.

Exhibit 1

HCFA Organization

Administrator

Deputy Administrator

- Office of Executive Operations
- Office of Legislation and Policy
- Office of Coordinated Care Policy and Planning
- Medicaid Bureau
- Associate Administrator for Program Development
 - Bureau of Policy Development
 - Office of Research and Demonstrations
- Associate Administrator for Management
 - Office of Budget and Administration
 - Equal Employment Opportunity
 - Bureau of Data Management and Strategy
 - Office of the Actuary
- Associate Administrator for Communications
 - Office of Public Affairs
 - Office of Public Liaison
- Associate Administrator for Operations
 - Bureau of Program Operations
 - Health Standards and Quality Bureau
 - Office of Proposal Health Care Operations and Oversight

Source: HCFA

Program Budget

Historically, Medicare and Medicaid costs have grown at 10% per year. Since HCFA administers these programs, any sizable reductions in HCFA's workforce or budget are unlikely. HCFA's program budget is provided in Exhibit 2.

IRM Organization

HCFA's IRM functions are decentralized and responsibilities are distributed throughout the agency. The two primary IRM organizations are the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy and the Office of Budget and Administration

The Bureau of Data Management and Strategy (BDMS) is the primary IRM organization at HCFA. The Bureau oversees the IRM programs, and develops and coordinates the implementation of HCFA's information strategy.

The Office of Budget and Administration conducts the Information Collection Budget and the Records Management Programs.

IRM Objectives

HCFA has identified the following objectives to increase efficiency and improve customer service:

- develop a data warehouse to provide authorized users access to program data and information
- migrate HCFA to an open systems architecture accessible by all HCFA employees
- develop HCFA's technical capabilities through skilled employees and qualified contractors
- modernize and improve data processing capacity
- develop electronic data interchange capabilities and standards
- consolidate and integrate the claims processing system

Exhibit 2

Health Care Financing Administration

Program Activities	FY94 Actual	FY95 Estimate	FY96 Estimate
Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Projects	80	89	65
Medicare Contractors	1,590	1,610	1,631
State Certification	146	146	162
Administrative Costs	347	354	396
Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendment (CLIA)	22	46	45
Total Obligations	2,185	2,245	2,399

*Figures in \$ millions**Source: Budget of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1996, February 6, 1995.***Information Technology Budget**

HCFA's information technology budget is presented in Exhibit 3.

Major Information Technology Acquisition Plans

The following acquisition plans have been identified by INPUT.

a. End User Computing III

Will provide equipment, software and maintenance to HCFA locations nationwide.

b. Data Transformation Software

Will provide specialized software products to transform data from operational sources into integrated informational databases.

c. Resident Assessment Minimum Data Set (MDS)

Will provide technical assistance necessary to develop systems and data transmission specification for a national MDS database.

INPUT has identified several contracts at the Health Care Financing Administration. Exhibit 4 lists these programs and their status.

Exhibit 3

HCFA Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	2.1	26.5	27.6	28.6	29.6	30.7	71%
Hardware	1.2	22.6	23.3	24.1	25.0	25.9	83%
Software	.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	42%
Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Personnel	29.4	30.7	30.2	29.6	28.9	28.0	-1%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	5%
Lease of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Lease of Software	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	-2%
Space	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2%
Supplies and Other	.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	16%
Commercial Services	390.9	398.2	439.2	490.8	550.0	617.6	10%
ADPE Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Leased Voice Telecom.	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	20%
Leased Data Telecom.	.7	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	8%
Operations and Maintenance	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.2	2%
Systems Anal, Prog., Des.	5.8	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.3	2%
Studies and Other	.2	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	21%
Other Use of IT	368.4	376.3	416.6	467.4	525.3	591.5	10%
Total IT Budget	425.0	458.7	500.3	552.4	611.9	679.8	10%
Contracted-Out	393.9	425.8	467.7	520.4	581.0	649.2	11%

Source: INPUT and DHHS
Figures in \$ millions

Exhibit 4

HCFA Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Data Center Facility Management Services	Facil. Mgmt.	\$75m 5yrs	This contract is currently in source evaluation. When awarded, this contract will provide HCFA with data operations and maintenance and user support. Award expected in June 1995.
2. Telecommunications Services	Comm. Svcs.	\$14m 10yrs	FORTTRAN provides a voice and data communications switch for HCFA's internal office communications. The switch interfaces with the local exchange carrier and FTS2000. Awarded in 1994.
3. Clinical Data Abstraction Centers	H/W, S/W and Prof. Svcs.	\$100m 5yrs	Dyncorp and Forensic Science Associates will replicate and maintain an operational network of five data abstraction centers in five zones throughout the United States. Awarded in 1994.
4. Medicare Transaction System (MTS)	Sys. Integ.	\$20m 6yrs	GTE will integrate HCFA's 9 Medicare claims processing systems into one comprehensive system. Awarded in 1994.
5. Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) for the MTS	Prof. Svcs.	\$5m 7yrs	Intermetrics provides validation and quality assurance support for the Medicare Transaction System (MTS). Awarded in 1994.
6. End User Computing II (EUC II)	H/W, S/W & Maint.	\$10m 3yrs	Dunn Computing provides microcomputers, related hardware and software, and maintenance support. Awarded in 1994.
7. LAN Procurement	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	Unk	Sytel will provide local area network hardware, software and installation for the new HCFA facility in Woodlawn, Maryland. Award is expected in 1995.
8. Standard Data Processing System Development	Prof. Svcs.	Unk	When awarded this contract will provide an information dissemination system to support the 53 Peer Review organizations involved in the Healthcare Quality Improvement Initiative. Award expected in 1995.
9. Software Maintenance and Technical Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$5m Unk	Sterling Software provides maintenance and technical support for proprietary software. Awarded in 1994.
10. ADP Support	H/W and Prof. Svcs.	\$30m Unk	Data Computer Corp. provides hardware maintenance, enhancement, and development support for ADP systems at HCFA. Awarded in 1993.

Current IT Activities and Issues at HCFA

1. HCFA is currently investigating the legality of certain state provider donations and tax programs to determine whether states have been overpaid for Medicaid costs. According to an August 1994 GAO report, states have been using dubious financial arrangements to increase federal contributions for state Medicaid costs. The agency is seeking repayment of \$450 million from nine states. Additionally, HCFA is working with 23 states concerning potential federal overpayment of \$1 to \$3 billion.
2. Congress is establishing a task force, led by the House Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Bill Archer, and Health Subcommittee Chairman, Bill Thomas, to perform a ground-up review of the current Medicare system. The task force will be examining alternative methods of providing health coverage to the elderly, such as creating a voucher program or increasing the use of managed care programs. The task force will be composed of

senior citizen groups, the medical community and government representatives.

3. HCFA will be replacing the nine Medicare transaction systems currently in use with a single, integrated Medicare Transaction System (MTS). The new system will improve the speed and efficiency of transaction processing and payments by directly linking regional processing centers with local contractors. The system is currently being designed by GTE and full implementation is scheduled for 1999.
4. HCFA is seeking a waiver from the Office of Management and Budget to provide telemedicine services in conjunction with several pilot projects. Currently, HCFA does not reimburse physicians for services provided via telemedicine. HCFA is interested in identifying the impact of telemedicine on the costs of health care, particularly in remote areas of the U.S.

This Research Bulletin is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this bulletin, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182 (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. I, No. 4

1995

Agency Profile - Department of the Army

Purpose

The Department of the Army is responsible for organizing, training and equipping active duty and reserve forces for the preservation of peace, security and the defense of the Nation. The Army also administers programs that protect and restore the environment and provide disaster relief assistance.

Organization

The Department of the Army, as we know it today, was established as a military department under the Department of Defense by the National Security Act Amendment of 1949. It employs 510,000 active duty military personnel and 280,000 civilian personnel. Roughly 30% of the civilian employees are located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

As with all military departments, the operation and control of the Army is subject to the guidance of the President, as Commander in Chief, and the Secretary of Defense. Authority for managing and administering the activities of the Department of the Army is delegated to the Secretary of the Army and the Army Chief of Staff. The Secretary

is responsible for managing the administrative functions of the Army, while the Army Chief of Staff is responsible for the military operational activities of the Department. The organizational structure of the Army is shown in Exhibit 1.

Major Program Activities

a. Military Operations and Plans

Determines mid-range, long-range and regional strategy for arms control, disarmament, national security affairs, force mobilization, operational readiness, and the overall roles and missions of the Army's activities.

b. Personnel

Manages military and civilian human resources development and utilization.

c. Reserve Components

Manages individual and unit readiness for Army Reserve and Army National Guard.

d. Intelligence

Manages Army intelligence and counterintelligence activities, personnel, equipment and organizations.

e. Management-Comptrollership

Performs financial, management and administrative functions of the Army.

f. Research, Development and Material Acquisition

Manages research, development and material activities.

g. Information Management

Manages automation, communications, records management, publications and information.

h. Logistics

Manages the movement and maintenance of forces and equipment for the Army and joint service operations.

i. Engineering

Manages Army installations, construction, family housing, environmental science activities and real estate.

j. Civil Functions

Manages the Civil Works Program, national cemeteries and related activities.

k. Medical

Manages the organizations, personnel, training and research activities related to the provision of Army health care.

Army Commands

a. Forces Command

Commands all active and assigned reserve forces in the continental United States.

b. Training and Doctrine Command

Prepares Army forces for war and establishes doctrine with regard to force design, material requirements, leader development and training.

c. Material Command

Equips and sustains forces both foreign and domestic.

d. Information Systems Command

Provides information systems and services to the Army as well as other defense agencies.

e. Intelligence and Security Command

Provides worldwide support to the Army through indirect methods such as electronic warfare, intelligence collection, counterintelligence and operations security.

f. Health Services Command

Commands the Army hospital system within the United States, trains and prepares medical personnel.

g. Criminal Investigation Command

Commands and controls worldwide investigations of serious crimes and provides personal security to select Army and defense officials.

h. Traffic Management Command

Manages military traffic management, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminal service within the U.S.

i. Military District of Washington

Commands units, activities, and installations in the National Capital Area.

j. Corps of Engineers

Manages and executes engineering, construction, and real estate programs for the Army and Air Force. Also manages the Civil Works program.

k. Unified Commands

Carries out missions and activities of the Army in locations outside the continental U.S.

Exhibit 1

Army Organization**Secretary of the Army****Under Secretary of the Army**

- Assistant Secretary (Civil Works)
- Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)
- Assistant Secretary (Installations, Logistics and Environment)
- Assistant Secretary (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
- Assistant Secretary (Research, Development and Acquisition)
- Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications and Computers
- Other Staff Administrative Functions

Army Chief of Staff

- Deputy Chief for Operations and Plans
- Deputy Chief for Personnel
- Deputy Chief for Logistics
- Deputy Chief for Intelligence
- Assistant Chief for Installation Management
- Chief of Engineers
- Surgeon General
- Chief of Chaplains
- Judge Advocate General
- Chief, National Guard Bureau
- Chief, Army Reserve

Major Army Commands

- Forces Command
- Training and Doctrine Command
- Material Command
- Information Systems Command
- Intelligence and Security Command
- Health Services Command
- Criminal Investigations Command
- Traffic Management Command
- Military District of Washington
- Corps of Engineers

Unified Commands

- Army Europe
- Army Japan
- Eighth Army (Korea)
- Army Western Command
- Army Special Operations Command

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1994-95

Program Budget

The budget of the Army is expected to decrease roughly 3% per year over the next few years as it continues to downsize and reduce employment. The budget of the Army is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Army Program Budget

Program Activity	FY1994 (Actual)	FY1995 (Estimate)	FY1996 (Forecast)	FY1997 (Forecast)
Personnel	21,352	20,679	19,721	19,483
Operations and Maintenance	17,660	18,657	18,185	17,628
Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserves and National Guard	3,309	3,668	3,373	3,308
Aircraft Procurement	1,271	1,056	1,223	843
Missile Procurement	1,079	808	676	718
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles	887	1,144	1,299	1,262
Ammunition Procurement	644	1,173	795	831
Other Procurement	2,883	2,669	2,257	2,199
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	5,402	5,481	4,444	4,241
Military Construction	870	549	473	492
Family Housing	1,298	1,183	1,381	1,400
Corps of Engineers	208	223	220	Not Reported

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the U.S. for 1996, February 7, 1995

Information Technology Budget

According to the Army, the resources shown in the FY1995 information technology budget provide the Army with the minimum resources required to maintain essential information management programs and systems. Significant pressures from Congress to reduce employment and increase efficiency are expected to increase

the need for information technology spending, especially in the area of commercial services.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Army IT spending over the period shown is forecast at 2%. However, the contracted out portion, which excludes personnel, site and facility costs, is expected to grow at 4%. The IT budget of the Army is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Army Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	367	346	360	374	388	402	2%
Hardware	256	272	281	290	300	311	4%
Software	111	74	79	84	87	90	-4%
Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4%
Personnel	613	605	595	583	569	552	-2%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	86	88	94	99	102	102	4%
Lease of Equipment	4	3	3	3	3	3	-4%
Lease of Software	11	10	10	9	9	8	-6%
Space	9	9	9	9	9	9	0%
Supplies and Other	62	66	72	78	82	82	6%
Commercial Services	891	927	967	1,010	1,072	1,147	5%
ADPE Time	15	17	17	16	16	15	0%
Leased Voice Telecom.	81	81	93	107	127	152	13%
Leased Data Telecom.	72	75	77	79	84	90	4%
Operations and Maintenance	466	514	514	520	533	552	3%
Systems Anal., Prog., Des.	228	211	235	254	276	301	6%
Studies and Other	30	29	31	34	36	38	5%
Total IT Budget	1,958	1,965	2,016	2,067	2,132	2,204	2%
Contracted-Out	1,272	1,286	1,340	1,396	1,472	1,560	4%

Figures in \$ Millions
Source: Army, INPUT

Army IT Opportunities

The following major contract opportunities have been identified by INPUT.

a. Small Multi-user Computer II (SMC II)

Will provide microcomputers, associated hardware, engineering and maintenance support.

b. Major Shared Resource Centers (MSRC)

Will provide high performance computing hardware, software, programming and operations support to the MSRCs.

c. SARDA Analytical and Technical Support

Will provide research and analyses related to research, development and acquisition of military systems.

d. Combined Allied Defense Effort (CADE)

Will provide technology and impact studies related to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

e. Army Recruiting and Accession Data System (ARADS)

Will provide equipment maintenance, leased circuit work and software maintenance to ARADS locations worldwide.

f. Command, Control and Communications Technology Engineering and Integration Support Services (C3I TE&I)

Will provide systems engineering and integration services related to the Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS).

g. Lightweight, Multi-Band Satellite Communication Terminals (LMST)

Will provide several LMSTs to the Army CECOM.

h. Support Hardware Automation Related Products (SHARP)

Will provide commercial off-the-shelf ADP hardware and software to support the open

systems environment developed by the Defense Medical Systems Support Center (DMSSC).

i. Medical Diagnostic Imaging Support System II (MDIS II)

Will provide an image transport system for transmitting radiological images and patient data between DOD health activities.

j. Desktop Video Teleconferencing (DVTC)

Will provide commercial off-the-shelf desktop teleconferencing for CONUS and OCONUS activities. This will be a DOD-wide program.

k. Personal Computer 2 (PC 2)

Will provide microcomputer equipment and software to the Army and other DOD organizations.

l. Portables 2

Will provide portable microcomputers and associated equipment to the Army.

m. Battlefield Automated Systems Engineering Support (BASES)

Will provide the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama with software engineering support.

Army IT Contracts

Current and pending major contracts are summarized in Exhibit 4. The top contractors, as reported by the Army to the Federal Procurement Data Center, are illustrated in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Major Army IT Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Small Multi-user Computers (SMC)	H/W & S/W	\$700m 8yrs	EDS provides microcomputer hardware, software and support. Awarded in 1990.
2. Telecom Modernization Program (TEMPO)	Telecom Svcs.	\$600m 10yrs	Bell Atlantic provides digital voice communications to DoD locations throughout the National Capital Region. Awarded in 1991.
3. Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS)	Sys. Integ.	\$1.6b 12yrs	Boeing Computer Services provides a modernized computer network for managing the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. Awarded in 1991.
4. Joint Computer-Aided Logistics Services (JCALS)	Sys. Integ.	\$775m 15yrs	Computer Sciences Corp. provides hardware, software, telecom. equipment and professional services to support the CALS program. Awarded in 1991.
5. Personnel Electronic Records Imaging Sys. Management System (PERMS)		\$50m 5yrs	PRC and I-NET provide an optical digital imaging system to store, retrieve, transmit and receive the Army's personnel records. Awarded in 1991.
6. Sustaining Base Information System (SBIS)	Sys. Integ.	\$500m 10yrs	Loral Federal Systems provides an integrated, standardized open systems computing environment to support base modernization. Awarded in 1993.
7. CONUS Telephone Modernization Program (CTMP)	Telecom Svcs.	\$575m 10yrs	GTE provides engineering, installation and support for commercially available ISDN services. Awarded in 1991.
8. High Energy Laser System Test Facility (HELSTF)	Prof. Svcs.	\$70m 5yrs	Aeroltherm provides technical support services to the HELSTF facility at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Awarded in 1992.
9. Medical Diagnostic Imaging Support System (MDIS)	Imaging Sys.	\$30m 8yrs	Loral Aerospace provides a hospital network and imaging system for transmitting radiological images and patient data between DOD facilities. Awarded in 1991.
10. Technical Support for the Joint Interoperability Test Center (JITC)	Prof. Svcs.	\$25m 5yrs	Logicon Eagle, Interop, and BDM provide engineering, scientific, technical, and administrative support to JITC in Fort Huachuca. Awarded in 1991.

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<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
11. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$50m 5yrs	Atlantic Research Corp. provides software and interoperability testing of C4I systems for the Electronic Proving Ground in Fort Huachuca. Awarded in 1992.
12. ADP Support for Application Software	Prof. Svcs.	\$60m 5yrs	Computer Sciences Corp. design and development of software in 4th generation languages. Awarded in 1993.
13. Missile Command Information Mission Area Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$125m 5yrs	Systems Engineering Solutions provides software and telecommunications support and records management at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama. Awarded in 1993.
14. All Source Analysis System (ASAS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$115m 6yrs	Martin Marietta provides systems development and operations support for the central component of the Army Tactical Command and Control System. Awarded in 1993.
15. Multiple Automated Printing Hardware System (MAPS II)		\$25m 8yrs	Xerox provides 16 high volume, high speed, on-line printing systems to the National Capital Region. Awarded in 1993.
16. Defense Medical Systems Support Center Automation Support Hardware (DASH)	H/W & S/W	\$60m 5yrs	Cordant provides hardware, software and support to the DMSSC. Awarded in 1993.
17. Keystone II	Prof. Svcs.	\$40m 5yrs	Infonet Services Corp. provides telecommunications and programming services to support recruiting, mobilization and training missions. Awarded in 1992.
18. Total Army Personnel System (TAPSYS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$120m 5yrs	PRC provides analysis, planning, prototyping, configuration and database management and software development for the TAPSYS. Awarded in 1994.
19. Automatic Identification Technologies	Hardware	\$250m 10yrs	Intermec provides imaging, storage and telecommunications equipment to support image and document management activities. Awarded in 1993.
20. Keystone Application Project	Prof. Svcs.	Unk	Systems Automation Corp. provides automation support to personnel qualifications. Awarded in 1993.
21. SETA for the All Source Analysis System Project Office (ASAS)	Prof. Svcs.	Unk	Sytex provides systems engineering and technical support services ASAS Project Office. Awarded in 1993.

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<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
22. Trojan Special Purpose Integrated Remote Intelligence Terminal II (Trojan SPIRIT II)	H/W and	\$50m 5yrs	Electrospace Systems provides secure processing and communications capabilities for intelligence dissemination to tactical intelligence units. Awarded in 1993.
23. Battle Command Training Program (BCTP)	Prof. Svcs.	\$105m 5yrs	Logicon provides technical, administrative and management support for training simulation activities at the Army Combined Arms Command. Awarded in 1994.
24. Command Information Management System (CIMS)	Prof. Svcs.	Unk	Colas Corp. provides integration, operation and maintenance support for Strategic Defense Initiative research. Awarded in 1994.
25. Army Global Command	Sys. Integ.	\$165m 5yrs	Martin Marietta provides integration and interoperability and Control System (AGCCS) support for consolidation of the AWIS, STACCS and CSSCS systems. Awarded in 1994.
26. PEO Stamis Computer Contract (SCC)	H/W & S/W	\$20m 6yrs	Sysorex provides PC hardware, software and maintenance support to the PEO Stamis program. Awarded in 1994.
27. Information Mission Area Support (IMA)	Sys. Integ.	\$160m 6yrs	SAIC provides systems engineering, design and integration support to the Information Systems Command. Awarded in 1994.
28. Portables I	H/W	\$30m 4yrs	GTSI and International Data Products provide laptops, palmtops, PDAs and associated hardware. Awarded in 1994.
29. Umbrella 3 (U3)	Prof. Svcs.	\$100m 5yrs	When awarded, this program will provide software design, development and maintenance support. An award is expected in 1995.
30. White Sands Support Network	Telecom. Svcs.	Unk 8yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide high speed fiberoptic communications for the White Sands Missile Test Range. An award is expected in 1995.
31. Outside Cable Rehabilitation (OSCAR II)	Commun. H/W	\$400m	When awarded, this contract will provide modernized communications cabling to Army installations. An award is expected in 1995.
32. Personal Computer I (PC1)	H/W	\$500m 2yrs	EDS and Sysorex provide microcomputers and associated hardware to the Army. Awarded in 1995.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
33. Military Construction Programming Administration and Execution (PAX)	Telecom. Svcs.	\$75m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide networking services for the Army Corps of Engineers' worldwide telecommunications system. An award is expected in 1995.
34. Common Hardware and Software II (CHS II)	H/W, S/W and Prof. Svcs.	\$2b	The award to GTE was canceled. New BAFOs were solicited and an award is expected in 1995. The contract will provide high performance workstations and associated hardware and software.
35. Total Package Fielding	Telecom & H/W	\$125m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide ADP equipment and telecommunications to support force modernization efforts. An award is expected in 1995.
36. Warfighter Simulation 2000 (WARSIM 2000)	Prof. Svcs.	\$100m	When awarded, this program will provide an advanced simulation system for warfighter training. An award is expected in 1995.
37. Installation Management Support Services (IMASS)	Prof. Svcs.	Unk 5yrs	When awarded, this program will provide system and database design and development to support the Installation Restoration Data Management Information System. An award is expected in 1995.
38. 21st Century Land Warrior/ Generation II Soldier	Sys. Integ.	\$44m 5yrs	Motorola is building and integrating a system that will give soldiers access to digital information necessary to carry out missions and identify friend or foe. Awarded in 1994.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 5

Top Army IT Contractors for 3QFY93-2QFY94

1. Boeing Company
2. Raytheon Company
3. Electronic Data Systems
4. GTE Corporation
5. Motorola
6. TRW
7. Science Applications International Corp.
8. Computer Sciences Corporation
9. Magnavox Electronic Systems
10. ITT Corporation

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Issues at the Army

1. The Army intends to spend as much as \$100 million on systems that will minimize deaths associated with friendly fire. Currently, the Army has established short-term plans for such systems. Roughly 1,500 systems are planned for utilization at front line locations. However, in a report filed in October 1993, the GAO criticized the Army for implementing a short-term solution before the establishment of a strategic plan.
2. The Honorable Joe Reeder, the Secretary of the Army, has approved a plan that will open the Army Research Lab's doors to industrial and academic partnerships. In the face of a

decreasing budget and an increasing need for technological advances, the ARL will begin sharing its resources with outside scientists for mutual benefit. The ARL is expected to decrease by 32% over the next five years.

3. The Army is in the process of establishing a standard Army-wide technical information architecture. The Army Acquisition Executive, Lt.Gen. Gilbert Decker, and Otto Guenther, the new Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications and Computers (DISC4), will be responsible for developing and maintaining the architecture. Robert Giordino, Director of the Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) at Fort Monmouth, will establish a 20-30 person staff responsible for evaluating solicitations, proposals and system designs to maintain technical compliance in all Army programs.
4. The Army has begun using a software package designed to expedite the evaluation

and approval process for engineering change proposals (ECPs). The package, called Multi-user ECP Automated Review System, was originally designed by Unisys but is owned by the government. The Joint Logistics Systems Center (JLSC) has approved the package for use throughout the Department of Defense, and there has been some speculation that it may eventually become mandatory. The MEARS project office at the Redstone Arsenal will provide installation, training, and all future upgrades to other DOD users for \$20,000.

5. The National Research Council's Electronic Systems Panel issued a report that identifies 20 technologies critical to the Army's mission. According to the report, *STAR 21: Electronic Systems, Strategic Technologies for the Army of the 21st Century*, these 20 technologies will be the foundation for future weapons and command, control, communications, intelligence and information systems.

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- Market strategies and tactics
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- Competitive positioning
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- Peer position

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Agency Profile

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Agency Profile - Environmental Protection Agency

Purpose

The EPA seeks to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances through the establishment of policies and regulations and cooperation with state, local and international governments and organizations.

Organization

The EPA was established as an independent agency in 1970. Under the direction of the administrator, the Agency enforces comprehensive environmental protection laws through nine assistant administrators responsible for specific environmental programs and Agency functions. Administrative level functions are directed by associate administrators, the general counsel, and the inspector general.

The EPA employs 18,000 people. Roughly 33% are located at the headquarters in Washington, D.C. The organizational structure of the EPA is shown in Exhibit 1.

Major Program Activities

- a. Administration and Resources Management.*
Provides management services, infrastructure and operations support.
- b. Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.*
Establishes national enforcement policy and direction, and targets noncompliant sectors of the regulated community.
- c. Policy, Planning and Evaluation.*
Establishes overall policy, strategic direction and spending focuses for the EPA's resources.
- d. International Activities.*
Coordinates and manages international environmental policy and technical objectives.
- e. Research and Development.*
Researches, develops, analyzes and implements technological controls of all forms of pollution.
- f. Air and Radiation.*
Develops programs, regulations and standards for air pollution and radiation control.
- g. Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances.*
Establishes programs, regulations and standards

for toxic substance and pesticide control, management, industry reporting and monitoring.

h. Water.

Develops programs, regulations and standards for the protection and restoration of water resources.

i. Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

Develops programs, regulations and standards related to hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal. Analyzes technologies for recovering useful energy from solid waste and establishes guidelines for emergency preparedness for environmental dangers to the public.

Exhibit 1

EPA Organization

Administrator

Deputy Administrator

Administrative Functions

- Associate Board for Regional Operations and State and Local Relations
- Associate Administrator for Communications, Education and Public Affairs
- Associate Administrator for Congressional and Legislative Affairs
- Inspector General
- General Counsel

Operational Functions

- Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management
- Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
- Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation
- Assistant Administrator for International Activities
- Assistant Administrator for Research and Development
- Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation
- Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
- Assistant Administrator for Water
- Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response

Regional Offices

- Region I: Boston, Massachusetts
- Region II: New York, New York
- Region III: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Region IV: Atlanta, Georgia
- Region V: Chicago, Illinois
- Region VI: Dallas, Texas
- Region VII: Kansas City, Missouri
- Region VIII: Denver, Colorado
- Region IX: San Francisco, California
- Region X: Seattle, Washington

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1994-95

Program Budget

The budget of the EPA is expected to grow modestly over the next few years. The \$7.4 billion budget for FY1996 represents a 2% increase over last year's budget. A greater

portion of the EPA's budget will be directed toward state, local and tribal governments to support cooperative environmental programs. The operating budget of the EPA, excluding funds administered by the EPA, is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

EPA Program Budget

Program Activity	FY1994 (Actual)	FY1995 (Estimate)	FY1996 (Forecast)
Program and Research Operations	849	922	1,017
Office of Inspector General	27	29	33
Research and Development	339	349	427
Abatement, Control and Compliance	1,359	1,414	1,749
Buildings and Facilities	36	63	92

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the U.S. for 1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

EPA spending on information technology is expected to grow at 6% over the next five years. As a cost cutting measure, the EPA plans to convert some contract employees to federal workers. This could have a significant impact on the growth of commercial services and personnel. The IT budget of the EPA is provided in Exhibit 3.

EPA IT Opportunities

The following major contract opportunities have been identified by INPUT.

a. National Computer Center Facilities Management

Will provide operations, telecommunications, management and maintenance support to EPA data centers.

b. Mission Oriented Systems Engineering Support (MOSES)

Will provide agency-wide systems engineering and development support.

EPA IT Contracts

Current and pending major contracts are summarized in Exhibit 3. The top contractors, as reported by the EPA to the Federal Procurement Data Center, are illustrated in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 3

EPA Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	31.3	37.0	38.4	40.0	41.4	42.8	6%
Hardware	27.1	30.1	31.1	32.1	33.3	34.5	5%
Software	4.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	14%
Site	.2	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	20%
Personnel	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.2	0%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	12.6	162	16.6	17.0	17.1	16.9	6%
Lease of Equipment	.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	47%
Lease of Software	4.4	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.3	0%
Space	0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	19%
Supplies and Other	7.6	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.1	1%
Commercial Services	198.1	208.9	219.7	231.1	247.0	266.1	6%
ADPE Time	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1%
Leased Voice Telecom.	25.1	24.2	27.8	32.0	38.1	45.3	13%
Leased Data Telecom.	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.0	3%
Operations and Maintenance	108.8	114.2	114.4	115.7	118.6	122.8	2%
Systems Anal, Prog., Des.	49.4	54.2	60.3	65.1	70.7	77.1	9%
Studies and Other	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	7%
Significant Use of IT	2.8	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	16%
Total IT Budget	293.0	313.8.0	325.9	339.1	356.6	377.1	5%
Contracted-Out	234.2	255.0	267.1	279.7	296.8	317.1	6%

Figures in \$ Millions
Source: EPA, INPUT

Exhibit 3

Major EPA IT Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Mission Oriented Systems Engineering Support (MOSES)	Prof. Svcs.	\$140m 7yrs	SAIC provides requirements analysis, system design and development, and operations support. Awarded in 1991.
2. Facilities Management for the NCC and the WIC	Facil. Mgmt.	\$400m 5yrs	Martin Marietta and NMI provide computer operations and telecommunications support to the Washington Information Center and the National Computing Center in North Carolina. Awarded in 1992.
3. Geographic Information System (GIS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$22m 8yrs	Data General provides hardware, software and professional services for the development of a GIS system to support ground and surface modeling. Awarded in 1991.
4. High Performance Computing Acquisition	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$45m 8yrs	Cray Research provides two supercomputers and associated hardware, software and professional services. Awarded in 1992.
5. Statistical and Technical Support for the Assessment of Toxic Substances	Prof. Svcs.	\$17m Unk	Battelle provides statistical and analytical analysis and support to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. Awarded in 1994.
6. Technical and Analytical Support for Land and Water Quality	Prof. Svcs.	\$13m Unk	SAIC provides integration and cross media services to support land and water quality activities. Awarded in 1995.
7. Technical and Compliance Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$13m Unk	SAIC provides support to compliance monitoring and enforcement programs. Awarded in 1994.
8. Organizational and Systems Analysis	Prof. Svcs.	\$4m Unk	E.H. Pechan and Associates provide management and systems process analyses. Awarded in 1994.
9. Technical Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$6m Unk	ICF provides technical and policy support to health and ecological effect issues. Awarded in 1994.
10. Technical Support for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	Prof. Svcs.	\$28m Unk	SAIC provides support to compliance and enforcement assurance programs. Awarded in 1994.
11. Enforcement Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$18m Unk	Dynamac Corp. provides enforcement support to the to Region VII office. Awarded in 1994.
12. Technical Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$15m Unk	SAIC provides technical support to hazardous and special waste programs. Awarded in 1994.
13. Technical and Analytical Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$21m Unk	ICF provides technical and analytical support to chemical and emergency preparedness and prevention programs. Awarded in 1994.
14. Records Management	Prof. Svcs.	\$45m 5yrs	When awarded this contract will provide records management to the EPA's library network. An award is expected in mid-1995.
15. Library Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$45m 5yrs	When awarded this contract will provide library management services for the EPA's library network. An award is expected in mid-1995.

INPUT Agency Profile

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
16. Computer Operations and Information Center	Prof. Svcs.	Unk 5yrs	When awarded this contract will provide computer operations support Office of Mobile Sources in Ann Arbor, Michigan. An award is expected in 2-3QFY95.
17. PC LAN Hardware and Software	H/W & S/W	\$100m 3.5yrs	When awarded this contract will provide Intel-based microcomputers, LAN equipment and associated peripherals and software. An award is expected mid-1995.
18. Facilities Administration and Information Resources (FAIR)	Prof. Svcs.	Unk 5yrs	When awarded this contract will provide computer and telecommunication operations support to the Office of Research and Development (ORD) in North Carolina. An award is expected in mid-1995.
19. ADP Information Resources Management Services (AIRMS)	Prof. Svcs.	Unk 5yrs	When awarded this contract will provide applications and systems development, high performance computing support, and geographic information systems support to the ORD. An award is expected in mid-1995.
20. Information Technology Architectural Support (ITAS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$35m 4yrs	When awarded this contract will provide architecture planning, systems design, evaluation, and procurement support. An award is expected in mid-1995.
21. Analytical and Logistical Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$40m 5yrs	Dyncorp provides the Analytical Operations Branch with analytical and logistical support for Superfund hazardous waste clean-up sites. Awarded in 1994.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 4

**Top EPA IT Contractors
for 3QFY93-2QFY94**

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. SAIC2. Martin Marietta3. Concept Automation4. PRC5. Cray Research6. DPRA7. ICF Corporation8. IBM9. Booz-Allen and Hamilton10. Network Management Inc. |
|---|

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

**National Performance Review
Recommendations for the EPA**

In a report issued in 1995, the National Performance Review made several recommendations to the EPA for improving its cost effectiveness and efficiency:

1. Increase flexibility of environmental regulations for local governments to accommodate local environmental conditions across the country.
2. Streamline and decentralize the system of evaluating permits for disposal of controlled pollutants.
3. Reduce environmental "clean up" costs by shifting emphasis from pollution control to pollution prevention.
4. Promote the use of market-based approaches that motivate polluters to reduce and eliminate water pollution.
5. Increase private sector partnerships that accelerate the development of innovative technologies.

6. Work to eliminate exportation of domestically banned pesticides.
7. Establish a strategic planning process with measurable goals and performance standards.
8. Reform the contract management process to incorporate more efficient and competitive procedures. Re-examine the cost effectiveness of outsourcing versus in-house services.
9. Establish a framework for providing equitable environmental justice.
10. Develop a professional development system and a technical organizational structure that will support scientific development and innovation.

Issues at the EPA

1. The EPA is coordinating efforts with NOAA and the Interior Department's National Biological Service to archive, manage and distribute remote-sensing data from space satellites. The \$30 million partnership, called the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristic Consortium, will develop a flexible land characteristic database and provide access to federal, state and local scientists.
2. Despite efforts to trim the federal budget, agency spending on research and development activities is on the rise. The EPA's R&D budget is expected to increase 16% in 1996. Recently, Congress has criticized federal agencies for wasting R&D dollars on nonsensical programs. Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA) is expected to target such programs for reductions and cancellations when the House Subcommittee on Science convenes.

3. The EPA's deployment of a new Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) has been criticized by the agency's inspector general for lack of planning. According to the report, the \$200 million project will experience cost overruns and scheduling delays unless planning and direction of the program improves. The new system is scheduled for deployment this year.
4. Unlike many other federal agencies, the EPA is anticipating an increase in its level of employment. The EPA hopes it can save money and operate more efficiently by trimming some of its support contracts and converting some contractor personnel to federal workers.

Members of Congress had expected the EPA to use the increased employment level to shore up its faltering contract management activities. Rep. James Moran (D-VA) has asked the GAO to examine the issue more carefully.

5. The EPA is experimenting with a new multi-media approach to environmental regulation.

Rather than have an organization within the EPA focus on one form of pollution, such as water or air pollution, the multi-media approach will have an organization focus on several types of pollution. Region I and VIII, located in New England and the Rocky Mountains, respectively, are currently experimenting with the new approach.

6. The EPA has come under fire by many state governments for the high costs associated with implementing the EPA's new vehicle emissions requirements. At issue are two regulations designed to reduce pollution associated with vehicle emissions. Many states are risking millions in federal highway funding by refusing to enforce the new regulations. The EPA has responded to state pressures by allowing increased flexibility in enforcing the regulations.

However, the EPA is concerned that the states' success in challenging the EPA's authority may lead to future confrontations over EPA regulations.

This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's U.S. Federal Information Technology Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this bulletin, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

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1995

Department of Agriculture

Purpose

The activities carried out by the U.S. Department of Agriculture include development of the domestic agricultural industry and rural communities, preservation and enhancement of the environment, curb poverty and malnutrition and provide standards and inspection of the domestic food supply.

The Department develops the domestic agricultural industry and rural communities through financial support and utility development. Poverty and malnutrition is curbed through welfare and financial aid programs, such as the food stamps program. The Department also develops standards and safeguards that protect people from food contaminants.

Organization

The USDA was established in 1862 but did not become an executive department until 1889. The Department, directed by the Secretary of Agriculture, is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has offices throughout the U.S.

The USDA employs approximately 109,000 people, 13,000 of which are located at the

headquarters. The organizational structure of USDA is presented in Exhibit 1.

Key Program Activities

a. Farmers Home Administration

Provides loans to rural residents and guarantees loans made by commercial lenders to farmers and rural residents for land, housing and other farming needs.

b. Rural Electrification Administration

Provides financial assistance to rural telephone and electric utilities that provide services to rural communities.

c. Rural Development Administration

Develops the economies of rural communities through financial assistance.

d. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Administers commodity and related land use programs designed for voluntary production adjustment, resource protection and price, market and farm income stabilization.

e. Commodity Credit Corporation

Responsible for stabilizing, supporting and protecting farm income and prices.

f. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Provides crop insurance to improve economic stability of the agriculture industry.

g. Foreign Agricultural Service

Responsible for USDA overseas market information, access and development programs.

h. Economic Analysis Staff

Develops, organizes and coordinates economic and statistical analyses for planning and evaluating short and intermediate range agricultural policy.

i. Economics Management Staff

Provides management services to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the Economic Research Service, World Agricultural Outlook Board, the Economic Analysis Staff and the Office of Energy.

j. Economic Research Service

Provides economic and social science information for public and private use concerning agriculture, food, natural resources and rural America.

k. Office of Energy

Develops, coordinates and reviews all USDA energy policies and programs. Serves as liaison between the USDA and the Department of Energy.

l. National Agricultural Statistics Service

Estimates and reports on production, supply, price and other items necessary to the orderly operation of the U.S. agricultural economy.

m. World Agricultural Outlook Board

Coordinates the preparation and clearance of all commodity and aggregate agricultural forecasts issued by the Department.

n. Food and Nutrition Service

Administers programs that make food assistance available to the needy.

o. Office of the Consumer Advisor

Coordinates actions on problems and issues of importance with regard to consumers of U.S. agricultural products.

p. Agricultural Marketing Service

Promotes orderly and efficient marketing of products from the nation's farms.

q. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Protects and improves animal and plant health for the benefit of man and the environment.

r. Federal Grain Inspection Service

Ensures integrity in the inspection, weighing and handling of U.S. grain.

s. Federal Safety and Inspection Service

Ensures that meat and poultry products moving via interstate and international commerce are safe, wholesome and accurately labeled.

t. Packers and Stockyards Administration

Maintains effective competition and fair trade practices in the marketing of livestock, meat and poultry.

u. Forest Service

Manages the use and condition of the nation's forests.

v. Soil Conservation Service

Develops and implements soil and water conservation programs.

w. Agricultural Research Service

Performs research to solve problems and improve efficiency in areas of agriculture and the environment.

x. Cooperative State Research Service

Facilitates the advancement of science and technology in the nationwide agricultural research system.

y. Extension Service

Serves as the educational service of the USDA and functions as the federal partner in the Cooperative Extension System.

z. National Agricultural Library

Provides agricultural information services to users ranging from research scientists to the general public.

Exhibit 1

Department of Agriculture Organization**Secretary of Agriculture**

Deputy Secretary

Staff Offices:

- Office of Program and Budget Analysis
- Office of the General Counsel
- Executive Secretariat
- Public Affairs
- Judicial Officer
- Inspector General

Program Activity:

- **Assistant Secretary, Administration**
 - Board of Contract Appeals
 - Office of Administrative Law Judges
 - Office of Civil Rights Enforcement
 - Office of Finance and Management
 - Office of Information Resources Management
 - Office of Operations
 - Office of Personnel
 - Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
- **Assistant Secretary, Congressional Relations**
- **Small Community and Rural Development**
 - Farmers Home Administration
 - Rural Electrification Administration
 - Rural Development Administration

- **International Affairs and Commodity Programs**
 - Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
 - Commodity Credit Corporation
 - Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
 - Foreign Agricultural Service
- **Assistant Secretary, Economics**
 - Economic Analysis Staff
 - Economics Management Staff
 - Economic Research Service
 - Office of Energy
 - National Agricultural Statistics Service
 - World Agricultural Outlook Board
- **Assistant Secretary, Food and Consumer Services**
 - Food and Nutrition Service
 - Office of the Consumer Advisor
- **Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Inspection Services**
 - Agricultural Marketing Service
 - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 - Federal Grain Inspection Service
 - Food Safety and Inspection Service
 - Packers and Stockyards Administration
- **Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment**
 - Forest Service
 - Soil Conservation Service
- **Assistant Secretary, Science and Education**
 - Agricultural Research Service
 - Cooperative State Research Service
 - Extension Service
 - National Agricultural Library

Source: Government Manual 1994-95

Exhibit 3

USDA Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	183	214	435	359	280	223	4%
Hardware	149	168	307	264	225	117	4%
Software	27	29	99	78	38	34	5%
Site	8	16	28	17	17	11	7%
Personnel	343	357	370	382	393	404	3%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	74	78	85	95	100	96	5%
Lease of Equipment	17	18	21	26	29	26	9%
Lease of Software	8	10	13	15	16	14	10%
Space	15	14	15	15	16	16	2%
Supplies and Other	34	35	37	38	39	40	3%
Commercial Services	240	285	322	419	429	305	5%
ADPE Time	7	7	6	6	6	5	-5%
Leased Voice Telecom.	34	35	36	36	37	38	2%
Leased Data Telecom.	3	3	3	3	3	3	-1%
Operations and Maintenance	102	113	118	116	115	116	3%
Sys. Analysis, Prog., Des.	65	86	112	211	222	101	8%
Studies and Other	24	35	42	41	39	37	9%
Other Use of IT	4	7	6	6	7	5	0%
Total IT Budget	840	934	1,213	1,255	1,202	1,027	4%
Contracted-Out	440	511	762	802	737	556	5%

Source: INPUT and USDA
Figures in \$ millions

Information Technology Budget

Spending on capital investments and commercial services is expected to increase significantly during the next two years as implementation of the INFO SHARE and Project 615 programs get under way. IT spending is expected to taper off in the outyears for a compound annual growth rate of 4% from 1994-99. The Department of Agriculture's information technology budget is presented in Exhibit 3.

Major Information Technology Acquisition Plans

The following acquisition plans have been identified by INPUT.

a. Modernization of Administrative Processes
Will streamline administrative processes at the USDA.

b. INFO SHARE

This represents the Department of Agriculture's efforts to acquire comprehensive information technology services for the farm service agencies and rural development offices. Several acquisitions are expected, including hardware, software, telecommunications and professional services.

INPUT has identified several contracts and pending contracts at the Department of Agriculture. Exhibit 4 lists these programs and their status. The top contractors are provided in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

USDA Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1.ASCS IRM Integration	Prof. Svcs.	\$20m 5yrs	Loral Federal Systems provides software support and systems development to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Awarded in 1991.
2.Integrated Information Management Program (FEDCAC 107)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$276m 12yrs	IBM provides computer systems, software and support services to the Forest Service. Awarded in 1995.
3.Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$11m 7yrs	Peat Marwick provides an integrated financial and program management system to the Food and Nutrition Service. Awarded in 1990.
4.Processed Commodities Inventory Management System (PCIMS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$25m 5yrs	EDS provides a system for automating commodity purchasing, distribution and financial reporting. Awarded in 1993.
5.Cotton Management System (CMS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$13m 5yrs	EDS provides a system for tracking and processing loan forfeitures of cotton producers and tracking cotton inventories. Awarded in 1994.
6.Computer Facility Management	Facil. Mgmt.	\$8m 5yrs	Kajax Engineering provides facilities management support for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Awarded in 1994.
7.Integrated Systems Acquisition Project (ISAP)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$250m 10yrs	When awarded, ISAP will provide a nationwide integrated network to modernize the office automation environment for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). An award is expected in 3QFY95.
8.ADP/IRM Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$80m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide IRM support and systems and software development for the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). An award is expected in 3QFY95.
9. Long-Term Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$13m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide technical and professional support services to the National Computer Centers. An award is expected in 3QFY95.
10.Lease of Mainframe Processor	H/W Lease	\$10m Unk	CCL provides the Office of Operations with a processor. Awarded in 1994.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 5

Top USDA IT Contractors for 3QFY93-2QFY94

1. Loral Federal System
2. NYMA
3. Government Micro Resources
4. Win Laboratories
5. ABT
6. Fu Associates
7. Synex
8. GTE
9. Sun Microsystems
10. Data General

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

National Performance Review Recommendations for the USDA

The National Performance Review Board made seven recommendations to the USDA that will improve the efficiency and reduce the cost of its operations.

1. The USDA should terminate the subsidy provided to wool and mohair producers. The cost is \$190 million per year and is considered no longer important for the preservation of the domestic industry.
2. Federal subsidies for domestic honey production should be terminated. Cancellation of this program would save \$15 million over the next 5 years.
3. As the fourth largest department in the federal government, the NPR believes that the USDA should reorganize its operating structure and reduce staffing at the headquarters. The NPR estimated that the reorganization could

result in an 8% staffing cut and \$40 million annually in other operating expenses.

4. The USDA should implement a consolidated farm management plan in coordination with other federal agencies and state and local governments.
5. The USDA should require more recipients of federal food stamps to participate in education and training programs. The intent of this recommendation is to reduce participants' future dependence on federal subsidies.
6. The USDA should increase cost containment efforts in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children in cooperation with states.
7. Improve cost effectiveness and service delivery efficiency by delivering food stamp benefits through electronic transfer.

Current IT Activities and Issues at USDA

1. Dan Glickman, a former Congressman from Arkansas, is expected to replace Mike Espy as the Secretary of Agriculture. Glickman's nomination, approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee, is expected to be approved by the Senate in late March 1995.
2. The federal food stamp program, costing \$25 billion annually, has been plagued with fraud and inefficiency. Historically, benefits have been delivered through coupons issued to eligible citizens. In a December 1994 report, the GAO

examined the alternatives to benefits delivery: checks and electronic benefits transfer (EBT). Although the GAO conceded that checks may be the cheaper method, EBT would be more efficient and less prone to fraud. The GAO concurred with the assessment of the National Performance Review's recommendation that the USDA initiate a program for distributing food stamp benefits electronically.

3. The USDA has named Dorothy Spencer as the new program manager for the \$1-

2 billion INFO SHARE program. The program, through several acquisitions, will modernize the operations of the farm service agencies and rural development offices at the Department of Agriculture. Poor planning and program delays led to significant budget cuts in the program and cancellation of the USDA's procurement authority. GSA recently reinstated the DPA and the USDA is expected to release a strategic plan for the program in April 1995.

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Agency Profile

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1995

U.S. Postal Service

Purpose

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS) is to provide efficient mail processing and delivery services to individuals and organizations within the United States. Furthermore, the Postal Service is responsible for protecting the mail from theft or loss and for apprehending those who violate postal laws.

Organization

The Postal Service is a quasi-governmental agency funded mostly through collections from businesses and consumer users of postal services. It was established, as we know it today, by the Postal Reorganization Act of August 1970 and commenced service on July 1, 1971. It employs 830,000 people nationwide. Only 3% of postal service employees are located near its headquarters in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The five regional offices of the Postal Service supervise more than 40,000 post offices throughout the United States. Exhibit 1 displays the organizational structure of the Postal Service.

The 11-member Board of Governors is composed of nine governors, who are appointed by the president; the Postmaster General, who is selected by the governors; and the Deputy Postmaster General, who is selected jointly by the governors and the Postmaster General.

Key Program Activities

a. Postal Inspection Service - Provides federal enforcement of regulations affecting the integrity and security of the mail. Serves as the Inspector General for the Postal Service.

b. Employee and Labor Relations - Employment policies for most employees of the Postal Service are governed by a process of collective bargaining. Labor contract negotiations for collective bargaining unit personnel, as well as personnel matters involving employees not covered by collective bargaining arrangements, are administered by Employee and Labor Relations.

c. Consumer Advocate - Responsible for solving postal customer problems and representing customer interests by bringing

complaints and suggestions to the attention of top postal management.

d. Information Systems - Provides computing and telecommunications resources and support to USPS employees.

e. Engineering, Research, and Development - Develops and implements technologies designed to improve the efficiency of mail processing and delivery services.

Program Budget

Although the Postal Service is funded primarily through collections from postal customers, it does receive federal subsidies as well. The Postal Service budget, by major activity for 1994 through 1996, is displayed in Exhibit 2. Postal Service activities are financed through five sources: 1) mail and services revenue, 2) reimbursements from federal and nonfederal sources, 3) proceeds from borrowing, 4) interest from U.S. securities and other investments, and 5) congressional subsidies.

Information Technology Budget

The Postal Service does not prepare an Information Technology Budget for the Office of Management and Budget. Therefore, no break out of Postal Service IT spending is available. The Postal Service has historically invested heavily in IT to support its function of mail delivery.

The Postal Service spends most of its information technology dollars through two divisions: Information Systems and Engineering. The Technology Applications group, established during the Postal Service's restructuring in 1994, also spends significant IT dollars on research activities.

Exhibit 1

U. S. Postal Service Organization

Board of Governors

Chairman, Sam Winters

Postmaster General

Marvin Runyan

Organizational Divisions:

- Diversity Development
- Labor Relations
- Marketing
 - Product Management
 - Technology Applications
 - Marketing Systems
- Quality
- Corporate Relations
- Consumer Advocate
- Chief Inspector
- General Counsel
- Judicial Officer
- Employee Relations
- Information Systems
- Legislative Affairs
- Finance
- Chief Executive Officer
 - International Postal Affairs
 - Engineering
 - Processing and Distribution
 - Customer Service and Sales
 - Facilities
 - Purchasing

Postal Regions:

- Central: Chicago, Illinois
- Eastern: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Northeast: Windsor, Connecticut
- Southern: Memphis, Tennessee
- Western: San Bruno, California

Source: U.S. Government Manual 1994/1995

The Information Systems division furnishes the Postal Service with computer and

telecommunications hardware, software and services. Engineering is responsible for developing, examining and implementing

systems that improve the processing and delivery of mail, such as bar code and sorter technologies.

Exhibit 2

U.S. Postal Service Program Budgets

Program Activities	FY1994 Act.	FY1995 Est.	FY1996 Est.
Postal Field Operations	37,191	38,558	40,021
Transportation	3,349	3,573	3,753
Building Occupancy	1,107	1,238	1,319
Supplies and Services	1,361	1,797	1,911
Research and Development	51	69	72
Administration and Area Operations	3,655	4,614	4,580
Interest	2,114	2,007	2,259
Service-wide Expenses	837	259	342
Capital Investment	1,585	3,575	2,162
Post Office Workers Compensation	39	38	37
Total Direct Program Budget	51,530	55,980	56,495

Figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1996

The Postal Service Information Systems division spends roughly \$200 million annually on IT. Furthermore, it anticipates spending \$600–800 million over the next five years on capital investments (mainly hardware). The Engineering division has an annual budget of about \$300 million.

Major Information Technology Acquisition Plans

INPUT has identified the following top acquisition plans:

a. Facilities Management and Software Support Services - Will provide ongoing facility management services for Data

General mainframes and equipment at various locations.

b. Automated Telephone Answering System - Will facilitate and automate the answering of routine questions while directing more difficult questions to the appropriate personnel.

c. Vehicle Maintenance Accounting System (VMAS) - Will provide software and services

for data collection, calculations, inventory management, and reporting to support vehicle maintenance accounting.

INPUT has identified several existing and pending contracts at the Postal Service. Exhibit 3 lists these programs and their status.

Exhibit 3

Postal Service Contracts

Program	Service	Value	Description
1. Microcomputer Acquisition for the Postal Service (MAPS)	Hardware	\$30m	Apple provides Macintoshes, peripherals and support services.
2. Carrier Sequence Bar Code Sorters (CSBCS)	Hardware	\$155m	IBM provides engineering, logistics support, manufacturing, installation and program management.
3. Smarthubs for the USPS	Commun. Hardware	\$20m	Synoptics provides Smarthubs for the USPS to develop a nationwide network connecting most Postal Service locations.
4. Mainframe Replacement	Hardware and Services	\$7.5m	Amdahl is providing a mainframe supporting administrative and accounting activities. It will replace a Hitachi processor.
5. Enterprise Software Licensing Agreement	Software	Unk.	Provides an enterprise licensing agreement for Computer Associates mainframe software.
6. Bar Code Scanners	Hardware	\$40m	Litton provides bar code scanners for mail processing.
7. Modification of Mail Sorters	Hardware	\$37m	Martin Marietta is modifying USPS-owned mail sorters for faster performance.
8. Lightweight Handheld Computing Devices	Hardware	\$6m	Symbol Technologies provides hand-held computing devices used for data collection, application development packages and software programming.
9. Key Entry Services for Remote Bar Code Systems (RBCS)	Support Services	\$260m	Various contractors are providing key entry services, supporting telecommunications and facilities.
10. Central Repair Facility Operation	Facil. Mgmt.	\$65m	PRC operates and manages the Central Repair Facility in Topeka, Kansas.
11. Acquisition of Desktop Processing Equipment (ADEPT)	Hardware	\$200m	Digital Equipment Corp. provides personal computers, support services and peripherals. Awarded in 1994.
12. LAN/WAN Equipment and Support Services	Network Services	\$35m	I-NET provides LAN and WAN hardware to support USPS networks, as well as installation and support services.

13. Label Printing and Application System	Hardware and Support	\$31m	Cordant will install and maintain a new label printing and application system for placing forwarding addresses on mail. Awarded in 1994.
14. IBM CMOS Processor	Hardware	\$2m	IBM provides a mainframe based on CMOS technology. Awarded in 1995.
15. Information Systems Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$70m 4yrs	CDSI will provide business and information systems development, administrative support, research activities and maintenance. Awarded in 1994.
16. Government Connection Intergovernmental Kiosk Program	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$16m	When awarded, this program will provide citizens with integrated access to government benefits and services through kiosks. This represents the Phase 1 pilot of the program. Phase 2 will be significantly larger. Award of Phase 1 is expected in May 1995.
17. Digital Image Transmittal	Telecom. Svcs.	Unk.	MCI provides electronic transfer of digital images of handwritten, unreadable address information from mail processing plants to remote encoding centers. Initially 145 locations will be connected on a point-to-point basis. Awarded in 1995.
18. Bar Code Sorting Systems	Hardware	\$56m	Westinghouse will provide 400 bar code sorting systems over the next two years. Awarded in 1994.
19. Integrated Mail Handling System	Hardware	\$17m	ESCO Electronics Corp. will provide an integrated mail handling system that includes hundreds of Postal PAK loaders and unloaders. Awarded in 1994.

Source: INPUT

Current IT Activities and Issues at the Postal Service

1. The Postal Service is researching and testing high speed digital networks as a means of delivering electronic mail on the National Information Infrastructure (NII). Research activities are being conducted in Raleigh, North Carolina at the National Network Service Center. The project is being managed by the Technology Applications Group created by the Postal Service's restructuring in 1994.

If successful, the program would solve two major issues regarding government plans for the NII: universal access and security. However, details of how these issues will be resolved have not been provided.
2. In a recent report, the GAO criticized the Postal Service for failing to meet its mail processing objectives through automation. Despite spending \$4 billion on automation techniques over the last ten years, the GAO indicated that the Postal Service suffers from technical problems, complicated processes, and a failure to control employment growth.
3. U.S. Electricar will retrofit some Grumman Long Life Vehicles (LLVs), typically used for postal deliveries, with new lightweight material and electric power capability for trial use by the Postal Service. Because of the delivery pattern and overnight rest period experienced by postal vehicles, the Postal Service believes electric vehicles may be an ideal candidate for electric propulsion.

4. The Postal Service is considering an upgrade to its two-day Priority Mail service by providing guaranteed delivery as well as tracking capability. Although the upgraded service will cost about 60 cents more, the guaranteed service and tracking capability is expected to draw customers.

Private carriers have expressed grave concern that the Postal Service is using its mandated mail monopoly to subsidize its competitive offerings. The success of the new Priority Mail offering and its impact on private carriers could heat up debate over the legitimacy of the Postal Service's monopoly on first-class mail.

5. The Postal Service has responded to pressure from the American Postal Workers Union (APWU) and has agreed to use only union employees to handle its remote bar coding systems (RBCS). Currently, the Postal Service pays an estimated \$50 million annually to contractors operating the RBCS. The agreement will be finalized in 1996 and is expected to increase the cost of operating the RBCS. However, the Postal Service hopes to minimize the cost increase by using mostly low-wage, part-time union workers.
6. The Postal Service is in the process of downsizing its work force. Roughly 80% of the Postal Service's budget is spent on labor. Consequently, it has stepped up its automation plans and activities. Its efforts have led to the elimination of 38,000 jobs over the last three years. The Postal Service hopes to eliminate another 20,000 jobs by the end of 1995.

7. As a quasi-governmental agency, the Postal Service is not obligated to observe federal directives, such as Federal Acquisition Regulations and OMB Circulars, and it also has more flexibility in its contracting practices. For example, USPS procurement rules require adequate, rather than full and open competition; permit the USPS to strike a balance between users' needs and vendor access to postal business; and allow contracting officers to limit competition to contractors or items known to be capable of meeting USPS needs. The USPS Procurement Manual, which defines the agency's procedures, does require that procurements be advertised and announced in the Commerce Business Daily.
8. Technology management at the Postal Service historically has been handled by two different operational units: Engineering and Information Systems. Engineering is responsible for hardware used by operational entities in physically handling mail, such as bar code scanning, sorting, etc. Information Systems is responsible for the telecommunications and information processing infrastructure. Recently, a new organization has been created that also addresses technology at the Postal Service. However, this organization, the Technology Application group, is tasked with investigating new applications.

This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, Virginia 22182-3900, (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

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Internal Revenue Service

Purpose

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), a Department of Treasury organization, is responsible for collecting the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public. Additionally, it is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco and firearms.

Organization

The IRS was established in 1862 under the auspices of the Department of Treasury. It is administered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Approximately 130,000 people are employed by the IRS nationally.

The IRS has three organizational levels: the National Office; the Regional Offices; and the District Offices. The National Office, located in Washington, D.C., develops nationwide policies and programs to administer internal revenue laws and to establish the overall direction for the field organizations. The Martinsburg Computing Center in West Virginia and the Detroit Computing Center in Michigan are also part of the National Office.

Seven regional offices, each administered by a Regional Commissioner, supervise the operations of the 62 district offices. The IRS organization is displayed in Exhibit 1.

Major Program Activities

a. Administration and Management—Provides for the overall planning and direction of the IRS, for management of the Service's financial resources and procurement programs, and for the conduct of internal audits and internal security investigations.

b. Processing Tax Returns and Assistance—Provides for tax return and other related document processing, data processing for statistical compilation and assistance to taxpayers necessary for them to correctly file and pay their taxes.

Exhibit 1

IRS Organization

Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Staff Support Functions

- Chief Counsel
- Collection
- Criminal Investigation
- Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations
- Examination
- Finance and Comptroller
- Procurement
- Human Resources and Support
- Taxpayer Services
- International
- Planning and Research
- Returns Processing
- Information Systems Development
- Information Systems Management

Regional Offices

- Central—Cincinnati, Ohio
- Mid-Atlantic—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Midwest—Chicago, Illinois
- North Atlantic—New York, New York
- Southeast—Atlanta, Georgia
- Southwest—Dallas, Texas
- Western—San Francisco, California

Source: U S Government Manual, 1994-95

c. Tax Law Enforcement—Provides for the examination of tax returns and the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings.

d. Information Systems—Provides for service-wide data processing support, including evaluation, development, and implementation of computer systems, software and hardware requirements.

Program Budget

For FY96, the IRS has requested \$8.2 billion and 115,000 FTEs (full-time equivalents). This represents a \$739 million increase from the budget expected in 1995. Most of these funds will support the Tax Systems Modernization, though some will support fraud investigation and personnel for supporting tax assistance. The IRS budget by program activity is presented in Exhibit 2.

Information Technology Budget

The information technology budget of the IRS is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6% from FY94-99. However, due to reductions in spending on personnel, the contracted-out portion of the budget is expected to grow at a CAGR of 10%. The IRS information technology (IT) budget is presented in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 2

IRS Program Budget

Function	FY94 (act.)	FY95 (est.)	FY96 (est.)
Administration and Management and Tax Return Processing	1,900	1,855	1,950
Tax Law Enforcement	4,054	4,449	4,591
Information Systems	1,579	1,538	1,948

*Figures in \$ Millions**Source: Budget of the U.S., FY96*

Exhibit 3

IRS Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	332	532	550	569	590	611	13%
Hardware	236	407	420	434	450	466	15%
Software	38	63	68	71	74	77	15%
Site	58	62	62	63	65	68	3%
Personnel	541	557	549	538	525	509	-1%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	142	142	150	157	161	163	3%
Lease of Equipment	10	9	9	9	9	9	-1%
Lease of Software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Space	71	70	71	72	73	74	1%
Supplies and Other	61	64	70	76	79	80	6%
Commercial Services	439	502	642	581	635	698	10%
ADPE Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Leased Voice Telecom.	100	105	120	139	165	196	14%
Leased Data Telecom.	37	39	40	42	44	47	5%
Operations and Maintenance	127	154	154	156	160	165	5%
Systems Anal, Prog., Des.	172	196	218	235	255	278	10%
Studies and Other	3	9	9	10	11	11	27%
Total IT Budget	1,455	1,734	1,790	1,844	1,910	1,980	6%
Contracted-Out	722	981	1,038	1,096	1,168	1,250	12%

Figures in \$ Millions

Sources: INPUT and Department of the Treasury

IRS IT Contracts

Current contracts and contract opportunities are summarized in Exhibit 4. The top 10 contractors are provided in Exhibit 5.

INPUT has identified several contracts and pending contracts at the IRS. Exhibit 4 lists these programs and their status.

Exhibit 4

Major IRS IT Contracts and Opportunities

Program	Type	Value	Description
1. Treasury Multiuser Acquisition Contract (TMAC)	Hardware	\$1.4b 7yrs	AT&T/NCR provide the IRS and other Treasury agencies with workstations, CPUs, LAN equipment, and support. Awarded in 1991.
2. Integrated Collection System (ICS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$350m 7yrs	Loral FSC (previously IBM) provides the IRS with processing capabilities to automate and integrate the Automated Collection System and the Service Center Replacement System. Awarded in 1990.
3. Corporate Systems Modernization/Mirror Image Acquisition (CSM/MIA)	H/W, Maint. & Support	\$85m 8yrs	Vion Corp. provides the IRS with IBM-compatible mainframe equipment, maintenance, and support. Awarded in 1994.
4. Printer Replacement to Integrate New Tools	Hardware	\$50m 5yrs	Federal Data Corporation provides the IRS with a high speed, non-impact printing system. Awarded in 1994.
5. Service Center Recognition/Image Processing System (SCRIPS)	H/W, S/W & Support	\$90m 8yrs	Grumman Data Systems provides hardware, software, training, and support to facilitate application and document processing. Awarded in 1993.
6. Integration Support Contract	Sys. Integ.	\$300m 12yrs	TRW provides systems integration for the Tax Systems Modernization. Awarded in 1991.
7. Document Processing System (DPS)	H/W, S/W & Support	\$1.3b 15yrs.	Loral FSC provides ADP equipment, software, support, telecommunications for electronic tax return conversion and processing. Awarded in 1994.
8. Purchase of Computer Systems	Hardware	\$60m 5yrs.	The IRS is purchasing ten Unisys 2200s including maintenance and support services. Awarded in 1994.
9. Replacement Laptop Portable Printers	Hardware	\$4m	Telestar Corp. provides portable printers for use on laptops. Awarded in 1995.

10. Treasury Information Processing Support Services (TIPSS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$350m 5yrs	IMC and MSD were awarded contracts for part of the services. Other awards are expected in FY95. The existing contracts were awarded in 1994.
11. Service Center Support System (SCSS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$2.2b 12yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide modern large scale computing resources to the ten IRS Service Centers. An award is expected in May 1995.
12. Treasury Communications System (TCS)	Comm. Svcs.	\$650m 10yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide telecommunications services between the IRS and government and commercial organizations. An award is expected in 1995.
13. Distributed Information System Maintenance	Prof. Svcs.	\$31m 5yrs	ECI Systems and Engineering provides maintenance support to the Distributed Information System. Awarded in 1995.
14. Disabled Employee Support Acquisition Contract (DESAC)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$13m 5yrs	Integrated Technologies Group will provide adaptive technology and support services for disabled Department of Treasury employees. Awarded in 1994.
15. Communications Replacement System	H/W & S/W	\$20m 5yrs	When awarded, this program will provide maintenance of the Communications Replacement System hardware and software at more than 700 IRS locations. An award is expected in FY95.
16. Treasury Department Acquisition I (TDA I)	H/W & S/W	\$50m 5yrs	When awarded, this program will provide microcomputers, notebooks, and other hardware. An award is expected in 3QFY95.
17. Treasury Department Acquisition II (TDA II)	H/W & S/W	\$25m 5yrs	When awarded, this program will provide microcomputers, notebooks, and other hardware. Two awards are expected in 4QFY95.
18. Long-Term Maintenance Support	Prof. Svcs.	Unk.	When awarded, this contract will provide maintenance of hardware at the Washington, D.C., Martinsburg, WV, and Detroit, MI offices. An award is expected in 3QFY95.

19. Telefile Voice Processing System	Telecom. H/W	\$15m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide a system to automate call distribution through voice response equipment. An award is expected in 4QFY95.
20. Storage Peripheral Replacement on Unisys Computer Equipment (SPRUCE)	H/W	Unk. 9yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide disk and tape storage devices compatible with existing Unisys equipment. An award is expected in 1995.
21. Software Development Environment II (SDE II)	H/W, S/W & Support	5yrs \$50m	When awarded, this contract will provide hardware, software, CASE tools, and support for requirements analysis and software design and development activities for the TSM. The program is currently on hold. An RFP is expected in FY95.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 5

Top IRS IT Contractors for 3QCY93–2QCY94

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Loral FSC (previously IBM) |
| 2. AT&T Global Information Services |
| 3. Grumman Data Systems |
| 4. Sysorex Information Systems |
| 5. AT&T |
| 6. Eastern Computer Systems |
| 7. Washington Data Systems |
| 8. TRW |
| 9. General Analytics |
| 10. Unisys |

Sources: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Issues at the IRS

1. In separate testimonies before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and the House Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, the GAO indicated that the IRS may not be in position to effectively use funding requested for the Tax Systems Modernization. The GAO pointed out that despite \$2 billion in spending on the TSM, the IRS has realized only marginal improvements in operations. Areas of GAO concern include lack of sufficient technical and management expertise; continued pursuit of processes that are no longer useful; and a lack of set system development priorities, performance measures, or technical guidelines. The GAO recommended that the IRS pursue smaller programs that target critical gaps in mission performance rather than attempt comprehensive system implementation.
2. A recent GAO study found that the accessibility of the IRS' telephone tax assistance is grossly inadequate. Although the IRS has plans in 1996 to add staff for this purpose, the resources will add only a marginal level of accessibility. The GAO recommended that the IRS examine the practices of commercial businesses with similar tasks.
3. Congress is considering a bill that will shift the burden of proof for tax disputes away from the taxpayer to the IRS. Currently, the responsibility for proving tax liability or lack thereof falls on the taxpayer. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Jim Traficant, D-Ohio, has caused strong criticism. IRS officials claim that the bill will not only cause tremendous increases in auditing costs but also will force the IRS to intrude on taxpayers' lives far more than it does now for purposes of discovery.

The legislation stems from concern about both the IRS' inability to inform U.S. citizens of tax laws and changes and the lack of due process available to citizens.
4. The IRS hopes to receive 75% of all tax returns electronically by 2001. Currently, 10% of tax returns are filed electronically. While the benefits of electronic filing are clear, electronic tax fraud is a major issue that must be resolved.
5. A House Appropriations Committee reduced the IRS 1995 IT budget request by \$500 million to \$1.2 billion. According to a committee staff member,

the reduction is merely in response to a House mandate for subcommittees to cut \$1 billion from agencies under their jurisdiction.

6. In response to the IRS' reluctance to test alternative tax collection methods, Republican members of the House

Government Operations Subcommittee have threatened to curtail funding for the Tax Systems Modernization. GOP committee members would like to check the IRS' collection efficiency by outsourcing some portion of its tax collection functions.

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Agency Profile

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Federal Aviation Administration

Mission

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is responsible for promoting and developing civil aeronautics and research and development with respect to air navigation. It regulates domestic air commerce and operates a common system of air traffic control and navigation for civilian and military aircraft. It also regulates civilian and military use of United States navigable air space to promote safety and efficiency. Furthermore, it develops and implements regulations and programs to minimize the environmental effects of civil aviation.

Organization

The FAA was originally established in 1958 and moved under the Department of Transportation in 1967. The Administration, directed by the Administrator-Designate, has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. The FAA employs roughly 49,000 people. Seven percent of its employees are located at its headquarters.

Key Program Activities

a. Safety Regulation. The Administration issues and enforces regulations relating to the manufacture, operation and maintenance of

aircraft, as well as the certification of aircraft operators. It also certifies airports and performs flight inspections of air navigation facilities.

b. Air Traffic. The Administration operates a network of airport traffic towers, air route traffic control centers and flight service stations. It also develops air traffic rules and allocates the use of airspace.

c. Air Navigation Facilities. The FAA operates and maintains voice and data communications equipment, radar facilities, computer systems and visual display equipment at air traffic management locations designed to aid in air navigation.

d. Research, Engineering and Development. The FAA aids in the development of improved systems, procedures, facilities, devices and aircraft to enhance both safety and efficiency in air navigation.

e. Test and Evaluation. The FAA performs tests and evaluates the development and implementation of air navigation equipment, procedures, devices, materials and other related products to determine efficiency, safety and effectiveness.

f. Airport Administration. The Administration provides a grant for public airport development and improvement. It evaluates the environmental impact of airport noise and develops standards and technical guidance on airport planning, design, safety and operations.

g. Registration and Recordation. The FAA provides a system for aircraft and aircraft component registration and titling.

h. Civil Aviation Abroad. The FAA supports the development of international aviation through the exchange of information, the certification of foreign facilities, airmen and mechanics, and the provision of technical assistance and training in all areas of the Administration's expertise.

FAA Program Budget

FY96 funding for the FAA is planned for \$9 billion. The FAA expects to spend \$4.7 billion for operations, a 3% increase from last year. Research, Engineering and Development activities, not included in the Operations budget below, will receive \$268 million. The FAA's budget is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 1

FAA Organization

Administrator

Deputy Administrator

Staff Functions:

- Administration Staff Offices
- Budget and Accounting
- Human Resource Management
- Office of Civil Rights
- Office of Information Technology

Program Functions:

- Airports Administration
- Civil Aviation Security
- Policy, Planning, and International Aviation
- Systems Operations
- Systems Development
- Acquisition and Safety Oversight

Regional Offices:

- Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, Oklahoma
- Anchorage, Alaska
- Kansas City, Missouri
- Jamaica, New York
- Brussels, Belgium
- Des Plaines, Illinois
- Burlington, Massachusetts
- Renton, Washington
- East Point, Georgia
- Fort Worth, Texas
- Atlantic City International Airport, New Jersey
- Hawthorne, California

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1994-95

FAA's IT Budget

The FAA's IT budget is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 7% for 1994-1999. However, cuts in personnel will increase spending on contracted out services. Spending on commercial services is expected to grow 12% over the next five years. The FAA's IT budget is presented in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 2

FAA Program Budget

Program Area	1994 act.	1995 est.	1996 est.
Operation of traffic control systems	\$2,148	\$2,200	\$2,229
NAS logistics support	181	176	185
Maintenance of traffic control systems	856	842	868
Leased telecommunications services	319	317	328
Aviation regulation and certification	348	361	400
Aviation standards	116	109	111
Civil aviation security	65	65	66
NAS design and management	58	54	53
Administration of airports program	39	39	42
Executive direction and management	193	190	189
Human resource management	257	230	232
Total Direct Program Budget	4,580	4,583	4,704

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the U.S. for FY96

FAA IT Acquisition Plans

The following FAA contract opportunities have been identified by INPUT.

a. Electronic Document Management System (EDMS). Will provide hardware, software and professional services for a document imaging system to support airmen and aircraft registry.

b. Automated Documentation Development and Maintenance System (ADDM). Will provide an automated document imaging, transfer and storage system for various activities throughout the FAA.

c. FSAS Operational and Supportability Implementation Plan (OASIS). Will support

pilots through automated flight plan filing, updated weather information and other pre-flight activities.

d. Weather and Radar Processor (WARP). Will provide real-time meteorological information for air traffic control operations.

e. Office Automation Technology and Services (OATS). Will recomplete for the existing OATS contract held by AT&T.

f. Airport Surface Traffic Automation (ASTA). Will provide navigational support for surface aircraft traffic.

g. Remote Maintenance Monitoring System (RMMS). Will provide monitoring and control equipment for several FAA facilities

to support remote monitoring activities at the central work centers.

h. Recovery Communications Network (RCOM). Will provide an emergency communications system for national, regional and local emergencies.

i. Enhanced Traffic Management System (ETMS). Will upgrade existing air traffic flow control systems.

j. Integrated Terminal Weather System (ITWS). Will integrate the control of observational data from ground-based sensors, automatic aircraft reports and National Weather Service forecasts to support the entire aviation community.

k. Operational Data Management System (ODMS). Will combine the Airmen Notification databases with Aeronautical Information System databases to provide more efficient distribution of aeronautical safety data.

l. Direct User Access Terminal II (DUAT II). Will support flight plan filing and weather briefing functions for pilots.

m. Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS). Will provide commercially available terminal air traffic control automation systems.

n. FAA Leased International Telecommunications (FLINT). Will provide international, non-switched voice and data communications.

o. National Departure Sequencing Program (DSP). Will provide RISC based workstations to support sequencing departure times for aircraft.

p. Target Generation Facility (TGF) Engineering and Development Support. Will provide software engineering, software and hardware maintenance and other technical support for TGF computer systems.

q. FAA Telecommunications Satellite System (FAATSAT). Will provide satellite communications operation and maintenance support.

Exhibit 3

FAA's Information Technology Budget

OMB A-11 Categories	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investment	975	1,053	1,086	1,122	1,163	1,203	4
Purchase of Hardware	773	854	882	912	945	979	5
Purchase of Software	76	61	65	69	72	74	0
Facility or Site	126	137	139	141	146	151	4
Personnel	44	44	44	43	42	40	-2
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs	34	42	46	49	50	50	8
Lease of Equipment	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lease of Software	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Space	6	6	6	6	6	6	1
Supplies and Other	26	33	34	39	41	41	10
Commercial Services	518	614	670	729	812	911	12
ADPE Time	6	9	8	8	8	8	6
Leased Telecom Voice	167	221	254	293	348	414	20
Leased Telecom Data	76	100	102	105	112	120	9
Operations & Maintenance	109	97	97	98	100	104	-1
Systems Analysis, Programming, Design & Engineering	134	156	173	187	203	222	11
Studies & Other	20	24	26	28	30	32	10
Use of Information Technology	6	7	9	10	11	12	16
Total IT Budget	1,571	1,753	1,845	1,942	2,067	2,206	7
Total Contracted Portion	1,370	1,533	1,621	1,713	1,832	1,967	8

All figures in \$ Millions
Sources: NASA, INPUT

FAA IT Contracts

The top contractors at the FAA are listed in Exhibit 4. The active FAA contracts and contracts in source selection are listed in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the FAA

1. Westinghouse Electric
2. Harris Corporation
3. United Technologies Corporation
4. Raytheon Corporation
5. Wilcox Electric
6. Loral Federal Systems
7. AT&T Global Information Systems
8. Jil Systems and Services
9. Denro Corporation
10. General Electric Corporation

Source: INPUT

FAA Issues

1. Legislation is currently being considered that will restructure the Department of Transportation and its organizations. If passed, the FAA will be replaced with an aviation organization, and air traffic control functions will be turned over to a new commercial organization called the Air Traffic Corporation. Approximately 38,000 employees will be transferred from the FAA to this new corporation.
2. The FAA will be closing or contracting out air traffic control operations at all 150 of its level 1 towers. Air traffic control functions at these low level towers have been found to be expensive and of marginal benefit. Employees at closed towers will be relocated to other towers. As of September 1994, 8% of the towers were closed and 21% were being contracted out. The FAA expects to save \$120 million over the next three years from this new plan.
3. The FAA is encouraging, though not yet requiring, airlines to upgrade the flight data recorders used in commercial planes. The existing recorders store very limited flight data compared to newer recorders. The cost of replacing the recorders is estimated at \$250 million to \$750 million, depending on the volume of recorders replaced.
4. In response to recent runway accidents, the FAA launched a five-step program to improve the efficiency and safety of ground traffic at the nation's airports. The program calls for the installation of modernized radar and computer systems that track vehicles and planes on airport runways. Initially, installation will take place at the busiest airports. In the future, global positioning system (GPS) based tracking is expected to replace the interim systems.

Exhibit 5

FAA Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Office Automation Technology Systems (OATS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$850m 8yrs	AT&T provides office automation hardware, software, maintenance and training support. Awarded in 1989.
2. Computer Resources Nucleus (CORN)	H/W, S/W, Prof. Svcs., & Facil. Mgmt.	\$1.5b 10yrs	EDS provides data center hardware, software, operations and maintenance support. Awarded in 1992.
3. Instrument Approach Procedures Automation Procurement II (IAPA II)	H/W	\$10m 5yrs	Concept Automation provides workstations, file servers and peripherals to support the IAPA system. Awarded in 1993.
4. Registry Modernization Program (RMP)	Imaging	Unk. 2.5yrs	I-Net provides an electronic imaging system to archive microfiche and microfilm records to optical disk. Awarded in 1993.
5. Alaskan NAS Interfacility Communications Satellite Network (ANICS)	Commun. Svcs.	\$140m 10yrs	Harris provides modernization of the satellite communications for the Alaskan NAS system. Awarded in 1993.
6. National Airspace Implementation Support Contract	Prof. Svcs.	\$122m 7yrs	General Electric provides studies and analysis of resource use and program evaluation. Awarded in 1993.
7. Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance for the Capital Investment Plan	Prof. Svcs.	\$150m 5yrs	TRW provides systems engineering and technical support to support the Capital Investment Plan. Awarded in 1994.
8. Voice Switching and Control System (VSCS)	Telecom. Svcs.	\$100m 7yrs	Harris provides a digital voice switching system that allows pilots and controllers to communicate more effectively. Awarded in 1991.
9. Agency Data Telecommunications Network 2000 (ADTN 2000)	Telecom. H/W, S/W, and Svcs.	\$100m 10yrs	Government Systems Inc. provides hardware, software, engineering and installation support. Awarded in 1994.
10. Telecommunications Management and Operations (TM&O)	Telecom. Svcs.	\$27m 5yrs	RMS Technologies provides telecommunications management and hardware and software maintenance to the headquarters and regional offices. Awarded in 1994.
11. En Route Software Software Development and Support II (ERSDS II)	Prof. Svcs.	\$150m 7yrs	When awarded, this program will provide programming, training and related services to support En Route Subsystems in the National Airspace System (NAS). An award is expected in May 1995.
12. Technical Assistance Contract (TAC)	Prof. Svcs.	\$135m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide technical support to the Advanced Automation System (AAS)

				and the Automation Program. An award is expected in July 1995.
13. Oceanic System Development and Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$120m 8yrs		When awarded, this contract will provide the development and implementation of an oceanic air traffic control system. An award is expected in May 1995.
14. Terminal Stand-Alone Radar Training System (TSARTS)	Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 7yrs		When awarded, this contract will provide a modernized air traffic control training simulator and system. An award is expected in August 1995.
15. Technical Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$200m 7yrs		When awarded, this contract will provide ongoing technical services in support of the Capital Investment Plan (CIP). An award is expected in 3QFY95.
16. Enhanced Terminal Voice System (ETVS)	H/W & Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 5yrs		When awarded, this contract will provide 250 voice switching systems, associated hardware and installation support. An award is expected in June 1995.
17. Service Operations Support 3 and 4	Prof. Svcs. & Facil. Mgmt.	Unk. 5yrs		When awarded, these contracts will provide programming support and operations support to the Technical Center in Atlantic City. Awards are expected in September 1995.
18. GPS Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$500m 6yrs		When awarded, this contract will provide GPS-based navigational support for air trafficking and aircraft landings. An award is expected in the 3QFY95.

Source: INPUT

5. FAA officials expect a critical shortage in airport capacity in the next 10 to 20 years if steps are not taken soon. Air passenger traffic is expected to double in 18 years, yet only three new large airports have been built in the last 30

years. While new technology is allowing planes to fly closer and land more frequently, the FAA indicated that demand is still outgrowing supply at a rapid pace.

This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-3900, (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Mission

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration develops, constructs, tests, and operates aeronautical and space vehicles and conducts research to investigate aeronautical travel inside and outside the earth's atmosphere. Furthermore, it coordinates the use of scientific and engineering resources for both intranational and international research efforts in space exploration.

Organization

NASA was established in 1958 to act as the nation's premier space exploration agency. As of November 1994, NASA employed approximately 23,000 people, down 1,000 from one year ago. Twenty three percent of NASA's employees are located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. NASA's seven program activities are supported through nine primary installations. The administration's organizational structure is presented in Exhibit 1.

Key Program Activities

- a. Space Systems Development.* Provides operational space systems to aid in optimum utilization and exploration of space.
- b. Space Communications.* Provides tracking, relay services and data acquisition for both manned and unmanned spacecraft. Also provides operational and administrative communications, unmanned spaceflight scheduling and control, data acquisition and processing, and telecommunications management.
- c. Advanced Concepts and Technology.* Pioneers innovative, customer-focused space concepts and technologies leveraged through industrial, academic and government alliances.
- d. Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications.* Provides planning, development, integration and operations support for science payloads on spacecraft. Establishes standards and requirements for design, development and operation of human space flight systems and facilities.

e. Mission to Planet Earth. Studies the global climate of the earth and its integrated functioning as a system. Includes development and management of remote sensing satellites and instruments, aircraft and ground measurements and research, as well as data and information systems needed to support its objectives.

f. Space Flight. Provides safe, assured and economic transportation to and from space for people and cargo. Operates inhabitable space facilities to enhance scientific knowledge, support research and development and enable commercial activity.

g. Aeronautics. Conducts programs that develop advanced technology in order to further technological advances in aeronautics and transatmospherics.

Exhibit 1

NASA Organization

Administrator

Deputy Administrator

Staff Functions

Program Functions:

- **Space Systems Development**
 - Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
 - Space Station Freedom, Reston, Virginia
 - Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas
 - Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama
 - Stennis Space Center, St. Louis, Missouri
- **Space Communications**
- **Advanced Concepts and Technology**
- **Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications**
- **Mission to Planet Earth**
 - Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland
- **Space Flight**
 - Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
 - Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas
 - Kennedy Space Center, KSC, Florida
 - Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama
 - Stennis Space Center, St. Louis, Missouri
- **Aeronautics**
 - Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
 - Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California
 - Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia
 - Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio
- **Space Science**
 - Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1993-94

NASA's Program Budget

The Clinton Administration plans to make major cuts in NASA's budget over the next several years. As part of President Clinton's "reinventing government" initiative, \$5 billion will be cut and 15,000 federal and commercial jobs will be trimmed. NASA's program budget is presented in Exhibit 2.

NASA's IT Budget

Despite decreases in NASA's program budget, reduced staffing levels and the impact of the National Performance Review recommendations are expected to increase NASA's dependence on commercial services. NASA's IT budget is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 3% for 1994–1999. NASA's IT budget by program activity is presented in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 2

NASA Program Budget

Program Area	1994 act.	1995 est.	1996 est.
Human Space Flight	6,074	5,515	5,510
Science, Aeronautics and Technology	5,827	5,961	6,007
Mission Support	2,633	2,573	2,726
Total	14,535	14,049	14,243

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the U.S. for FY96

Exhibit 3

NASA's Information Technology Budget

OMB A-11 Categories	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	CAGR 1994-99
Capital Investments	\$375	\$345	\$359	\$372	\$385	\$399	1%
Purchase of Hardware	306	290	300	310	321	332	2
Purchase of Software	46	36	39	41	43	44	-1
Facility or Site	23	20	21	21	22	22	0
Personnel	112	110	109	109	107	106	-1
Operating Expenses	105	103	105	107	108	108	1
Lease of Equipment	58	54	54	55	56	56	0
Lease of Software	17	20	19	18	17	16	-2
Space	5	5	5	5	6	6	1
Supplies and Other	24	24	26	29	30	30	4
Commercial Services	1,148	1,152	1,221	1,283	1,359	1,448	5
ADPE Time	27	32	31	31	30	29	1
Leased Telecom Voice	23	23	24	25	26	28	4
Leased Telecom Data	29	27	28	29	30	33	3
Operations & Maintenance	403	415	416	420	431	446	2
Systems Analysis, Programming & Design	536	521	580	626	680	741	7
Studies & Other	64	64	69	73	79	83	5
Use of Information Technology	66	70	74	79	83	88	6
Total Information Technology	1,739	1,718	1,800	1,874	1,962	2,061	3
Contracted Out Portion	1,574	1,551	1,633	1,707	1,796	1,897	4

All figures in \$ Millions
Sources: NASA, INPUT

Major IT Acquisition Plans

The major acquisitions planned by NASA are summarized below.

- a. Systems Engineering and Analysis Support (SEAS).* Will provide the Goddard Space Flight Center with engineering, analysis and implementation of system hardware and enhancement of software.
- b. Software Support Environment (SSE).* Will provide ongoing support to the SSE at the Space Station Freedom Program.
- c. Systems Integration for the Space Shuttle Program.* Will provide ongoing integration support to systems supporting the space shuttle.
- d. Support for the Center for Aerospace Information (CAI).* Will provide document processing and information management support to the Center for Aerospace Information.
- e. Center-Wide Computer Equipment Maintenance.* Will provide on-site maintenance support for computer systems at the Ames Research Center.
- f. Business and Administrative Management Information Services (BAMIS).* Will provide technical and information management support to various activities at Langley.
- g. High Performance Local Area Network Equipment.* Will provide hubs, routers and various other local area network equipment capable of operating at 100 mbps.

h. Engineering Support Services. Will provide ongoing scientific and engineering support to several directorates at the Kennedy Space Center.

i. Utilization Mission Support (UMS). Will provide comprehensive mission support to the Mission Operations Laboratory at Marshall Space Flight Center.

j. Scientific and Engineering Workstation Procurement II (SEWP II). Will provide high performance scientific and engineering workstations and associated peripheral equipment.

k. Goddard Business and Administrative Computer Services. Will provide ongoing information management and administrative support to the Information Management Division at Goddard Space Flight Center.

l. Master Programming Contract Recompensation. Will provide the ARC with programming support for software used in flight research.

m. NAS Processing System Network Processor 4 (NPSN 4). Will provide a supercomputer and its associated hardware, software and support at the Ames Research Center.

NASA IT Contracts

Major existing and pending contracts are summarized in Exhibit 4. Based on contract actions reported to the Federal Procurement Center at the General Services Administration (GSA), the top contractors at each NASA center are illustrated in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

NASA Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Mass Buy for Scientific and Engineering Workstations (SEWP)	Hardware, Software	\$100m 5yrs	Sun Microsystems, Hewlett-Packard, GTSI, IBM, Silicon Graphics, Harris and Unisys provide high performance workstations and associated software. Awarded in 1993.
2. Master Programming Contract	S/W Devel.	\$86m 5yrs	Sterling Software provides the Ames Research Center (ARC) with software programming and analysis support. Awarded in 1990.
3. Computational Capability Resources	HW, SW, & Svcs.	\$91m 7yrs	Sterling Software provides system capability services, hardware and software to the ARC. Awarded in 1992.
4. NAS Processing System Network - Processor 3	HW, SW, & Svcs.	\$65m 7yrs	Cray Research provides the ARC with a supercomputer and associated hardware, software and services. Awarded in 1992.
5. Engineering Analysis and Data System (EADS II)	HW, SW, & Svcs.	\$129m 8yrs	Cray-Grumman Systems, a joint venture, provides the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) with a replacement supercomputer with associated hardware, software and services. Awarded in 1992.
6. Training Systems Center	Sys. Integ.	\$460m 10yrs	CAE-Link provides the Johnson Space Center (JSC) with systems development, acquisition, installation and testing. Awarded in 1989.
7. Operations ADP	HW, SW & Svcs.	\$191m 8yrs	IBM/Loral provides the JSC with COTS computer systems, peripherals and support services. Awarded in 1991.
8. Earth Observing System Data Information System (EOSDIS) Core System (ECS)	Sys. Integ.	\$766m 10yrs	Hughes Information Technology is designing, developing, implementing and testing the ground systems for the Earth Observing System. Awarded in 1993.
9. EOS Data and Operations System (EDOS)	Sys. Devel. & Maint.	\$172m 8yrs	TRW is designing, developing, implementing and maintaining a data capture and processing control center for the EOS. Awarded in 1994.
10. Scientific Computer Operations, Maintenance and Communications (SCOMAC)	Facil. Mgmt.	\$200m 7.5yrs	CSC provides the Langley Research Center (LaRC) with computer operations, hardware and software maintenance and communications support. Awarded in 1993.
11. White Sands Test Facility Site Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$163m 5yrs	Allied Signal provides the White Sands Test Facility with systems engineering and technical assistance. Awarded in 1993.

12. Information Systems Contract (ISC)	HW, SW & Svcs.	\$342m 5yrs	Grumman provides the JSC with maintenance, data processing, networking and telecommunications support. Awarded in 1992.
13. Engineering Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$75m 5yrs	I-NET provides the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) with engineering support services to support aerospace research. Awarded in 1992.
14. Engineering Test and Analysis Support Contract (ETA)	Facil. Mgmt.	\$1.14b 7yrs	Lockheed provides the JSC with personnel, equipment, management and materials to support JSC's space flight laboratories. Awarded in 1993.
15. Base Operations Support	Facil. Mgmt.	\$1.4b 10yrs	EG&G provides the KSC with management, operation, maintenance and engineering support. Awarded in 1993.
16. Program Information Systems Mission Services (PRISMS)	Sys. Integ. & Operations	\$800m 8yrs	CSC provides the MSFC with systems integration and systems operations support. Awarded in 1994.
17. Scientific, Engineering, Technical, Administrative, and Related Services (SETARS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$180m 5yrs	NYMA provides the Lewis Research Center (LeRC) with professional and technical services to support research programs. Awarded in 1993.
18. Engineering and Technical Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$94m 5yrs	Johnson Control Assurance provides quality assurance support for the Office of Flight Assurance. Awarded in 1995.
19. Space Communications Analysis and Simulation	Commun. Svcs.	\$4m Unk.	Lincom Corporation provides satellite communications research, analysis and simulation support to the Johnson Space Center. Awarded in 1994.
20. Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System H, I, & J	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$500m 8yrs	Hughes Aircraft provides three additional satellites to support data acquisition and communications for the Earth Observing System (EOS). Awarded in 1995.
21. Test and Technical Services (TTSC)	Prof. Svcs.	\$75m 7yrs	Lockheed provides a variety of engineering, scientific and system support services. Awarded in 1995.
22. Data Communications Support Services	Commun. Svcs.	\$42m 4yrs	I-Net provides a variety of wireless and wire-based data communications services to the Ames Research Center. Awarded in 1994.
23. Independent Verification and Validation for for EOSDIS	Prof. Svcs.	\$86m 10yrs	Intermetrics provides verification and validation support to programs in the Earth Observing System. Awarded in 1994.
24. Computational, Administrative, Professional and Engineering Services (CAPES)	Prof. Svcs.	\$16m 5yrs	Recom Technologies provides a variety of professional and technical support services to the Lewis Research Center. Awarded in 1994.

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25. NASA HQ Information and Resources Management Support Services (IRMS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$200m 5yrs	Boeing provides data processing and communications support for computer resources at the Headquarters. Awarded in 1994.
26. Data Analysis and Scientific Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$15m 5yrs	Hughes STX provides scientific data analysis and software support to the Earth Sciences Directorate at the Goddard Space Flight Center. Awarded in 1994.
27. Mission Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$15m 5yrs	Science Systems Applications provides data analysis, scientific programming and analysis, and other professional services to the Goddard Institute for Space Studies. Awarded in 1994.
28. Computational Analysis and Programming Support Services (CAPSS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$21m 5yrs	Computer Sciences Corp. provides the Langley Research Center with computational analysis and programming support for large-scale computing resources. Awarded in 1994.
29. Research and Development Support Contract	Prof. Svcs.	\$50m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide Ames with scientific research and development support and computer systems development. An award is expected in 1995.
30. Science and Engineering Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$120m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide ongoing scientific and engineering support to Marshall. An award is expected in 1995.
31. Engineering Support and Related Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$50m 5yrs	Computer Sciences Corporation provides scientific and engineering support services to the Wallops Flight Facility. Awarded in 1995.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 5

Top Contractors at NASA

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
Ames Research Center	1. Sterling Software 2. Cray Research 3. CSC 4. Recom Software 5. Convex Computer
Goddard Space Flight Center	1. Northrop 2. Jackson and Tull 3. General Electric Co. 4. Fairchild 5. Ogden Corporation
Headquarters	1. PRC 2. RMS Associates 3. BDM International 4. Tri-Cor Industries 5. Lockheed
Johnson Space Center	1. Lockheed 2. Rockwell 3. Grumman 4. Loral 5. IBM
Kennedy Space Center	1. McDonnell Douglas 2. I-Net 3. HFSI 4. Analex Space Systems 5. Digital Equipment Corp.
Langley Research Center	1. Lockheed 2. CSC 3. Wyle Laboratories 4. Govt. Micro Resources 5. Unisys

Lewis Research Center 1. Cortex III Service Corp.
2. Analex Corp
3. NYMA
4. Sverdrup Corp.
5. RMS Technologies

Marshall Space Flight Center 1. Boeing
2. Sverdrup Corp.
3. Rockwell
4. Cray-Grumman Systems
5. CSC

Stennis Space Center Insufficient Data

Source: INPUT

Implications of National Performance Review

The NPR report, released in September 1993, made five broad recommendations for NASA to reduce bureaucracy, cut costs and improve efficiency.

1. NASA should improve its contracting practices through the following: 1) more careful selection of contract type; 2) more effective use of Award Fee contracts; 3) increased purchasing of data rather than hardware; and 4) increased utilization of Cooperative Research and Development Agreements.

2. NASA should increase technology transfer efforts and eliminate barriers to technology development. Protection should be given to useful technologies developed by NASA contractors. Additionally, to facilitate technology transfer, training should be provided to NASA employees; 10–20% of NASA's R&D budget should be for technology partnerships; technology transfer decisions should be decentralized to the center level; and efforts to form partnerships with state and local governments, as well as small businesses, should be increased.

3. NASA should increase its efforts to coordinate with the U.S. civil aviation industry to ensure the full development of promising technologies, to increase industry involvement in all phases of R&D, and to improve NASA's responsiveness to industry needs through improved communication.

4. NASA should strengthen and restructure its management for both the Space Station Program and the agency itself. The Space Station Program should be overhauled by reducing the number of contractor personnel by 30% and redirecting 1,000 government personnel. As a whole, NASA should take steps to streamline management practices, flatten its organization, reduce its management staff by 1,000 FTEs, and establish clear lines of authority. The NPR further recommended that roughly 85% of NASA's budget be directed to contractors.

5. NASA should clarify its goals and objectives for the Mission to Planet Earth (MTPE) program. Additionally, innovative management practices and streamlined procurement methods should be implemented to ensure the cost effectiveness of the MTPE.

NASA Issues

1. In response to political pressures to reduce costs, NASA is consolidating the activities of five data centers into one location at the Marshall Space Flight Center. The consolidation is expected to save \$50 million over the next five years and may serve as a prototype for future NASA data center consolidations.
2. As a result of adverse side effects from NASA's decentralized management of information technology resources, NASA

recently created a new Chief Information Officer position to establish more effective policies and plans for future resource development. John Lynn was recently appointed to the new post by NASA's Administrator, Daniel Goldin.

3. President Clinton recommended \$5 billion in budget cuts for NASA over the next five years. The budget cuts are considered severe and are likely to result in the loss of 13,000 government and contractor jobs. Although Goldin indicated that many of the cuts would result in field site closings, other cost-cutting options include privatizing space shuttle launch and ground operations and closing one or more NASA centers.
4. These budget cuts continue to plague NASA's procurement plans. Over the last year, three major IT-related programs have been canceled: the High Performance Mass Storage System for Langley Research Center, Systems and Software Engineering for Goddard Space Flight Center and Safety and Mission Assurance Support for the Kennedy Space Center. Another two programs have been put on hold indefinitely: the Space Science Data Operations Mission Procurement for Goddard Space Flight Center and Technology Support Services for Langley Research Center.
5. NASA recently began using electronic data interchange to conduct purchases of workstations through the SEWP contracts. If successful, NASA expects to expand use of EDI to other IDIQ-type contracts. NASA uses the X.12 standard and Templar encryption for conducting the transactions.

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Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

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National Institutes of Health

Purpose

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the nation's leading agency for the advancement of biomedical research. Its mission is to uncover new knowledge that will improve the health of people. It pursues this mission by conducting its own research, by funding non-federal research throughout the country and abroad, by supporting the education of research investigators, and by fostering communication of biomedical information.

Organization

The National Institutes of Health evolved from the Laboratory of Hygiene created in 1887. It has since been shifted under the Public Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services. The NIH employs 16,000 people. Most employees work at its headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland. The organizational structure of the NIH is shown in Exhibit 1.

Major Program Activities

Several major program activities have been identified by INPUT.

a. National Institutes. Each institute conducts and supports behavioral, fundamental and applied research in its respective areas of human health and medicine.

b. National Library of Medicine. Serves as the nation's chief medical information source and library service. It provides both library and on-line services.

c. National Center for Human Genome Research. Provides leadership and formulates research goals for the study of the medical, ethical, legal and social implications of human genome research.

d. National Center for Research Resources. Administers, fosters and supports research for the development of various research resources needed on an institutional, regional or national basis for health-related research.

Exhibit 1

NIH Organization**Office of the Director**

- National Cancer Institute
- National Eye Institute
- National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute
- National Institute on Aging
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
- National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders
- National Institute of Dental Research
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- National Institute of Environmental Sciences
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences
- National Institute of Mental Health
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
- National Institute of Nursing Research
- National Library of Medicine
- National Center for Human Genome Research
- National Center for Research Resources
- John E. Fogarty International Center
- Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center
- Division of Computer Research and Technology
- Division of Research Grants

Source U S Government Manual, 1993-94

e. Fogarty International Center. Promotes the development and study of science internationally.

f. Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center. Provides shared laboratories to bring together scientists and clinicians caring for patients so that they may collaborate on health problems of mutual concern.

g. Division of Computer Research and Technology. Conducts integrated research, development and service programs in computer-related physical and life sciences in support of biomedical research programs conducted by the various institutes.

h. Division of Research Grants. Formulates and administers policies and procedures for grants and awards for medical research and research training bibliographic search capabilities.

Program Budget

Typically, 11% of the NIH's budget supports research conducted by its employees. The remainder of the NIH's budget is awarded primarily as research grants to scientists and universities around the country. Like most federal agencies, the NIH has been decreasing employment. Since 1992, employment at the NIH has decreased by 1,200. The NIH expects to reduce employment another 1,200 by 1999. The budgets for the major program areas of the National Institutes of Health are shown in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

NIH Program Budget

Program Activity	FY1994 (Actual)	FY1995 (Estimate)	FY1996 (Forecast)
National Cancer Institute	\$2,076	\$1,917	\$1,994
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute	1,278	1,258	1,294
National Institute of Dental Research	170	163	168
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	716	718	749
National Institute of Neurological Disorder and Stroke	631	628	648
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease	1,064	536	557
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	876	880	908
National Child Health and Human Development	555	513	526
National Eye Institute	290	291	301
National Institute of Environmental Health Science	264	267	279
National Institute on Aging	420	432	446
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	223	228	235
National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	163	167	172
National Institute of Nursing Research	51	48	50
National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	186	181	186
National Institute of Drug Abuse	425	290	299
National Institute of Mental Health	613	543	559
National Center for Research Resources	332	295	317
National Center for Human Genome Research	127	152	167
John E. Fogarty International Center	22	15	15
National Library of Medicine	118	126	136

Office of the Director	227	215	230
Office of AIDS Research	---	1,335	1,408
Buildings and Facilities	111	114	144
Cooperative Research and Development Agreements	7	5	5
Total Budget Authority	10,946	11,327	11,793

*All figures in \$millions**Source: Budget of the U.S. for 1996, February 8, 1995*

Information Technology Budget

Because the NIH is an agency within the Public Health Service, it is not required to file an information technology budget with the Office of Management and Budget.

However, according to officials at the NIH, the organization spent \$207 million (or

about 45% of the PHS' IT spending) in fiscal year 1994. In 1995, the NIH expects to spend \$226 million. Roughly 55% of its expenditures support commercial services activities. The IT budget for the Public Health Service is shown in Exhibit 3 for comparison purposes.

Exhibit 3

PHS Information Technology Budget

A-11 Categories	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments							
Hardware	83	88	90	94	97	100	4%
Software	20	20	22	23	24	24	4%
Site	1	1	1	1	1	1	1%
Personnel	125	130	130	130	130	130	1%
Equipment, Rental, Space & Other Operating Costs							
Lease of Equipment	5	5	5	5	5	5	0%
Lease of Software	2	2	2	2	2	2	-4%
Space	5	5	6	6	6	6	2%
Supplies and Other	15	15	17	18	19	19	5%
Commercial Services							
ADPE Time	3	4	4	4	4	3	0%
Leased Voice Telecom.	23	27	31	36	43	51	17%
Leased Data Telecom.	24	24	25	26	27	29	4%
Operations and Maintenance	38	49	49	49	50	52	7%
Systems Analysis, Programming and Design	67	75	83	90	97	106	10%
Studies and Other	12	12	13	14	15	16	5%
Other Significant Use of IT	28	42	46	52	58	66	18%
Total IT Budget	451	499	521	543	570	599	6%
Contracted-Out	306	347	370	393	422	455	8%

Figures in \$ Millions
Sources: INPUT and HHS

NIH IT Opportunities

The following major contract opportunities have been identified by INPUT.

a. Commercial Integrated Library. Will provide a commercial integrated library software package to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).

b. CERTAN Support Services. Will provide LAN management, maintenance and training support to the NIH.

c. CERTAN Enterprise Systems. Will provide replacement mainframes for current and future processing requirements at the DCRT.

d. CERTAN Scientific Systems. Will provide scientific computing systems to support research activities at the NIH.

e. CERTAN Distributed Systems. Will provide computer resources capable of providing a client/server environment.

f. Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) Information Management Computer Support. Will provide CTEP capability to track clinical trials, record and verify drug requests and shipments and monitor adverse reactions through a DBMS.

g. General Software Support. Will provide support to software that collects, maintains and disseminates biomedical and scientific information.

h. National Library of Medicine Modernization. Will upgrade technical infrastructure for an integrated library system for improved information access, retrieval, file generation and file maintenance.

i. ADP Support Services. Will provide database management, programming support and other technical services to the Center for Intramural Research.

NIH IT Contracts

Current major contracts are summarized in Exhibit 4. Top contractors are illustrated in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Major National Institutes of Health IT Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. NCTR ADP Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$25m 5yrs	R.O.W. Sciences provides research and systems development support, maintenance and computer center operations. Awarded in 1994.
2. ADP Support for Cancer Information Dissemination	Prof. Svcs	\$8m 5yrs	United Information Systems provides the National Cancer Institute with computer and network operations support for the International Cancer Information Center. Awarded in 1993.
3. FIP Resources for Central and Scientific Support Services	Prof. Svcs	\$15m 5yrs	Information Systems Networks Corp. provides planning, programming, network operations and maintenance support to the National Institute of Environmental Health Services (NIEHS). Awarded in 1994.
4. FIP Resources for Administrative Support Services	Prof Svcs.	\$5m 5yrs	Technology Planning and Management Corporation provides programming, planning, network support and a variety of other support services to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). Awarded in 1994.
5. IMPAC/CRISP Development and Implementation	S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$16m 5yrs	R.O.W. Sciences will modernize database systems supporting the Division of Research Grants. Awarded in 1994.
6. IMPAC/CRISP Modernization Phase III, Oversight	Prof. Svcs.	\$4m 5yrs	Mitre Corporation will provide oversight for the migration of the IMPAC/CRISP modernization. Awarded in 1993.
7. Information Technology Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$4m 4yrs	MIL Corporation provides hardware, software and LAN support as well as ADP training to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health. Awarded in 1994.
8. Applications Development Support	S/W Devel.	\$4m 3yrs	Anstec develops and maintains mainframe and microcomputer applications in support of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. Awarded in 1994.
9. Total Systems Contract	H/W, S/W & Prof Svcs	\$880m 8yrs	IBM provides mainframe hardware and software and information systems consulting. Awarded in 1988.
10. Software Development and Maintenance Support	Prof. Svcs	\$5m 5yrs	Booz-Allen and Hamilton provides the NIH with software development support for the administrative database. Awarded in 1994.

11. ADP Equipment and Maintenance Support	H/W and Support	\$130m 5yrs	Pulsar Data Corporation provides hardware and maintenance support to the NIH. Awarded in 1993.
12. NIAID Network Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$2m 5yrs	Soza and Company provides the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases with computer and network maintenance and support. Awarded in 1994.
13. Management and Operations Support	Facil. Mgmt.	\$115m 7yrs	SAIC provides operations and maintenance support to the National Cancer Institute's Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center. Awarded in 1995.
14. General Software Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$5m 5yrs	Management Systems Designers and Century Computing provide the National Library of Medicine with maintenance support to software that compiles and disseminates biomedical information. Awarded in 1993.
15. ADP Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$16m 5yrs	Social and Scientific, Inc. provides programming support, database management and other technical services to the Center for Intramural Research. Awarded in 1993.
16 Local Area Network Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$1m Unk.	Universal Hi-Tech Development provides the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development with operations and maintenance support to its local area network. Awarded in 1993.
17. Biomedical Computing Software Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$20m Unk	Information Management Service provides support to biomedical software used by the National Cancer Institute's Diagnosis Program. Awarded in 1994.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 5

**Top NIH IT Contractors
for 3QFY93–2QFY94**

1. IBM
2. R.O.W. Sciences
3. Universal Hi-Tech Development
4. Bolt, Beranek & Newman
5. Digital Equipment Corporation
6. Compus Services Corporation
7. Information Management Service
8. Dell Computer Corporation
9. Mitre Corporation
10. Systex, Inc.

Sources: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Issues at the NIH

1. The Division of Computer Research and Technology (DCRT) operates a fee-for-service computer center supporting administrative and scientific computing functions for the NIH and

many other federal organizations. Approximately 51% of the 19,000 individual users are employees of the NIH. Other user organizations include the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the General Accounting Office and approximately 20 other federal organizations.

2. The Department of Health and Human Services has plans to consolidate its data centers. Currently, there are two large data centers: one at DCRT and the other at the Food and Drug Administration. Several smaller data centers exist throughout other agencies at the HHS. Although details of the consolidation are not yet available, the Office of Information Resource Management at HHS, directed by Neil Stillman, is expected to develop a consolidation plan later this year.

This Research Bulletin is issued as part of INPUT's U.S. Information Services Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this bulletin, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182. Tel. (703) 847-6870.

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Agency Profile

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Department of Commerce

Purpose

The Department of Commerce promotes the nation's international trade, economic growth and technological advancement. It accomplishes these tasks through a variety of activities including expanding U.S. exports, promoting the development of innovative technologies, gathering and disseminating statistical data, measuring economic growth, granting patents and trademarks, promoting minority entrepreneurship, predicting atmospheric conditions and monitoring stewardship.

Organization

The Department of Commerce was created from the Departments of Commerce and Labor in 1913. As one of the executive departments in the president's cabinet, it is directed by the Secretary of Commerce. It employs 37,500 people nationwide. Approximately 53% of its employees work in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The organizational structure of the Department is provided in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

a. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The NOAA was established

in 1970 to research and track data and information on the world's oceans and atmosphere, which it disseminates to the public in order to facilitate commerce.

b. International Trade Administration. The ITA was established in 1980 to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the U.S.

c. Bureau of Export Administration. The BEA was established in 1987 to manage export promotion and control activities conducted by the Department of Commerce.

d. Economic and Statistics Administration. Advises the Secretary and other government officials on matters relating to economic developments and forecasts and on the development of micro and macroeconomic policy.

e. Bureau of Census. The Census was established in 1902 to collect, tabulate and publish a variety of statistical data about the people and economy of the United States.

f. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The BEA was established in 1953 to prepare, develop and interpret domestic and international economic data necessary to support policy development and as a service to the public.

g. Travel and Tourism Administration. The Administration was established in 1981 to promote the development of tourism in the U.S. and to provide guidance to the Secretary with regard to tourism policy issues.

h. Technology Administration. The Administration was established in 1988 to address issues related to U.S. competitiveness in the global environment.

i. Office of Technology Policy. OTP offers assistance to private sector and government communities in advocating and pursuing policies that maximize the impact of technology on economic growth.

j. National Institute of Standards and Technology. Founded in 1901 as the Bureau of Standards, NIST promotes economic growth by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements and standards.

k. National Technical Information Service. As the nation's largest clearinghouse for scientific, technical, engineering and business-related data, NTIS sells information to the public, government and industry to facilitate knowledge sharing.

l. Patent and Trademark Office. The PTO grants patents and registers trademarks to qualified applicants to encourage the development of innovation and ideas.

m. Minority Business Development Agency. This agency was created to assist minority businesses in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system.

n. Economic Development Administration. The EDA was established in 1965 to generate new jobs, to protect existing jobs, and to stimulate economic and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the U.S.

Exhibit 1

Department of Commerce Organization

Secretary of Commerce

Deputy Secretary

Staff Offices:

- Office of Public Affairs
- Office of Business Liaison
- Office of Policy, Planning and Coordination
- Office of White House Liaison
- General Counsel
- Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration
- Assistant Secretary for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Program Activities:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- International Trade Administration
 - International Economic Policy
 - Import Administration
 - Trade Development
 - U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service
- Bureau of Export Administration
- Economics and Statistics Administration
 - Chief Economist
 - Bureau of Census
 - Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Travel and Tourism Administration
- Technology Administration
 - Technology Policy
 - National Institute of Standards and Technology
 - National Technical Information Service
- Patent and Trademark Office
- Minority Business Development Agency
- Economic Development Administration
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration

Source: U.S. Government Manual 1994/95

o. National Telecommunications and Information Administration. The NTIA was established in 1978 to aid in development of telecommunications and information policy, facilitate development of U.S. telecommunications and information infrastructure and prescribe policies with regard to the use of radio frequency use.

Program Budget

While funding for the Department of Commerce will remain relatively stable in FY96, significant fluctuations are going to occur from agency to agency within the Department. Funding for some agencies, such as NOAA, PTO and the Census Bureau is growing at a comfortable rate. However, the growth in these agencies appears to be at the expense of several other agencies. Funding for the General Administration, the Economic

Development Administration and the Travel and Tourism Administration is expected to decline significantly in 1996.

Information Technology Budget

Based on the Department of Commerce's FY95 A-11 budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget, its IT budget is one of the fastest growing in the federal government. Large programs at the PTO and NOAA should generate significant growth in spending on commercial services and capital investment. The Department's budget is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 10% from 1994–1999. The information technology budget of the Department is provided in Exhibit 2. A breakdown of IT spending by agency within Commerce is shown in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 2

Department of Commerce Information Technology Budget

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	\$170	\$181	\$189	\$194	\$201	\$208	4%
Hardware	146	148	153	158	164	170	3
Software and Other	20	25	27	28	29	30	9
Site	4	7	7	7	8	8	16
Personnel	168	177	175	171	167	162	-1
Operating Costs	54	53	56	58	60	60	2
Lease of Hardware	16	15	15	15	15	15	-1
Lease of Software	3	3	3	3	3	2	-5
Space	12	12	13	13	13	13	3
Supplies and Other	23	23	26	28	29	29	5
Commercial Services	268	326	348	368	394	424	10
ADPE Time	4	4	4	4	4	3	-2
Leased Voice Telecommunications	16	17	20	23	28	33	15
Leased Data Telecommunications	23	32	33	34	36	39	11
Operations and Maintenance	91	107	107	109	111	115	5
Systems Analysis, Programming, Design	123	148	165	178	194	211	11
Studies and Other	9	13	14	15	16	17	14
Other Use of IT	1	4	4	5	5	6	32
Total Information Technology Budget	660	737	753	791	821	855	5
Contracted Out	453	517	545	572	605	653	7

Sources: INPUT and Department of Commerce A-11

All figures in \$ Millions

Exhibit 3

Distribution of IT Spending at Department of Commerce

<u>Agency</u>	<u>% of Total Budget</u>
NOAA	56%
Bureau of Census	15
Patent and Trademark Office	13
NIST	6
International Trade Administration	3
General Administration	2
All Others	5

IT Contract Opportunities

The major acquisitions planned by Commerce are summarized below.

a. Third Generation Workstation Procurement

Will provide high performance workstations to the PTO.

b. Automated Procurement System Software

Will provide an off-the-shelf software package to facilitate procurement operations at the Department of Commerce.

c. Hardware and Software Maintenance.

Will provide maintenance support to hardware and software utilized by NIST.

d. Electronic Image Forms Processing Software

Will provide an accurate and reliable system for processing census surveys in the Decennial Census.

e. System Development and Maintenance

Will provide the PTO with a system for automating and facilitating the patent application process.

f. Systems Engineering and Technical Support Services

Will provide systems engineering and technical support to the NWS Transition Program Office, the Office of Systems Operations and the Automated Surface Observing System.

Top Contractors and Contracts

The top contractors at the Department of Commerce, according to data provided by the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, are listed in Exhibit 4. Major contracts at the Department are provided in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Department of Commerce for 3QFY93-2QFY95

1. Unisys
2. PRC
3. Cray Research
4. Control Data Systems
5. Sylvest Management Systems
6. ICF International
7. Hughes Aircraft
8. Hughes STX
9. Computer Sciences Corporation
10. Federal Data Corporations

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS 90)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$230m 9yrs	PRC provides the National Weather Service (NWS) with a nationwide system for analyzing and forecasting local weather conditions. Awarded in 1992.
2. Supercomputing Facility	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$13m 8yrs	Cray Research provides a lease-to-own supercomputing system to support NIST and NOAA. Awarded in 1990.
3. Information Technology Upgrade	H/W and S/W	\$13m 6yrs	Computer Data Systems provides the National Marine Fisheries Service in NOAA with mid-range computers, software, and telecommunications equipment. Awarded in 1993.
4. ADP Engineering Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$16m 5yrs	SAIC provides the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) with system development, planning, and acquisition support for a patent and trademark document management system. Awarded in 1993.
5. Systems Engineering and Technical Support Services (SETSS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$15m 5yrs	Hughes STX provides systems engineering and design support to the NWS Transition Program Office. Awarded in 1992.
6. Next Generation Weather Radar Program (NEXRAD)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$450m 10yrs	Unisys provides the NWS with a radar system for monitoring weather conditions worldwide. Awarded in 1987.
7. World Area System Forecast	Telecom. Services	\$12m 7yrs	MCI provides point to multi-point communications services for the dissemination of NWS public weather data. Awarded in 1994.
8. Front End Processor	H/W and Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 5yrs	CTA provides a front end processor system to capture weather data from a variety of environmental systems deployed by NOAA. Awarded in 1994.
9. Large Scale Scientific Computing System (LSSCS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$46m 5yrs	Cray Research provides a modern, complete Class VII supercomputer for the National Meteorological Center in the NWS. Awarded in 1993.
10. Department Core Financial Financial System Software Software	S/W and Prof. Svcs.	\$32 10yrs	Andersen Consulting provides a financial management system with a common user interface for the Commerce Department. Awarded in 1994.

11. Development, Maintenance, and Operation of the SARSAT Mission Control Center	Facil. Mgmt.	\$25m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide NOAA's Mission Control Center with operations and maintenance support. An award is expected in 3QFY95.
12. Automated Trademark System	S/W and Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide a system for automating and simplifying the trademark application process. An award is expected in 4QFY95.
13. Satellite Engineering and Navigational Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$15m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide engineering, analysis and programming support to the National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service in NOAA. An award is expected in 3QFY95.
14. ADP Support	Prof Svcs.	Unk. 2yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide the NMFS with applications programming, development, and maintenance and system operations and integration support for activities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. An award is expected in 3QFY95.

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Department of Commerce

1. Congress is threatening to cut funding for the Advanced Technology Program at the Department of Commerce. The program provides funding to companies developing innovative and promising technologies. Funding for the program was cut by \$90 million down to \$340 million in 1995.
2. In March, a Senate task force, led by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, indicated that the Department of Commerce and many of its agencies should be eliminated. Agencies specifically mentioned include the Economic Development Administration, the Minority Business Development Agency, the Advanced Technology Program, the Travel and Tourism Administration, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. According to the task force, other agencies in the Department should be either folded into other departments, converted to independent agencies, or privatized.
3. In January 1995, the Commerce Department began dismantling its Office of Information Resources Management. Under the reorganization, the Computer Services Office will shift under the Financial Management Office, the Systems and Telecommunications Office will shift under the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, and the remaining offices will be established under the Budget, Planning and Organization Office.
4. In a similar effort, Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA) is drafting a bill that will merge the Department of Energy and the Department of Commerce into a new Department of Science. Walker is considering including NASA and EPA in the proposed department as well.
5. GSA suspended delegation authority to the National Weather Service's AWIPS program and the Patent and Trademark Office's Patent Application Management System pending program review. The GSA suspension, called the "time-out" program, forces agencies to have independent reviews conducted and recovery plans developed before additional spending on the programs can take place.
6. According to the GAO, software development processes being used in the AWIPS Forecast Processing System (AFPS) program are inadequate for developing production-quality code. In a GAO Report published in December 1994, the GAO indicated that if more effort is not put towards requirements and project management, quality assurance and configuration management, the program may suffer significant cost overruns and program delays.

This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-3900, (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

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Department of Justice

Mission

As the primary law enforcement agency in the federal government, the Department of Justice works to provide effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, prosecution and rehabilitation of federal law offenders. The Department also enforces laws that promote fair competition in the U.S. free enterprise system.

Organization

The Department of Justice was established as a member of the president's cabinet in 1870. It is directed by the Attorney General and employs 98,500 people throughout the U.S. Approximately 22% of the Department's employees work at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. It executes its duties through a variety of offices, divisions and bureaus, and through hundreds of field offices. The organizational structure for the Department is shown in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

a. Executive Office of Immigration Review. As an organization separate from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Immigration Review serves as the judicial

organization for immigration laws and complaints.

b. Parole Commission. Responsible for granting, denying, or revoking parole for eligible federal offenders.

c. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Adjudicates claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments.

d. Antitrust Division. Promotes and maintains competitive markets by enforcing federal antitrust laws.

e. Civil Division. Represents the U.S. and its departments, agencies, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other federal employees against litigation related to actions and programs undertaken by the government.

f. Civil Rights Division. Enforces federal statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, disability, religion and national origin.

g. Criminal Division. Develops, enforces and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws, except those specifically assigned to other divisions.

h. Environment and Natural Resources

Division. Responsible for litigation related to the protection of the environment and its resources.

i. Tax Division. Represents the U.S. and its officers in all civil and criminal litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, other than the proceedings in the U.S. Tax Court.

j. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Serves as the principal investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. It is responsible for gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in cases involving federal jurisdiction.

k. Bureau of Prisons. Manages and operates the federal prisons and other community-based facilities holding violators of federal laws.

l. U.S. Marshals Service. Provides support and protection for federal judicial facilities, apprehends and maintains custody of federal fugitives, protects witnesses in federal cases and responds to emergency situations such as terrorist activity and mob-violence.

m. U.S. National Central Bureau of INTERPOL. Provides U.S. representation in the 169 country organization founded to prevent and suppress international crime.

n. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Enforces laws relating to the entry, employment, and other rights/privileges of visitors and immigrants from foreign countries.

o. Drug Enforcement Administration. Enforces federal narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations.

Exhibit 1

Department of Justice Organization

Attorney General

Deputy Attorney General

Staff Offices:

- Solicitor General
- Legal Counsel
- Legislative Affairs
- Policy Development
- Public Affairs
- Information and Privacy
- Pardon Attorney
- Community Relations
- Justice Management Division
- Professional Responsibility
- Intelligenc Policy and Review
- Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys
- U.S. Trustee Program
- Inspector General

Boards:

- Executive Office of Immigration Review
- U.S. Parole Commission
- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Divisions:

- Antitrust Division
- Civil Division
- Civil Rights Division
- Criminal Division
- Environment and Natural Resources Division
- Tax Division

Bureaus:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Bureau of Prisons
- U.S. Marshals Service
- U.S. National Central Bureau-International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Office of Justice Programs

Source: U.S. Government Manual 1994/95

p. Office of Justice Programs. Provides federal leadership, coordination and assistance needed to make the nation's justice system more efficient and effective in preventing and controlling crime.

Program Budget

Federal law enforcement and immigration programs are receiving a tremendous amount of bipartisan support in Congress.

Consequently, funding for these activities is expected to increase significantly in coming years. The U.S. Marshals Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and Federal Bureau of Investigations will all be receiving significant funding increases for fiscal year 1996.

Information Technology Budget

The Department of Justice and its support agencies have several large programs that involve significant spending on capital investments and commercial services. Contracts in the IAFIS program and the future establishment of several other large scale programs, such as the JCON and the DEA-FBI Administrative System, will assure healthy growth in IT spending at the Department of Justice. INPUT's forecast of IT spending by the Department of Justice is provided in Exhibit 2. The distribution of IT spending by agency within the Department of Justice is provided in Exhibit 3.

Major IT Acquisition Plans

The major acquisitions planned by the Department of Justice are summarized below.

a. Automated Litigation Support. Will provide the Civil Division with case tracking and document management support.

b. Facilities Management and Production of Immigration Card Facilities. Will provide

operations and maintenance support to processing centers in the INS.

c. Justice Consolidated Office Network Commodity Contract (JCON CC). Will provide offices in the Justice Management Division with hardware and software needed for a modernized, distributed computing system.

d. Justice Consolidated Office Network Systems Integration (JCON SI). Will provide integration support necessary to implement a distributed computing network at the Justice Management Division.

e. Justice Consolidated Network (JCN). Will provide a network for linking offices and bureaus in the Department of Justice.

f. Freedom of Information/Policy Act Document Processing System (FOIPA). Will provide image-based document processing to support FOI/PA activities at the Department.

g. FBI-DEA Administrative System. Will provide hardware, software and support for an office automation system being developed by the DEA and FBI.

h. Minicomputer System. Will provide UNICOR, the Federal Prison Industries, with a minicomputer system to support the Management Control System.

i. Automated Fingerprint Identification System for INS. Will provide the INS with a fingerprint identification system compatible with the FBI's new system.

j. Fingerprint Image Capture System (FICS). Will provide the FBI with a system for converting new fingerprints into digital images for implementation into IAFIS.

k. Information Technology Support Services (ITSS). Will provide the Justice Management Division with programming and information management support.

Exhibit 2

Department of Justice Information Technology Budget

Heading 1	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 94-99
Capital Investments	\$277	\$297	\$308	\$318	\$330	\$342	4%
Hardware	177	258	266	275	285	296	11
Software and Other	33	25	27	28	29	30	-2
Site	66	14	14	15	15	16	-25
Personnel	131	139	136	134	130	127	-1
Operating Costs	60	61	62	63	64	64	1
Lease of Hardware	26	26	26	27	27	28	1
Lease of Software	7	8	8	8	7	7	-2
Space	15	15	15	15	15	16	2
Supplies and Other	12	11	12	13	14	14	4
Commercial Services	325	352	374	396	425	458	7
ADPE Time	5	5	5	5	5	5	1
Leased Voice Telecommunications	32	34	39	44	53	63	15
Leased Data Telecommunications	22	26	27	27	29	31	7
Operations and Maintenance	116	131	132	133	137	141	4
Systems Analysis, Programming, Design	87	86	96	104	113	123	7
Studies and Other	47	52	55	59	64	67	8
Other Use of IT	18	18	20	22	25	28	10
Total Information Technology Budget	792	849	879	911	949	991	5
Contracted Out	569	670	701	734	774	819	8

Source: INPUT and Department of Justice A-11

All figures in \$ Millions

Exhibit 3

IT Spending by Agency within the Department of Justice

<u>Agency</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Immig. and Nat. Service	32%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	25
Bureau of Prisons	10
Drug Enforcement Administration	8
U.S. Attorneys Office	6
U.S. Marshal Service	3
All Other Organizations	15

Sources: Department of Justice, INPUT

Top Contracts and Contractors

The top IT contractors at the Department of Justice are shown in Exhibit 4. Exhibit 5 identifies the top contracts at the Department of Justice.

Exhibit 4

Top Justice IT Contractors for 3QFY93-2QFY94

1. Tisoft
2. Motorola
3. Computer Data Systems Inc.
4. Aspen Systems
5. Pulsar Data Systems
6. Appalachian Computer Services
7. General Analytics Corporation
8. Bell Atlantic
9. EDS
10. Acumenics Research

Sources: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Exhibit 5

Department of Justice Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. FBI Field Office Information Management System (FOIMS)	H/W & S/W	\$120m 5yrs	International Data Products provides laptops and software to support FBI field organizations. Awarded in 1994.
2. Litigation Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$450m 5yrs	CACI, Aspen Systems, and Acumenics provide automated litigation support for activities conducted by the Environment and Natural Resources Division. Awarded in 1993.
3. Litigation Support Services	Prof.Svcs.	\$275m 5yrs	CACI, Aspen Systems, and PRC provide automated litigation support and quality assurance to the Civil Division. Awarded in 1991.
4. National Crime Information Center 2000 (NCIC 2000)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$250m 15yrs	Harris designed, developed, and maintains a facility for tracking and disseminating criminal activity information. Awarded in 1993.
5. Personal Workstation Acquisition (PWAC)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$110m	C3 Telos provides workstations, software and installation support to the INS. Awarded in 1994.
6. Non Immigrant Information System (NIIS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$25m 5yrs	Uniband provides programming, analysis and operation support for the NIIS. Awarded in 1994.
7. Commercial Intelligent Workstations (CIWS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$125m 5yrs	Justice Technology Partners provide workstations, software and installation support to the FBI. Awarded in 1993.
8. ADPE Facilities Operation	Facil. Mgmt.	\$35m 5yrs	Maxima provides operation and maintenance support for data center activities within the INS. Awarded in 1992.
9. Technical Support and FIP Resources	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$13m 5yrs	General Analytics provides the DEA with workstations, software and installation and training support. Awarded in 1994.
10. IAFIS Integration Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$25m 7yrs	CTA provides systems integration support to the FBI's effort to establish an automated fingerprint identification system. Awarded in 1994.
11. IAFIS Identification Tasking and Network (ITN)	Prof. Svcs.	\$75m 8yrs	PRC provides a system for transmitting fingerprint images, text and signatures from states to the FBI. Awarded in 1994.

12. Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Phase II of III	Prof. Svcs.	\$30m 8yrs	Unisys, Martin Marietta and TRW are developing a database for searching electronic images of fingerprints. The final phase, awarded to one of the above contractors, has an anticipated value of \$200m.
13. IAFIS Interstate Identification Index (III)	Prof. Svcs.	\$30m 8yrs	SAIC provides enhancements to the existing database of criminal records by increasing data in the system and improving the system's features. Awarded in 1994.
14. Fingerprint Image Conversion Operation (FICO)	Prof. Svcs.	\$30m 3yrs	North American MORPHO Systems is converting existing fingerprint cards into digital images for incorporation into IAFIS. Awarded in 1994.
15. Agency-Wide Maintenance Contract	H/W Maint.	\$15m 5yrs	Unisys provides maintenance of DEA computer hardware. Awarded in 1994.
16. National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)	Facil. Mgmt.	\$25m 4yrs	Aspen Systems provides operation and maintenance of the National Criminal Justice Reference Center. Awarded in 1994.
17. Information Technology Partnership Acquisition	Prof. Svcs.	\$300m 5yrs	EDS provides information resources management support to the INS. Awarded in 1994.
18. Automated Litigation Support for ATD	Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide litigation support to activities at the Antitrust Division. An award is expected in 4QFY95.
19. Information Technology Support Services (ITSS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$150m 5yrs	Orkand, Evaluation Research Corp., AGS Genasys Corp. and CBIS provide programming and information management support to the Justice Management Division. Awarded in 1990.

Issues at the Department of Justice

1. Louis Freeh, Director of the FBI, is guiding an effort to revitalize the FBI and improve its workforce. The Bureau will be adding 2,000 agents over the next few years in order to upgrade its ability to deal with the rise in crimes requiring technically challenging investigations. The budget of the FBI, expected to reach \$2.2 billion in FY96, increased by \$76 million from last year's budget.
2. In the FY1996 budget, President Clinton requested a \$1 billion increase in spending for immigration programs, such as border enforcement, immigration investigation activities and citizenship application processing. The budget increase, widely supported by Congress, will result in a 27% increase in the Immigration and Naturalization Service's budget.
3. Efforts by Congress to trim federal benefits to non-citizens have caused a surge in applications for U.S. citizenship.

In response to the surge, the INS will increase staff for processing applications by as much as 30% over the next few years. The INS is currently developing plans to automate and simplify the naturalization application process so it may better manage fluctuations in the number of applications received.

4. In response the recommendations set forth by the National Performance Review, the Department of Justice has established a new position titled Director of Investigative Agency Policies. The new Director will be responsible for coordinating criminal policy issues for all of Justice's investigative agencies.

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Agency Profile

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Department of Education

Purpose

The Department of Education establishes policy for, administers and coordinates Federal assistance programs that support the educational development of the nation.

Organization

The Department of Education was established by the Department of Education Organization Act of 1979. Approximately 4,700 people are employed throughout the Department. Under the direction of the Secretary of Education, the Department administers seven program offices and is supported by seven staff offices. The organizational structure for the Department is presented in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

a. Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Formulates policy for, directs and coordinates the activities relating to preschool, elementary and secondary education. Funds grants and contracts to support state educational agencies, local school districts, postsecondary schools and nonprofit organizations for compensatory, migrant and Indian education.

b. Office of Postsecondary Education

Formulates policy and directs and coordinates programs for assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and students pursuing a postsecondary education.

c. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Responsible for special education programs and services expressly designed to meet the needs and develop the full potential of children of disabilities.

d. Office of Bilingual and Minority Languages Affairs

Funds and supports activities that assist students with limited English proficiency.

e. Office of Vocational and Adult Education

Administers grant, contract and technical assistance programs for vocational-technical education and for adult education and literacy.

Exhibit 1

Department of Education Organization

Secretary of Education

Staff Offices:

- Office of Inspector General
- Office of General Counsel
- Office of Public Affairs
- Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs
- Office of Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- Office of Human Resources and Administration

Program Offices:

- Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
- Office of Postsecondary Education
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
- Office of Bilingual and Minority Languages Affairs
- Office of Vocational and Adult Education
- Office for Civil Rights
- Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Federally Aided Corporations:

- American Printing House for the Blind
- Gallaudet University
- Howard University
- National Institute for Literacy
- National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Source: U S Government Manual, 1994-95

f. Office of Civil Rights

Responsible for ensuring that institutional recipients of federal financial assistance do not discriminate against American students, faculty or other individuals on the basis of race, national origin, sex, handicap or age.

g. Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Administers programs that research and investigate educational development, methods and achievement and that implement innovative processes and techniques for education.

Program Budget

The Department of Education expects to cut costs significantly in the next several years by eliminating paperwork and unnecessary regulations, and cutting its work force. The program budget of the Department of Education is provided in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Department of Education Program Budget

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)	FY97 (estimate)
Office of Elementary and Postsecondary Education	\$9,445	\$10,010	\$10,636	\$10,307
Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs	240	245	300	291
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	5,532	5,776	5,929	5,893
Office of Vocational and Adult Education	1,488	1,436	1,669	1,669
Office of Postsecondary Education	9,676	15,174	11,230	9,924
Office of Educational Research and Development	439	485	540	524
Departmental Management	431	445	486	450
Summary	27,027	33,513	30,382	28,750

Source Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

All figures in \$ Millions

Information Technology Budget

The Federal Direct Student Loan Program is a major contributor to the growth the Department's IT budget. Most of the growth occurs from 1995 to 1996. Growth in the outyears is expected to be less aggressive. These figures assume that legislation to eliminate the Department will not pass. The IT budget of the Department of Education is provided in Exhibit 3.

Contract Opportunities

a. Development of SMARTLINE. Will develop an on-line computer-based system for providing information to the education community.

b. Pell Grant Recipient and Financial Management System. Will provide the Office of Postsecondary Education with support for computer and financial management system operations of the Pell Grant program.

c. Postsecondary Education Participation System Phase II and III (PEPS II and III). Will provide programming support for the integrated database utilized by the Office of Postsecondary Education.

d. Electronic Performance Support System (EPSS). Will provide software to support grant negotiations and performance analysis.

Exhibit 3

Department of Education's Information Technology Budget

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 95-00
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	10,509	13,536	13,942	14,360	14,791	15,235	8%
Other Purchases and Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total Equipment	10,509	13,536	13,942	14,360	14,791	15,235	8%
Software:							
Capital Purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Other Purchases and Leases	106	102	105	108	111	115	2%
Total Software	106	102	105	108	111	115	2%
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	5,662	7,017	7,368	7,736	8,123	8,529	9%
Support Services	240,081	333,885	362,265	393,058	26,468	462,717	14%
Supplies	1,069	1,674	1,724	1,776	1,829	1,884	12%
Personnel	16,988	17,810	17,899	17,989	18,078	18,169	1%
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	257,321	356,112	385,299	416,930	51,211	488,366	14%
Total IT Budget	274,415	374,024	403,303	435,027	69,401	506,649	13%

All figures in \$ Thousands

Sources: Department of Education, INPUT

Major Contracts and Contractors

Based on contract actions filed by the Department of Education with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, the top IT contractors at the Department of Education are provided in Exhibit 4. Major contracts at the Department are presented in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Department of Education for 3QFY93-2QFY95

1. CDSI
2. National Computer Systems
3. E-Systems
4. ABT Associates
5. Syscon Corporation

Sources: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Exhibit 5

Department of Education Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Guaranteed Student Loan/Perkins Loan Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$90m 8yrs	E-Systems provides data entry and database and computer system support for the Guaranteed Student Loan program and the Perkins Loan program. Awarded in 1992.
2. Systems Maintenance and Enhancement to the Primary Accounting System	Prof. Svcs.	\$2m 4yrs	Computer Management Information System (CMIS) provides maintenance for the Department's accounting system. Awarded in 1992.
3. National Student Loan Data System	Prof. Svcs.	\$38m 5yrs	E-Systems develops and maintains a database for tracking student loans made, insured and guaranteed under provisions in Title IV. Awarded in 1992.
4. Office Automation Support Services	H/W Maint.	\$27m 5yrs	Concept Automation provides maintenance support for microcomputers and minicomputers at the Department. Awarded in 1994.
5. Pell Grant Recipient and Financial Management System	Prof. Svcs.	\$20m 5yrs	PRC provides project management, software operation and maintenance, and training for the Pell Grant program. Awarded in 1992.
6. Facilities Management	Facil. Mgmt.	\$12m 5yrs	Martin Marietta provides computer operations and management support for both program and administrative functions throughout the Department. Awarded in 1994.
7. Federal Direct Student Loan Program System	Facil. Mgmt.	\$376m 7yrs	CDSI develops and maintains a contractor-owned, contractor-operated computer facility for managing the loans made under the Federal Direct Student Loan Program. Awarded in 1994.
8. Educational Resources Information Center Facility Contract (ERIC)	Facil Mgmt.	\$6m 5yrs	Computer Sciences Corp. provides operations and maintenance of the ERIC facility, a clearinghouse for educational information. Awarded in 1994.
9. Computer Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$40m 5yrs	Computer Business Methods, Pinkerton Computer Consultants and Computer Sciences Corp. provide software development and programming, systems analysis and design, and other professional services on a task order basis. Awarded in 1995.
10. Central Processing System	Prof. Svcs.	\$36m 7yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide ongoing operations and maintenance of the CPS for support of Title IV student aid programs. An award is expected in 4QFY95.
11. Federal Direct Student Loan Origination Subsystem	Prof. Svcs.	\$100m 6yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide a system for originating Federal Direct Student Loans to students at participating institutions. An award is expected in 3QFY95.
12. Title IV Network	Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 7yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide network support and management in support of the Title IV loan programs managed by the Department. An award is expected in 1995.

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13. Operation and Management of the Payment Management System	Prof. Svcs.	Unk.	When awarded, this contract will provide ongoing system management and operations support to the Department's Payment Management System. An award is expected in FY95.
14. National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education	Facil. Mgmt.	Unk.	When awarded, this contract will provide analysis, synthesis and distribution of information on programs for linguistic and culturally diverse learners. An award is expected in FY95.
15. Financial Management Systems Software	Software and Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide COTS financial management software and associated training and support for a core financial management at the Department of Education. An award is expected in FY95.

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Department of Education

1. As with many other federal departments, the Department of Education plans to reduce employment and spending over the next several years. Additionally, the Department expects to save \$16.7 billion by the year 2000 through consolidation and elimination of educational programs and through improvements in the collection of student loans.
2. Congress is considering eliminating the Department of Education as well as the Department of Energy, the Department of Commerce and several other federal agencies. Proponents of the Department's elimination argue that the duties of the Department should be the responsibility of the state and local governments. Other members of Congress argue that many of the more costly duties carried out by the Department will still need to be performed by other agencies. Since these agencies are inexperienced at carrying out these duties, shifting these responsibilities will only deteriorate the quality and efficiency of the services provided.
3. A recent study conducted by the General Accounting Office indicates that student grants are more effective than student loans at reducing the dropout rate among students pursuing a postsecondary education supported by federal financial aid. As a result of the study, the GAO recommended the Department of Education restructure student aid for postsecondary education by shifting more funds to grants instead of loans. Federal student financial assistance exceeded \$30 billion in academic year 1993-94, and most assistance came from two programs—the Pell Grant and Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) programs. The Pell Grant program, which primarily targets low-income students, accounted for about \$5.7 billion, while the FFEL program comprised over \$21 billion of the total federal aid.
4. With the help of Doxsys, Syscon and Harris, the Department of Education's financial management office has developed a document imaging and management system to support the Department's Payment Management System (PMS). The system processes reports filed by recipients of the Department's educational grants. Approximately 18,000 reports are processed annually. According to agency officials, the system has cost the department less than \$1 million thus far.

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- Market strategies and tactics
- Product/service opportunities
- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

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- Specific vendor capabilities
- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

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Agency Profile

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Defense Information Systems Agency

Purpose

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is responsible for planning, developing and supporting command, control, communications and information systems that serve the Department of Defense.

Organization

The Defense Information Systems Agency, originally established as the Defense Communications Agency in 1960, was renamed in 1991. The Agency has its headquarters in Arlington, Virginia and employs approximately 7,000 people worldwide. DISA is administered by a Director, who is subordinate to the Assistant Secretary for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I). The organizational structure of DISA is presented in Exhibit 1.

Information Technology Budget

As the Department of Defense continues its consolidation, more and more control over IT spending is being shifted away from the Armed Services to the agencies in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. As the lead provider of information technology resources and services in the Department of Defense, DISA's IT budget is expected to grow 11% over the next five years. Most of this growth, however, is attributable to the shift of IT dollars from the Armed Services. The IT budget for DISA is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 1

DISA Organization

Director of DISA

Staff Offices:

- General Counsel
- Chief Regulatory Counsel
- Congressional Affairs
- Inspector General
- EEO and Cultural Diversity
- Vision 21
- Office of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization

Program Offices:

- DISA Information System Programs Organization
- Information
- White House Communications Agency

- Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization
 - Center for Software
 - Integrated Mission Services
 - Information Transfer
 - Joint Interoperability Test Command
 - Enterprise Integration
 - Center for System Engineering
 - Management Support Directorate
- Comptroller
- Defense Information Services Organization
 - Communications Operations Center
 - Communication Operations Center
 - Transmission Systems Services
 - Defense Information System Network
 - Communications Management and Control Activities
 - Center for Engineering
 - Systems/Network Management Operations Center
- DISA Logistics and Procurement
 - Defense Information Technology Office
- Personnel and Manpower

Source. U S. Government Manual 94-95

Exhibit 2

DISA's Information Technology Budget

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	CAGR 1994-99
Capital Investment							
Hardware	34	102	106	109	113	117	28%
Software and Other	8	7	7	8	8	8	1%
Site	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	3%
Subtotal	42	109	113	117	121	126	25%
Personnel	98	125	123	121	118	114	3%
Equipment, Rental, Space and Other Operating Expenses							
Lease of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lease of Software	1	2	2	2	2	2	5%
Space	7	7	7	7	7	7	0%
Supplies and Other	23	38	42	45	47	47	16%
Subtotal	31	47	50	54	56	56	12%
Commercial Services							
ADPE Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Leased Voice Telecom	655	702	807	928	1,104	1,314	15%
Leased Data Telecom	425	457	469	482	511	548	5%
Operations and Maintenance	105	108	108	109	112	116	2%
Sys. Analysis, Prgmg, Des. & Engrg.	401	48	54	58	63	69	11%
Studies and Other	30	47	51	54	58	61	15%
Use of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal	1,256	1,363	1,488	1,632	1,849	2,108	11%
Total Information Technology Budget	1,426	1,649	1,775	1,923	2,143	2,404	11%
Contracted Portion	1,299	1,474	1,603	1,751	1,972	2,236	11%

Sources: INPUT and Department of Defense A-11

All figures in \$ Millions

Contract Opportunities

Major upcoming contract opportunities at DISA are provided below.

a. Wide Area Network Services (DISANET). Will provide support for network operations and upgrades for DISA's locations throughout the U.S.

b. SETA for the National Command Centers. Will provide requirements analysis, concept formulation, feasibility studies, planning and programming support, and other technical services to support the National Command Centers.

c. Hawaii Information Transfer System (HITS). Will provide a consolidated telecommunications network for military personnel in Hawaii.

d. Joint Information Management Support System (JIMS). Will provide technical services and system studies in support of JIMS.

e. DoD Data Center Consolidation Program (DDCCP) Hardware Upgrades. Several contracts will be awarded to provide modernized processors, data storage devices and printers.

f. Joint Interoperability Engineering Organization (JIEO) Omnibus. Will provide system engineering and technical support to JIEO.

g. Multiple Contractor Resource Base (MCRB) for USTRANSCOM. Will provide mission support activities and infrastructure development to the U.S. Transportation Command.

h. CONUS Meteorological Data System (COMEDS). Will provide maintenance and operation of the Continental United States (CONUS) Meteorological Data System (COMEDS) telecommunications system.

i. Defense Enterprise Integration Services II (DEIS II). Will provide a continuation to the existing contracts for integration support throughout the Department of Defense.

j. Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Maintenance Contract. As the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) evolves into the GCCS, this contract will provide hardware and software upgrades and technical support for GCCS sites throughout the world.

k. Wireless Telecommunications Services. Will provide cellular telecommunications services to defense and civilian agencies in the federal government.

l. Defense Information Systems Network (DISN). Will provide secure long-haul communications throughout the Department of Defense.

Contracts and Top Contractors at DISA

Major contracts at the Agency are provided in Exhibit 3. The top contractors at DISA, according to data provided by the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, are listed in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 3

DISA Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. ADP Technical Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$3m 5yrs	Aaron B. Floyd provides ADP services to support the Resource Monitoring System. Awarded in 1992.
2. Systems Engineering and Technical Support (SETA)	Prof. Svcs.	\$200m 5yrs	Abacus Technology, EDS, SAIC, CACI and SofTech provide systems engineering and technical support services for the Center for Information Management (CIM), now known as the Center for Software. Awarded in 1993.
3. Network Administration and Expansion	Net. Svcs.	\$33m 3yrs	Advance provides network support and expansion for DISA's information systems network. Awarded in 1992.
4. Systems Engineering and Technical Support (SETA)	Prof. Svcs.	\$2m 3yrs	Artel provides SETA support to the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN). Awarded in 1992.
5. Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance	Prof. Svcs.	\$10m 5yrs	AT&T provides SETA support to the DISN. Awarded in 1991.
6. Defense Enterprise Integration Services (DEIS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$900m 7yrs	Martin Marietta, EDS, Unisys, Boeing, BDM and CSC provide systems engineering and enterprise engineering support to the Department of Defense. Awarded in 1993.
7. Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance (SETA)	Prof. Svcs.	\$30m 5yrs	Booz-Allen and Hamilton provides SETA support to the national command centers. Awarded in 1990.
8. Systems Engineering and Technical Support (SETA)	Prof. Svcs.	\$43m 5yrs	Booz-Allen and Hamilton and Delta Information Systems provide SETA support to the National Communications System. Awarded in 1990.
9. ADP Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$30m 5yrs	CSC provides ADP support to the Defense Systems Support Organization. Awarded in 1991.
10. Secure Video Teleconferencing System (SVTS) Engineering and Maintenance	Prof. Svcs.	\$7m 5yrs	Harris Corporation provides maintenance and engineering support to the SVTS program. Awarded in 1993.
11. ADP Technical Support	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$80m 1.5yrs	HFSI provides hardware, software and technical support the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). Awarded in 1994.
12. ADP Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$25m 5yrs	I-Net provides support to the Joint Information Management System (JIMS). Awarded in 1990.
13. ADP Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$4m 5yrs	Information Management Consultants (IMC) provides operation and maintenance support for WWMCCS to the DSSO. Awarded in 1990.

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14. Software and Technical Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$4m 5yrs	IMC provides software maintenance and technical support to the DISA Information Management System. Awarded in 1990.
15. Defense Message System (DMS)	H/W, S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$700m 8yrs	Awarded to Loral Federal Systems but being protested by Harris. The DMS will provide an integrated, secure electronic mail system for the Department of Defense. Awarded in 1995.
16. Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)	Telecom. Svcs.	\$70m 10yrs	AT&T, MCI, US Sprint, and GTE provide emergency telecommunications services to the federal government in the event of damage to the public switched network from natural disasters or war. Awarded in 1993.
17. Worldwide Management Support of the Defense Switched Network	Telecom. Svcs.	\$50m 5yrs	GTE provides management, operation and maintenance of the DSN. Awarded in 1992.
18. SCAMPI Telecommunications Services	Telecom. Svcs.	\$20m 5yrs	SIGCOM provides and maintains a leased T1 telecommunications network to support Special Operations activities in the Department of Defense. Awarded in 1993.
19. SETA for the National Communications System (NCS SETA)	Prof. Svcs.	\$100m 5yrs	When awarded, these contracts will provide engineering, operation, and technical support and analyses to support the Office of the Manager of NCS. An award is expected in July 1995.
20. Global Transportation Network for USTRANSCOM	Systems Integration	\$200m 7yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide incremental development of an integrated system for controlling the Defense Transportation System. An award is expected in 1995.
21. Internal Information Management System (IMIS)	Prof. Svcs.	\$10m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will install, maintain and upgrade an internal management information system for DISA. An award is expected in 1995.
22. Infosec Technical Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$1b 5yrs	When awarded, these contracts will provide the Center for Information Systems Security (CISS) with support for the development and implementation of architectures and software that enhance system security. An award expected in 1995.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at DISA for 3QFY93–2QFY95

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. AT&T |
| 2. MCI Communications |
| 3. GTE |
| 4. Alaskcon |
| 5. Bolt Beranek & Newman (BBN) |
| 6. SRA International |
| 7. Denro |
| 8. Soncraft |
| 9. COMSAT |
| 10. HFSI |

Sources: GSA and INPUT

Issues at DISA

1. In November 1994, DISA opened a new Center for Software in Arlington, Virginia. The Center, headed by Dianne McCoy, replaces the Center for Information Management within the Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization (JIEO). The Center will provide DoD users with software development tools, practices and expertise to facilitate the management of software resources.
2. DISA released the Program Strategy document for DISN in March 1995. According to the document, DISA intends to establish contracts for integration support and video teleconferencing in the FY96–97 time frame. In FY97–98, DISA will establish comprehensive telecommunications, wireless communications and Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) services. The document also indicates that DISA will capitalize on existing and future contracts related to the government-wide FTS2000 program.
3. In an attempt to reduce time delays and cost overruns in the implementation of major IT programs and to assure the development of open systems, DISA will be taking on an oversight role for large DoD IT acquisitions. Under the new policy, DISA will review all major IT and C3I program designs to reduce duplicative systems and assure that all new systems comply with the Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management established by DISA.

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- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

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- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

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Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. VI, No. 16

June 1995

Patent and Trademark Office

Purpose

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) administers the laws relating to patents and trademarks in order to promote industrial and technological progress in the U.S. and strengthen the national economy. The PTO is responsible for examining patent and trademark applications, issuing patents and registering trademarks. Additionally, it disseminates patent and trademark information to the public and encourages domestic and international cooperation on issues relating to intellectual property.

Organization

Although the responsibility for patent and trademark certification has been shifted among several agencies since the creation of the United States, the Patent and Trademark Office, as we know it today, was formally established under the Department of Commerce in 1925. The Office is directed by the Assistant Secretary and Commissioner, Bruce Lehman, who is supervised by the Secretary of Commerce. The PTO employs approximately 4,400 people, half of whom are lawyers, scientists and patent examiners. The organization of the Patent and Trademark Office is presented in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1

Patent and Trademark Office Organization

Assistant Secretary and Commissioner

Staff Offices:

- Chief of Staff
- Civil Rights Office
- Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Commissioner
- Associate Commissioner
- Legislative and International Affairs Office
- Patent Appeals and Interferences Board
- Patent Quality Review Office
- Solicitor
- Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Chairman
- Trademark Quality Review Office

Program Offices:

- Chief Information Officer
- Assistant Commissioner for Patents
 - Patent Policy and Projects
 - Patent Process Service
- Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1994-95

Program Budget

The Patent and Trademark Office is funded primarily through user fees. In fiscal year 1993, the Office collected \$498 million from fees charged for filing, processing and granting patents and trademarks and other

miscellaneous collections. Its budget for 1995 is \$580 million. In fiscal year 1994, the PTO received 192,000 patent applications and 157,000 trademark applications. This represents a 7% increase in patent applications and a 12% increase in trademarks applications over 1993 levels.

Exhibit 2

Program Budget of the Patent and Trademark Office

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)
Patent Process	\$340	\$352	\$401
Information Dissemination	64	78	94
Trademark Process	36	48	45
Executive Direction and Administration	91	102	103
Total Obligations	531	580	643

Sources: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

All figures in \$ Millions

Includes direct and reimbursable funding

Information Technology Budget

Due to the relatively small size of the Patent and Trademark Office's information technology budget, it is prone to large fluctuations in spending across categories as spending on large contracts progresses. These fluctuations tend to cause erratic changes in the compound annual growth rates (CAGRs).

The Office spends approximately 75% of its budget on professional services. Overall, approximately 82% of the PTO's budget is contracted out. INPUT expects the IT budget of the PTO to increase at an annual growth rate of 6% over the next several years. The information technology budget of the PTO is presented in Exhibit 3.

Contract Opportunities

a. System Development and Maintenance (SDM). Will provide a means of receiving patent applications electronically and converting paper applications into electronic format.

b. Network Operations. Will combine a variety of contracts for network support at the Office.

c. Systems Engineering and Technical Support (SETA). Will provide on-going SETA support following the expiration of SAIC's contract.

d. *Scientific Engineering Workstation Procurement II (SEWP II)*. According to officials at the Department of Commerce,

the Department will purchase a large volume of workstations from the upcoming SEWP II program being procured by NASA.

Exhibit 3

Information Technology Budget of the Patent and Trademark Office

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 95-99
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	6,379	3,994	4,254	4,466	4,690	4,994	-5%
Other Purchases and Leases	602	606	645	678	712	758	5%
Total Equipment	6,981	4,600	4,899	5,144	5,401	5,752	-4%
Software:							
Capital Purchases	2,250	1,263	1,339	1,419	1,504	1,610	-6%
Other Purchases and Leases	245	641	686	727	771	825	27%
Total Software	2,495	1,904	2,025	2,146	2,275	2,434	0%
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	291	289	306	322	338	358	4%
Support Services	103,647	109,356	119,198	127,542	135,832	145,340	7%
Supplies	4,615	4,602	4,832	5,074	5,277	5,540	4%
Personnel	20,243	20,454	20,659	20,865	21,074	21,285	1%
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	113,414	116,149	126,428	135,154	143,846	153,885	6%
Total IT Budget	138,272	141,205	151,919	161,092	170,196	180,710	6%

All figures in \$ Thousands

Sources: Department of Commerce, INPUT

Contracts and Contractors

Based on contract actions filed by the Patent and Trademark Office with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, the top IT contractors at the PTO are provided in Exhibit 4. Major contracts at the PTO are presented in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Patent and Trademark Office for 3QFY93-2QFY95

1. PRC
2. ICF International
3. SAIC
4. Digicon Corporation
5. Chemical Abstracts Service
6. Dynamic Decisions
7. Compus Services Corporation
8. Dun and Bradstreet
9. McDonnell Douglas Corporation
10. Unisys

Sources: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Exhibit 5

Major Contracts at the Patent and Trademark Office

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. ADP Engineering Support	Prof. Svcs.	\$16m 5yrs	SAIC provides systems engineering and technical support to the PTO document management efforts. Awarded in 1993.
2. Project Management/ Independent Verification and Validation (PM/IV&V)	Prof. Svcs.	\$13m 5yrs	Galaxy Sciences provides program management, program administration, and independent technical analysis and evaluation to the PTO. Awarded in 1994.
3. Automated Patent System (APS)	Sys. Integ.	\$166m 8yrs	PRC provides for the development and integration of a system for digitizing, tracking and sharing patent records. Awarded in 1991.
4. Program Management Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	\$2m Unk.	Robbins-Gioia provides program management activities in support of the Automated Patent System. Awarded in 1994.
5. System Documentation	Prof. Svcs.	\$3m Unk.	Digicon Corporation provides the development and analysis of system documentation for the APS. Awarded in 1993.
6. File Maintenance Services	S/W Maint.	\$8m Unk.	Syscon Corporation provides file maintenance services to the PTO. Awarded in 1993.
7. Automated Trademark System (ATS)	Sys. Integ.	\$45m 3yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide for the development of an integrated system of tracking, processing, searching and marking trademark applications. An award is expected in 4QFY95.

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Patent and Trademark Office

1. Republican Congressmen are aggressively pursuing the elimination of the Department of Commerce. In a plan released in May 1995, the members of Congress proposed elimination of the Department which will shift the Patent and Trademark Office out of the Commerce Department and into the Department of Justice. Additionally, the PTO would be supported wholly through user fees rather than federal funds.
2. The PTO recently proposed improved guidelines concerning software patenting. Under the new guidelines, software can be patented so long as it is in a tangible form, such as on a floppy disk or a computer. The new guidelines are the result of a series of recent rulings by the federal circuits that undermine the existing guidelines. The new guidelines are expected make it easier for companies to patent software.

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- Outsourcing Markets
- Information Services Vendor Profiles and Analysis
- Electronic Commerce/Internet
- U.S. Federal Government IT Markets
- IT Customer Services Directions (Europe)

SERVICE FEATURES

- Research-based reports on trends, etc. (More than 100 in-depth reports per year)
- Frequent bulletins on events, issues, etc.
- 5-year market forecasts
- Competitive analysis
- Access to experienced consultants
- Immediate answers to questions
- On-site presentations

DATABASES

- Software and Services Market Forecasts
- Software and Services Vendors
- U.S. Federal Government
 - Procurement Plans (PAR, APR)
 - Forecasts
 - Awards (FAIT)

CUSTOM PROJECTS

For Vendors—analyze:

- Market strategies and tactics
- Product/service opportunities
- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

For Buyers—evaluate:

- Specific vendor capabilities
- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

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August 1995

Office of Personnel Management

Purpose

Through a variety of programs, the Office of Personnel supports the efforts of federal agencies in recruiting, examining, training and promoting federal employees on the basis of knowledge and skill, regardless of race, religion, gender, political influence and other nonmerit factors.

Organization

The Office of Personnel Management was established in 1979. The Office is supervised by the Director, James King. It employs roughly 3,050 employees, down 50% from 1993. The organizational structure of the Office of the Personnel Management is presented in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

a. Career Entry. OPM provides a nationwide system of employment information and assists agencies in managing recruitment, hiring, internal placement, promotion and downsizing activities.

b. Human Resources Development. OPM establishes policy, provides leadership, develops training systems and products, and

Exhibit 1

Office of Personnel Management Organization

Director

Staff Offices:

- Office of the General Counsel
- Office of Communications
- Office of Congressional Relations
- Office of International Affairs
- Office of the Inspector General
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee

Program Offices:

- Career Entry Group
- Investigations Group
- Human Resources Development Group
- Personnel Systems and Oversight Group
- Retirement and Insurance Group
- Administration Group

Regional Offices:

- Washington Area Service Center
- Atlanta, Georgia
- Chicago, Illinois
- Dallas, Texas
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- San Francisco, California

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1994-95

delivers programs for the training and development of the federal workforce.

c. Retirement and Insurance. The Office administers retirement and insurance programs for federal employees and retired federal employees.

d. Investigations. The Office investigates applicant and appointee fitness and suitability for positions in the federal government.

e. Personnel Systems and Oversight. OPM establishes policy, administers and provides guidance to agencies on systems to support personnel management functions. Additionally, the Office assesses the effectiveness of agencies' personnel management functions to assure both efficient operation and compliance with federal employment regulations.

f. Administrative and IRM Services. Supports the administrative and internal infrastructure of the Office, such as financial management, procurement and internal information management.

g. Executive and Other Services. Supports the development of executive functions, such as executive direction, policy development, legal advice and representation and other related activities.

Program Budget

By privatizing the investigative and training functions, the Office expects to reduce its workforce by one third. Spending by the Office is expected to be relatively stable over the next several years. The program budget of the OPM is provided in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Program Budget of the Office of Personnel Management

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)
Career Entry	54	50	49
Human Resources Development	5	7	4
Retirement and Insurance	74	75	82
Investigations	4	4	4
Personnel Systems and Oversight	29	28	27
Administrative and Information Resources Management Services	35	32	31
Executive and Other Services	13	14	14
Total Obligations	212	210	211

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

All figures in \$ Millions

Information Technology Budget

Like many other federal agencies, the Office is under pressure to reduce employment

levels and operate more efficiently. As a result, an increasing portion of IT spending is expected to be directed toward commercial services. The total IT budget for the Office

is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1% from 1995-2000 while contracted out spending is expected to

grow at 4%. The information technology budget forecast for OPM is presented in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Information Technology Budget of the Office of Personnel Management

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 95-99
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	2,282	1,873	1,995	2,094	2,199	2,342	1%
Other Purchases and Leases	720	588	626	658	690	735	0%
Total Equipment	3,002	2,461	2,621	2,752	2,890	3,077	1%
Software:							
Capital Purchases	1,091	1,430	1,516	1,607	1,703	1,822	11%
Other Purchases and Leases	936	890	952	1,009	1,070	1,145	4%
Total Software	2,027	2,320	2,468	2,685	2,819	2,967	8%
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	2,398	2,412	2,557	2,685	2,819	2,988	5%
Support Services	18,699	17,548	19,127	20,466	21,797	23,322	5%
Supplies	675	814	855	897	933	980	8%
Personnel	27,228	28,184	27,198	26,246	25,327	24,441	-2%
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	26,126	24,741	26,773	28,519	30,278	32,355	4%
Total IT Budget	54,029	53,739	54,825	55,662	56,538	57,776	1%

All figures in \$ Thousands

Source: OPM and INPUT

Contractors, Contracts and Opportunities

Based on contract actions filed by the Office of Personnel Management with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, the top IT contractors at the Office are provided in Exhibit 4. Major contracts and contract opportunities at the Office are presented in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Office of Personnel Management 3QFY93-2QFY94

1. Computer Data Systems Inc.
2. Compuware Corporation
3. Ogden Corporation
4. Applied Management Systems
5. Bell Atlantic

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center and INPUT

Exhibit 5

Major Contracts at the Office of Personnel Management

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. FERS Automated Processing System (FAPS)	Document Processing	\$8m	Computer Sciences Corporation is developing system for digitizing and processing federal employment retirement records. Awarded in 1993.
2. Laptop Computers	Hardware	\$9m	Cordant provides laptops for use by the applicant and personnel investigators. Awarded in 1992.
3. ADP and Telecommunications Support	Professional Services	Unk.	Applied Management Systems, CDSI, and ERC Field Services Corporation provide ADP and telecommunications support to the Office. Awarded in 1992.
4. Systems Software Support Services	Software Maintenance	Unk. 5yrs	Compuware provides software maintenance for network and mainframe operating systems. Awarded in 1991.
5. On-Site Systems Software Support Services	Software Maintenance	Unk. 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide software maintenance support for mainframe and network operating systems. An RFP will be released in August 1995.

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Office of Personnel Management

1. The Office of Personnel Management has been one of the government's most active agencies in implementing National Performance Review (NPR) recommendations. As recommended by the NPR, the OPM has trimmed the Federal Personnel Manual from 10,000 pages to 1,000. Additionally, the Office eliminated its requirement that agencies use the SF-171 for evaluating job applicants. By allowing resumes for applicant evaluation, as well as reducing many other employment regulations, the OPM hopes agencies will be able to hire, evaluate, discipline and reward their employees more efficiently.
2. In 1995, the Office of Personnel Management privatized its responsibilities for conducting background investigations and training activities. According to the Office, this will allow the OPM to reduce staffing by one third. However, since the user agencies reimbursed OPM for these activities, little savings will result in the OPM's budget.

3. The Office of Personnel Management has developed a new automated system for use by federal agencies in selecting job applicants. The system, called the Microcomputer Assisted Rating System (MARS), processes applicants'

information and generates rankings for hiring managers. While the system is being tested at numerous agencies, so far the Interior Department is the only agency to institute it department-wide.

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August 1995

Department of Interior

Purpose

The Department of Interior (DOI) is responsible for managing much of the nation's federally owned public lands and many of its natural resources. As the nation's principal conservation agency, the DOI has jurisdiction over approximately 450 million acres of public land. The department fosters sound use of our land and water resources, protects our fish, wildlife and biological diversity, and preserves the environmental and cultural attributes of our national parks and historical places. Furthermore, the department has responsibility for Native American reservation communities and people who live on other island territories owned by the United States.

Organization

The Department of Interior was established in 1849 to administer certain responsibilities of the federal government's internal affairs. The department has since evolved into the nation's principal conservation agency. The Secretary of the Interior has overall responsibility for the department and is assisted by a Deputy Secretary. These two principal officers are supported by traditional staff functions and five broad programmatic organizations. The DOI has 76,200 full-time equivalent

employees, down approximately 3,000 from 1993. The organizational structure for the department is presented in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

a. Fish and Wildlife and Parks. Responsible for programs associated with the development, conservation and utilization of fish, wildlife, recreation, historical and national park system resources. These responsibilities are carried out through the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

The Fish and Wildlife Service works to protect, conserve and enhance fish and wildlife in their habitats. Service spending supports activities related to the requirement of the Endangered Species Act, resources for scientific research activities and operations and maintenance activities for the numerous refugees and hatcheries.

The National Park Service administers an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites and recreation areas to protect and conserve their value, as well as foster their reasonable use and enjoyment. Spending by the service supports operations and maintenance of the national parks, professionalization of its workforce and

expansion of relationships with states, tribes and local governments.

The National Biological Survey is a relatively new organization created to improve the collection, analysis and understanding of the nation's inventory of plants and animals and their habitats.

b. Indian Affairs. Provides advice to the Secretary of Interior on matters involving Native American affairs, identifies and acts on issues affecting the policies and programs and coordinates activities between the DOI and other federal agencies that provide services or funding to Native Americans.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides tribes and reservations with community services, educational services, law enforcement, social services and agricultural and mining activities. These services are provided either by the Bureau or through contracts with Native-owned corporations.

c. Land and Minerals Management. Responsible for programs associated with public land management, on-shore and off-shore mineral management, mineral data collection and analysis, management of revenues from federally-owned mineral leases and surface mining reclamation and enforcement functions.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management of natural resources on some 270 million acres of federally-owned land.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement has responsibility for programs that protect society and the environment from the present and future adverse effects of coal mining, while allowing access to valuable resources necessary to the U.S. economy.

Exhibit 1**Department of Interior Organization**

Secretary of Interior

Deputy Secretary

Staff Offices:

- Solicitor
- Inspector General
- Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, and Chief Financial Officer
- Executive Secretariat
- Congressional Relations
- Communications

Program Activities:

- Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
 - National Park Service
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - National Biological Survey
- Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs
- Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
 - Minerals Management Service
- Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs
- Assistant Secretary for Water and Science
 - Geological Survey
 - Bureau of Reclamation
 - Bureau of Mines

Source: U.S. Government Manual 1994/95

The Minerals Management Service provides timely collection and distribution of revenues owed by holders of mineral leases on federal and Native American lands. Furthermore, it manages energy and mineral resources on the nation's outer continental shelf.

d. Territorial and International Affairs. Promotes the economic, social and political development of U.S. territories. The Assistant

Secretary also provides natural resource and environmental expertise to support U.S. foreign policy.

e. Water and Science. Engages in the following activities: manages, develops and protects water resources in the 17 western states; provides oversight to the department's irrigation, drainage and water quality program; assesses the nation's water resources; fosters the orderly and economic private sector use of domestic mineral resources; collects and analyzes mineral resources; and conducts the department's research activities including geographic information systems research and natural hazards research.

The U.S Geological Survey conducts research and provides geologic, topographic, geographic and hydrologic information that contributes to the effective use of natural resources.

The Bureau of Reclamation develops, manages and protects water and related resources. It provides flood control, hydroelectric power, recreation and fish and wildlife benefits.

The Bureau of Mines conducts research and collects information on the economic and environmental impact of minerals and materials extraction and processing.

Program Budget

Like many other federal agencies, the Department of Interior is under pressure to reduce spending and cut its payrolls. Consequently, spending at the Department is expected to decline over the next couple years. The program budget of the Interior Department is provided in Exhibit 2. The numbers below do not reflect recent plans developed by the Department to close the International and Territorial Affairs Office.

Exhibit 2

Department of Interior's Program Budget

Function	FY94 (act.)	FY95 (est.)	FY96 (est.)	FY97 (est.)
Land and Minerals Management	\$2,182	\$2,211	\$2,350	\$2,318
Water and Science	1,662	1,632	1,592	1,518
Fish and Wildlife and Parks	2,681	2,677	2,724	2,657
Indian Affairs	2,051	1,922	2,026	1,970
Territorial and International Waters	350	582	340	320
Departmental Offices	125	124	129	125
Total Federal Funds	9,051	9,148	9,161	8,908

Figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the U.S., FY96

Information Technology Budget

Approximately 5% of the Department of Interior's total budget is directed toward

information technology. The Department's budget is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 2% from 1995–2000. However, the contracted-out portion of the

budget is expected to grow 5%. The information technology budget of the

Department is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Department of Interior Information Technology Budget

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 95-00
Equipment							
Capital Purchases	86	100	107	112	118	125	8%
Small Purchases/Leases	26	21	23	24	25	26	0
Total Equipment	113	121	129	136	142	152	6
Software							
Capital Purchases	35	32	34	36	38	41	3
Small Purchases/Leases	6	6	7	7	8	8	6
Total Software	42	38	41	43	46	49	3
Services	31	33	35	37	38	41	5
Support Services	107	94	102	110	117	125	3
Supplies	9	9	9	10	10	11	4
Personnel	201	204	197	190	183	177	-2
Total Information Technology Budget	501	499	513	525	537	554	2
Contracted Out	292	286	307	325	343	366	5

Sources: INPUT and Department of Interior A-11

All figures in \$ Millions

IT Contract Opportunities

The major acquisitions planned by Interior are summarized below.

a. Centralized Management Software. Will provide a centralized management software for managing systems connected to the Distributed Information System.

b. Asynchronous Transfer Mode Based Local Area Network Technology. Will provide an ATM grade local area network connecting mainframes purchased from IBM and Amdahl and workstations made by Silicon Graphics, Sun Microsystems, Data General and IBM.

c. On-Site ADP Support for the Royalty Management Program. Will provide operations and maintenance for the Royalty Management Program.

d. Distributed Information System II+. Will provide commercially available equipment and software upgrades and replacements for graphic editing, database administration, data conversion and systems management.

e. Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) Data Center. Will provide on-going operations and maintenance support of the EROS facility which collects, archives, reproduces and disseminates geographical images and data.

Top Contractors and Contracts

According to data provided by the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, the top contractors at the Department of Interior, are listed in Exhibit 4. Major contracts at the Department are provided in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Department of Interior for Fiscal Year 1994

1. Computer Sciences Corporation
2. American Management Systems
3. VSE Corporation
4. Government Micro Systems
5. Data General
6. Source One Management Systems
7. Federal Data Systems Corp.
8. AT&T
9. SAIC
10. Infotec Development

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center

Exhibit 5

Department of Interior Contracts

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS)	Systems Integration	\$350m 10yrs	CSC provides hardware, software, telecommunications and professional services to support GIS modernization efforts at the Bureau of Land Management. Awarded in 1993.
2. Earth Resources Observation System Data Center	Prof. Svcs.	\$48m 5yrs	Hughes STX provides operations and scientific support services at the EROS data center. Awarded in 1991.
3. Distributed Information System II (DIS II)	H/W & S/W	\$127m 7yrs	Data General provides the USGS with hardware, GIS software, maintenance and training. Awarded in 1989.
4. Customer Premise Telcom Equipment (GEONET II)	Comm H/W & Services	\$27m 8yrs	US Sprint provides the USGS with customer premise telecommunications equipment and network management support. Awarded in 1993.
5. Facilities Management	Facil. Mgmt.	\$1.8m 4yrs	Remtech Services provides operation and maintenance to two Bureau of Mines' data centers. Awarded in 1993.
6. Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)	S/W & Prof. Svcs.	\$29m 10yrs	Price Waterhouse provides an electronic acquisition system. Awarded in 1993.
7. Service Support for the National Ecology Research Center	Prof. Svcs.	\$46m 5yrs	Johnson Controls supports development, application, and transfer of computer assisted technologies for inventory, mapping and analysis of wildlife habitats in the Western United States. Awarded in 1995.
8. Operation and Maint. of the Seismological Data Systems Network	Facil. Mgmt.	\$8m 5yrs	Bendix Field Engineering provides operations and maintenance services to the SDSN. Awarded in 1991.
9. Geographic Information Systems Software II (GIS II)	S/W & Services	\$24m 7yrs	Environmental Systems Research Institute provides software for processing spatial data. Awarded in 1993.
10. Computer Operations and Production Control Support	Facil. Mgmt.	\$9m 5yrs	Computer Based Systems (CBSI) operates and manages the USGS computer facility in Reston, Virginia. Awarded in 1992.
11. Global Seismic Network Support Services (GSN)	Facil. Mgmt.	\$8m 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide on-going operations support for the SDSN. An award is expected in 1995.
12. Technical Support Services	Prof. Svcs.	Unk. 5yrs	When awarded, this contract will provide the National Biological Survey with biological data gathering, analysis, and dissemination. An award is expected in 1995.

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Department of Interior

1. The Department completed installation of its integrated communications network, DOINET, in January 1995. The network has 15 major backbone nodes supporting over 70,000 users. Currently, the network supports LAN to LAN connectivity, voice, video and electronic mail transmissions, and remote host access. The Department plans to add Internet access, desktop video and other services in the future. The backbone consists of 23 T1 circuits but they anticipate replacing the T1s with Fractional T3 circuits. Additionally, they are investigating the use of Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology.
2. The Bureau of Land Management is nearing the final stages of the first phase of its Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS). The 10 year, \$400 million project will digitize and automate millions of land records. The system is based on thousands of IBM RS/6000 workstations and commercially available software. The program will automate records dating back to the 1700's.
3. The National Biological Survey is in the process of developing a comprehensive biological database for tracking the world's ecosystems and biological species. The database project, called the National Biological Information Infrastructure, is accessible on the Internet and is available on CD-ROM. The NBS plans to complete development of the database next year.
4. Under a contract with Price Waterhouse, the Department of Interior hopes to automate and integrate all of its procurement operations under one system. The \$28 million dollar project, called Interior Department Acquisition System (IDEAS), will make procurements more efficient and allow contracting officials to focus on negotiations and administration. Under the project, the Department has established a pilot electronic commerce system as well. The system will eventually allow the Department to automate purchasing actions on contracts.
5. As a result of a 10% reduction in national parks funding proposed by Congress, the Secretary of Interior, Bruce Babbitt has indicated that the reduction could lead to the closing of 200 national parks and monuments. Several Congress members, irritated by the Secretary's response, indicated that the money should come from improved efficiencies in the National Park Service rather than through reductions in operations.

In particular, Rep. McInnis (R-CO) cited a recent GAO report which indicated that the Park Service's accounting system is in disarray. The dispute between Congress and the Interior Department underscores the tensions that have developed between Congress and executive agencies from recent government downsizing initiatives.
6. As a result of recommendations from the National Performance Review, the Department of Interior will be shutting down the Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The office has an

annual operating budget of \$350 million. Currently, the office's closing date is set for October 1995.

7. The Interior Dept. is one of nine agencies partnering with NASA on the Scientific and Engineering Workstations Procurement II (SEWP II). The Interior's Division of IRM will assist in

technical evaluations once bids are received. The Department is expected to make significant use of SEWP II for purchasing high performance workstations for GIS applications.

This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Chris Forest at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-3900, (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

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Department of the Air Force

Purpose

The Department of the Air Force is responsible for preserving the peace and security of the United States through effective control and manipulation of air and space activities.

Organization

The Department of the Air Force was established by the National Security Act in 1947. The Secretary of the Air Force has overall responsibility for the Department but operates under the authority of the Secretary of Defense. The Air Force is divided into three broad sections: Office of the Secretary, the Air Staff, and the field organizations. In 1994, the Air Force employed roughly 426,000 military personnel and 186,000 civilian employees. By 1997, military employment is expected to drop to 385,000. The organization of the Air Force is depicted in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

The following program activities are responsible for the major functions performed by the Air Force.

Office of the Secretary:

a. Deputy Under Secretary (International Affairs). Responsible for the overall direction,

guidance and supervision of international programs associated with the Air Force.

b. Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations and Environment). Responsible for providing guidance, direction, and oversight of programs associated with manpower; civilian and military personnel; reserve component affairs; counter narcotics; installations; environment, safety, and occupational health; and readiness.

c. Assistant Secretary (Financial Management). Directs and manages the financial management activities of the Air Force.

d. Assistant Secretary (Acquisition). Responsible for formulating and executing Air Force research, development, and acquisition policies and programs.

e. Assistant Secretary (Space). Formulates, reviews and executes Air Force plans and policies relating to space.

Air Staff:

a. Air Combat Command. Responsible for Continental United States-based (CONUS) fighters, bombers, ICBMs, reconnaissance aircraft, command, control, communications and intelligence (C3I) platforms, and some theater airlifts and tankers.

b. Air Force Intelligence Command. Conducts designated intelligence collection activities,

electronic warfare analyses, scientific and technical intelligence analyses, and provides communications security and cryptologic and computer security services to the Air Force and its aerospace forces.

c. Air Force Material Command. Researches, develops, tests, acquires, delivers and logistically supports Air Force weapons systems.

d. Air Mobility Command. Responsible for all intertheater airlift assets and most of the tankers and theater airlift forces.

e. Air Force Space Command. Provides resource management and operation of assigned assets for space control, space force application, enhancement, support and strategic aerospace defense.

f. Air Force Special Operations Command. Organizes, trains, and equips Air Force special operations forces.

g. Air Education and Training Command. Recruits and individually trains officers and airmen of the Air Force. Also provides higher education to members of the Air Force.

Overseas Commands:

a. Pacific Air Forces. Organizes, trains, equips, administers and prepares assigned forces for combat. It provides combat-ready forces to supplement the U.S. Pacific Command.

b. U.S. Air Forces in Europe. Organizes, trains, equips, administers and prepares assigned forces for combat. It provides combat-ready forces to supplement the U.S. European Command.

Exhibit 1

Air Force Organization

Secretary of the Air Force

Office of the Secretary of the Air Force:

- Under Secretary
- Deputy Under Secretary (International Affairs)
- Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations, and Environment)
- Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)
- Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)
- Assistant Secretary (Space)
- Administrative Assistant to the Secretary

Air Staff:

Chief of Staff

- Air Combat Command
- Air Force Intelligence Command
- Air Force Material Command
- Air Force Space Command
- Air Force Special Operations Command
- Air Mobility Command
- Air Education and Training Command
- Overseas Commands:
 - Pacific Air Forces
 - U.S. Air Forces in Europe

Field Operating Agencies (38 organizations)

Source: Government Manual 1994/95

Program Budget

Spending by the Air Force will fall slightly over the next few years before leveling out in FY97. The program budget for the

Department of the Air Force is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Program Budget of the Air Force

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)	FY97 (estimate)
Personnel	16,121	17,253	17,108	16,732
Operations and Maintenance	20,049	19,843	18,257	18,347
Aircraft Procurement	6,435	6,307	6,184	6,577
Missile Procurement	3,712	3,622	3,648	4,423
Ammunition Procurement	-	286	-	-
Other Procurement	7,569	6,924	6,805	6,905
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	12,021	12,057	12,598	11,656
Construction	967	514	496	479

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

The total information technology budget of the Air Force is expected to decrease slightly over the next few years before leveling. The projected budget by FY2000 does not reach the FY1995 level. However, significant reductions in workforce could increase the need for information technology spending, particularly on support services activities.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the period shown is 0%. Spending on capital purchases is expected to surge in FY96 with the establishment of large hardware contracts, such as Desktop V. However, the surge is anticipated to be temporary. The information technology budget of the Air Force is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Information Technology Budget of the Air Force

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 1995- 2000
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	\$45	\$143	\$97	\$102	\$107	\$114	21%
Other Purchases and Leases	99	78	77	81	85	91	-2
Total Equipment	143	221	175	183	192	205	7
Software:							
Capital Purchases	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	3
Other Purchases and Leases	3	2	2	2	2	2	-9
Total Software	4	2	2	2	2	3	-7
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	111	85	79	83	88	93	-4
Support Services	341	301	282	302	321	344	0
Supplies	31	30	30	32	33	34	2
Personnel	791	817	820	791	763	736	-1
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	608	617	544	577	610	651	1
Total IT Budget	1,430	1,465	1,394	1,399	1,406	1,422	0

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Air Force and INPUT

IT Contract Opportunities

The major Air Force acquisitions summarized below are in the preproposal stage:

a. Base Level System Modernization II (BLSM II). Contractor will provide the AF and DoD support in preparing their Standard Automated Information Systems (AIS).

b. Software I. Contractor will provide commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) software for the DoD.

c. National Air and Space Warfare Model (NASM). Contractor will develop an

architecture to provide the necessary interfaces, standards and capabilities under which a group of simulations can interoperate.

d. Shared User Program. Contractor will provide minicomputers to support office automation programs throughout the Air Force and other areas of DoD.

e. Theater Deployable Communications (TDC). Contractor will upgrade the deployable ground-to-ground communications infrastructure of the Air Force.

f. Very Large Scale Computer (VLSC). Contractor will provide operating software,

equipment, maintenance, and upgrade provisions for the VLSC at the Air Force Systems Command.

g. Integrated Maintenance Data System (IMDS). Contractor will exploit and implement current and emerging automated maintenance information systems and technologies.

h. Environmental Technical Applications Center Replacement (ETAC-R). Contractor will replace, upgrade and consolidate computer systems that support climatology for DoD customers worldwide.

i. Hyperchannel Replacement Program (HPR). Contractor will replace the current hyperchannel local area network which connects a variety of computer systems at the Global Weather Central (AFGWC), Offutt AFB.

j. Advanced Computer Flight Plan (ACFP). Contractor will provide hardware and software maintenance support for the (ACFP) Program.

k. Software Application and Technical Support (SATS). Contractor will provide software support services to the Standard Systems Group (SSG) at headquarters as well as other Air Force sites.

l. Supercomputer Maintenance Program (SMP). Contractor will provide on-site

hardware and software maintenance for the Air Force Development Test Center (AFDTC) at Eglin AFB.

m. Digital Switch Support/Upgrades. Contractor will provide worldwide life-cycle logistics support, upgrades and expansions for integrated digital switches.

Top Contractors and Contracts

A list of the top IT contractors with the Air Force is provided in Exhibit 4. This data is based on contract actions filed with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Air Force

1. Lockheed Martin
2. Northrop Grumman
3. Rockwell International
4. Boeing
5. Raytheon
6. Unisys
7. GTE
8. CSC
9. Loral
10. Trident Data Systems

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center

Exhibit 5

Major Contracts at the Air Force

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1.Desktop IV (DT IV)	Hardware	\$725M 5yrs	GTSI and Zenith Data Systems are continuing to provide microcomputers and associated hardware only to the Air Force on an extension through 2/96. Additional years are for user-installed components and warranty. Awarded in February 1993.
2.Integrated Computer Aided Software Engineering (I-CASE)	Software Development	\$110M 5yrs	Logicon provides an I-CASE development environment to support software production and maintenance for DoD. Awarded in April 1994.
3.Test Range Support	Professional Services	\$575M 8yrs	CSC provides engineering, technical support and program management to the Flight Test Range at Edwards and Hill Air Force Bases. Awarded in April 1992.
4.Defense Management Review Decision 92 (DMRD 924)	Systems Integration	\$362M 5yrs	BDM supports the consolidation of automated data processing systems for the Logistics Command. Awarded in February 1993.
5.Joint Staff Automation (AFCAC 303)	Systems Integration	\$92M 8yrs	GTE is contracted to replace and upgrade the current management systems (hardware, software, networks) of the Joint Staff. Awarded in December 1991.
6.Management Information Systems Technical Support (MISTS)	Systems Development	\$180M 5yrs	CSC provides communications and computer systems development and implementation for the Systems Command. Awarded in June 1991.
7.Range Technical Services (RTS)	Facilities Management	\$98M 6yrs	CSC and Raytheon are joint contractors of operations, management and maintenance of the Eastern Space & Missile Center and Test Range facilities. Awarded in June 1993.
8.Strategic War Planning System Baseline (SWPS)	Systems Integration	\$165M 10yrs	General Dynamics Data is tasked to supply, install, maintain, and upgrade hardware and nonapplications software for the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff and Strategic Air Command. Awarded in July 1989.
9.Database Machines (AFCAC 305)	Hardware	\$300M 8yrs	Technology Management Analysis, HFSI, and NCR provide several military organizations with database machines. Awarded in June 1993.

10. Information Systems Engineering Development (ISEPD II)	Professional Services	\$140M 5yrs	Systems Research Corp., Logtech, Ares, Martin Marietta, and SAIC provide technical support to the Material Command. Awarded in March 1994.
11. Space Systems Acquisition Support II (SSAS II)	Professional Services	\$300M 5 yrs	PRC, BD Systems, and Anacomp Inc. provide technical support and management services for the Space & Missile Systems Center. Awarded in April 1995.
12. Integration Command Control Communications & Computer Intelligence (IC4I)	Systems Integration	\$929M 8yrs	When awarded, the contract will provide systems development, engineering and maintenance services to automated military and civilian intelligence centers worldwide. Award expected October 1995.
13. Cheyenne Mountain Complex Integrated System Support (CMC-ISSC)	Professional Services	\$110M 5yrs	When awarded, the contract will provide integrated developmental engineering and maintenance. Award expected in November 1995.
14. Desktop V (DT V)	Hardware, Software	\$1B 5yrs	When awarded, the contract will replace DT IV and provide microcomputers, applications, software associated hardware, although only to the Air Force. Award expected in December 1995.
15. Theater Battle Management Systems Core Systems Integration Integration and Development (TBMCS)		Unk. 7yrs	When awarded, the contract will provide systems integration and software development support for automated and networked capabilities to optimize intelligence functions. Award expected in September 1995

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Air Force

1. The Air Force is taking part in efforts to improve communications and computer services at the Pentagon, inclusive of corresponding buildings throughout the DC area. The Air Force Communications Agency has become a strong contributor to a Single Agency Manager (SAM) shop which was established in June 1994 as an operating unit of the Army Information Systems Command (ISC). SAM plans to lower Pentagon costs and increase interoperability of systems by developing a standard computer

architecture. Negotiations to gain support from other military services begin on October 1, 1995.

2. The McClellan and Kelly Air Force bases, both megacenter sites, have been recommended for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC). Privatization efforts are part of the plan for realignment of these bases in order to preserve their existence. Implementation begins shortly after BRAC passes into law at the end of September and will continue over the next six years. The McClellan base in

Sacramento, CA houses the Sacramento Air Logistics Center's Software Engineering Division, which is a major arm of military software development. The Kelly base in San Antonio, TX holds the Air Intelligence Agency's Air Force Information Warfare Center which is the Service's main computer security site.

3. Large scale computer security for the Air Force is expected to be established through the Defense Information Systems Agency's (DISA) INFOSEC Technical Services contracts awarded to CSC, SAIC, and Merdan Group. DISA has been assigned as central manager to implement a secure, quality Defense Information Infrastructure (DII). The contracts, potentially worth a total of \$1 billion, are being implemented under DISA's Center for Information Systems Security (CISS). Computer security at the installation level is performed by integrators or subcontractors through telecommunications, network services, and systems integration contracts.

4. The Air Force is among agencies gaining greater awareness of Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI). Wright-Patterson AFB in Dayton, OH was the first to test the concept of Government Acquisition Through Electronic Commerce (GATEC), which has since led to the creation of the Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET). Wright-Patterson has been successfully conducting all electronic procurements through FACNET and is sharing its proof of concept with other Air Force installations.
5. The largest telecommunications providers for the Air Force are GTE, Nortel, AT&T, and Government Systems. However, many base communications are held by small, local telecommunications providers.
6. The top professional services/technical services contractors for the Air Force are Computer Sciences Corp., Harris, Logicon, and Loral.

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Agency Profile

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Department of Labor

Purpose

The Department of Labor is responsible for fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of wage earners in the United States. It engages in efforts to improve conditions in the workplace, advance worker opportunities for profitable employment and define and enforce regulations to protect worker rights. The Department of Labor also collects and publishes statistics on employment, pricing and other national economic measurements.

Organization

The Department of Labor (DOL) was created by Congress in 1913 as the ninth executive department. It began operations with four bureaus (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Naturalization and Children's Bureau) which were transferred from what was known as the old Department of Commerce and Labor. Many organizational changes have occurred since, especially when considering the original Labor services established as a bureau in 1884 under the Department of Interior.

The Department of Labor is administered by a cabinet-level secretary. It has seven major program agencies, and each agency fulfills

unique responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Labor. Only 34.8 percent of Labor's 16,499 employees are located in the D.C. headquarters operations of the Office of the Secretary and program agencies. This percent is only 2.2 percent lower than the employment status reported in October of 1993. There are also three program-related organizations funded in part through the Department's budget: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of the American Workplace and Women's Bureau. An organizational structure of DOL is found in Exhibit 1.

Departmental Program Agencies

- a. *Bureau of Labor Statistics* - Programs to collect, process, analyze, and disseminate data relating to employment, unemployment and other characteristics of the labor force.
- b. *Employment and Training Administration* - Programs relate to employment services, job training and unemployment insurance.
- c. *Employment Standards Administration* - Programs deal with minimum wage and overtime standards, registration of farm labor contractors, and determining prevailing wage rates for federal contracts.

d. *Mine Safety and Health Administration* - Develop and enforce mandatory safety and health standards, assess civil penalties for violations, and investigate accidents to assure effective mine safety.

e. *Occupational Safety and Health Administration* - Conduct investigations and inspections to determine the status of compliance with safety and health standards. Issue citations and propose penalties for noncompliance.

f. *Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration* - Regulate administrators of private pension and welfare plans. Conduct research, develop policy and provide technical guidance concerning the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

g. *Veterans' Employment and Training Service* - Administer veterans' employment and training programs through a nationwide network of regional administrators.

h. *Bureau of International Labor Affairs* - Influence international economic, trade and immigration policies affecting American workers and monitor internationally recognized workers' rights.

i. *Office of the American Workplace* - Administer workplace programs to enhance business competition, promote business relationships, and increase effectiveness of labor unions.

j. *Women's Bureau* - Serve and promote the interests of working women. Set standards and policies, improve work conditions, and advocate workers' rights and employment issues.

Exhibit 1

Department of Labor Organization

Office of the Secretary of Labor

Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor

Program Agencies:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Employment and Training Administration
- Employment Standards Administration
- Mine Safety and Health Administration
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration
- Veterans' Employment and Training Service

Program-Related Organizations:

- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
- Office of the American Workplace
- Women's Bureau

Appellate Activities

Executive Secretariat

Office of Small Business and Minority Affairs

Departmental Staff and Support Activities

Regional and District Offices

Source: Government Manual 1994/95

Program Budget

Spending by all Labor program areas has been steadily increasing over the past few years, but is forecasted to drop slightly in FY97. The Employment and Training Administration, however, experienced its spending decline of 21% in FY95. This decline is a result of the Clinton Administration's plan for Labor and Education Departments to consolidate 70 education and job training programs operated by the two agencies. The forecast of the Employment and Training Administration's increase in FY97, when all other programs are to fall slightly, will somewhat stabilize spending trends. The program budget for the DOL is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Program Obligations of the Department of Labor

Program	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)	FY97 (estimate)
Employment and Training Administration	8,265	6,512	7,872	9,973
Office of the American Workplace	28	31	41	40
Pension and Welfare Benefit Administration	64	69	79	79
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	-385	-982	-1,090	-1,218
Employment Standards Administration	383	475	536	501
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	295	311	342	337
Mine Safety and Health Administration	199	200	211	206
Bureau of Labor Statistics	288	293	314	309
Departmental Management	193	198	218	213

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

The total information technology budget of the Department of Labor is expected to steadily increase over the next few years. This increase is true for all spending categories except personnel. According to the President's budget, DOL will cut 1,700 management jobs. Plans to flatten management will strengthen the role of on-line access to department information.

Significant reductions in workforce could increase the need for information technology

spending, particularly on support services activities.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for IT spending over the period shown is 9.2%. A significant portion of the growth rate is contributed to capital purchases in which spending is forecasted to double over the next five years. The information technology budget of the Department of Labor is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Information Technology Budget of the Department of Labor

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 1995- 2000
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	\$19.4	\$32.5	\$34.6	\$36.4	\$38.2	\$40.7	5.9%
Other Purchases and Leases	9.5	9.4	10	10.5	11	11.7	4.4
Total Equipment	28.9	41.9	44.6	46.9	49.2	52.4	12.6
Software:							
Capital Purchases	2.7	4	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	13.6
Other Purchases and Leases	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.6
Total Software	7.1	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.9	8.9
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	4.4	4.5	4.8	5	5.2	5.6	4.9
Support Services	73.8	81.5	88.8	95	101.2	108.3	7.9
Supplies	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	8.9
Personnel	32.3	32.9	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.5	-2.5
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	114.2	136.4	147.3	156.5	165.9	177.2	7.1
Total IT Budget	150.9	174.8	184.9	193.3	201.8	212.4	9.2

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Department of Labor and INPUT

IT Contract Opportunities

The major DOL acquisitions summarized below are in the pre-proposal stage:

- a. *Facilities Management Services* - Contractor will manage and maintain the Corporation Computer Center at the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).
- b. *Black Lung Automated Support System* - Contractor will provide program, project management, data entry, public relations and telecommunications support as a recompetes to the current CSC contract.
- c. *Technical Support Services* - Contractor will provide technical support services for

the Employment Standards Administration, as a recompetes to the current work being done by Computer Data Systems, Viatch Systems and Advanced Technology Systems.

- d. *Software* - Contractor will provide four resource and scheduling software packages to the Mine Health and Safety Academy in West Virginia.

- e. *ERISA Electronic Database* - Contractor will provide microcomputers and office automation hardware as well as ADP timesharing services through interagency agreements for the Pension Welfare Benefits Administration.

Exhibit 4

Major Contracts at Department of Labor

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Black Lung Automated Support Systems	Professional Services	\$49m 4 yrs	Computer Sciences Corp. provides program, project management, data entry, public relations, and telecommunications support to nine district offices of the Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation Division (DCMWCD). Awarded in June 1993.
2. Technical Support Services	Professional Services	\$25m 5 yrs	Computer Data Systems, Advanced Technology Systems, and Viatch Systems provide technical services to the Employment Standards Administration. Awarded in June 1992.
3. Nationwide Local Area Networks	Professional Services	\$16m 5 yrs	Management Systems Designers provides equipment, software, and services to maintain, enhance and expand the existing nationwide Local Area Networks (LANs) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Awarded in September 1994.
4. Contract for Host Computer Services	Processing Services	\$14m 8 yrs	SunGard Computer Services provides host computer interactive and batch processing, inclusive of hardware, software, high speed print and other support services for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Awarded in March 1992.
5. Student Pay, Allotment and Management Information Systems (SPAMIS)	Facilities Management	\$14m 5 yrs	Diversified Technical Services, Inc. provides automated data processing, telecommunications, and facilities management services to the Employment Training Administration (ETA) job corps data centers in San Marcos, TX. Awarded in October 1994.
6. Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)	H/W & S/W	\$12m 7 yrs	Cedar Cliff Systems provides OSHA with microcomputers for the field offices to support the UNIX based IMIS. Awarded in September 1991.
7. Technical Systems Development and Operations Support	Professional Services	\$43m 5 yrs	When awarded, the contract will provide ADP support services to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, primarily in the national office (possibly regional offices also) as a recomplete to the current Computer Based Systems, Inc. contract. Award expected in December 1995.
8. Facilities Management Services	Facilities Management	\$300k 5 yrs	Management Technology, Inc. manages and maintains the Corporate Computer Center in Washington, D.C. Awarded in August 1993.

Source: INPUT

Exhibit 5

Top IT Contractors at the Department of Labor Fiscal Year 1994

1. Computer Sciences Corporation
2. Government Micro Resources
3. Computer Based Systems
4. Management Systems Designers Inc.
5. Orkand Corporation
6. Mathematica Policy Research
7. Sungard Data Systems Inc.
8. KRA Corporation
9. User Technology Associates
10. Fu Associates

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center

Issues at the Department of Labor

1. The Department of Labor is part of the intergovernmental kiosk program headed by the U.S. Postal Service. The six and a half year contract, expected to be awarded this month, is intended to develop and integrate software to support a series of multimedia kiosks. DOL has joined about a dozen agencies including the Social Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Internal Revenue Service in this effort to provide a consolidated government kiosk system that could be a one-stop source of government information and services for the public. The kiosk program is an offspring of Vice President Gore's National Performance Review as a "Service to the Citizen" project.

2. The 1996 Presidential Budget calls for the closing and consolidation of many DOL regional and field offices by 1999. Among consolidations, the Office of the American Workplace is to reduce its program offices by one-third and its regional offices by half. The Employment Standards Administration's Wage and Hour Division is

proposed to decrease from eight to five regions and from 58 to 45 districts. Also, the Mine Safety and Health Administration is to eliminate its sub-district management level and redirect staff to enforcement priorities. DOL's department-wide client-server environment will need to accommodate these organizational changes.

3. Although the Department of Labor has many IT projects in place and has estimated a \$175 million budget for IT spending in FY96, a few sole source contracts are included in the plan. For example, continued maintenance and enhancement support for DOL's Accounting and Related System within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer will be awarded as a sole source contract. The system has been maintained using task orders under a GSA contract since it was installed under a competitive contract. The sole source is anticipated with ICF Information Technology, Inc. because of proprietary software issues and the elimination of schedule contracts through which they can no longer be reached.

**Major Points of Contact at the
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Robert B. Reich

Room S-2521

200 Constitution Avenue NW

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(202) 219-8271

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IRM Procurement Office

Melvin Goldberg

Chief, Division of Procurement and Grant
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- Market strategies and tactics
- Product/service opportunities
- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

For Buyers—evaluate:

- Specific vendor capabilities
- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

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Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. I, No. 21

October 1995

Small Business Administration

Purpose

The mission of the Small Business Administration (SBA) is to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns in order to preserve free enterprise and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the United States of America. The SBA also ensures that small businesses receive a portion of government purchases, contracts and subcontracts, as well as of the sales of government property. In addition, the SBA makes loans to small businesses, state and local development companies, and the victims of flood or other catastrophes, or of certain types of economic injury. The SBA has the responsibility to license, regulate and make loans to small business investment companies.

Organization

The Small Business Administration was created by the Small Business Act of 1953. It derives its authority from the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 661). The Secretary of Commerce has delegated to the SBA certain responsibilities and functions under section 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965

(42 U.S.C. 3142) and is further authorized to delegate certain responsibilities under chapter 3 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101).

The SBA is directed by Administrator Philip Lader and Deputy Administrator Cassandra Pulley. The SBA employed approximately 3,650 people in the beginning of FY95, but has since cut its workforce to approximately 3,180 people. The organizational structure for the SBA is presented in Exhibit 1.

Program Activities

The offices of the SBA fulfill a variety of functions, including:

a. Financial Assistance

The SBA provides guaranteed, direct or immediate participation loans to small businesses to help them finance plant construction, conversion or expansion, and to acquire equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies or materials. It also provides them with working capital.

b. Disaster Assistance

The SBA lends money to help the victims of floods, riots or other catastrophes repair or replace most disaster damaged property. Direct loans with subsidized interest rates are

Exhibit 1

**Small Business Administration
Organization****Administrator****Deputy Administrator**

- Chief of Staff
- Counselor to the Administrator
- Office of Inspector General
- Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
- Office of Hearings and Appeals
- Office of Disaster Assistance
- Office of General Counsel
- Office of Advocacy
- Office of Field Operations
- Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights Compliance
- Office of Communications and Public Liaison
- Associate Deputy Administrator for Economic Development
- Chief Financial Officer and Associate Deputy Administrator for Management and Administration
- Associate Deputy Administrator for Government Contracting and Minority Enterprise Development

Regional Offices

- Boston, MA
- New York, NY
- Philadelphia, PA
- Atlanta, GA
- Chicago, IL
- Dallas, TX
- Kansas City, MO
- Denver, CO
- San Francisco, CA
- Seattle, WA

District and Branch Offices (86 Offices)

Source: U.S. Government Manual, 1994-95

made to assist small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit elsewhere that have sustained substantial economic injury as a result of natural disasters.

c. Investment

The SBA has the authority to license, regulate and provide financial assistance to small business investment companies. The sole function of these investment companies must be to provide venture capital in the form of equity financing, long-term loan funds and management services to small business concerns.

d. Surety Bonds

The SBA Surety Bond Program helps to make the contract bonding process accessible to small and emerging contractors who would otherwise find bonding unavailable. It will guarantee to reimburse a qualified surety up to 90% of losses incurred under bid, payment or performance bonds issued to small contractors on contracts valued up to \$1.25 million.

e. Government Contracting

The SBA works with the federal government and leading government contractors in developing policies and procedures that increase the number of contracts going to small businesses. This is accomplished by setting aside certain government purchases for competitive award to small businesses, developing subcontracting opportunities for small businesses, providing an appeal procedure for a low-bidding small business when its ability to perform is questioned by a contracting officer, and setting procurement goals for small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses and small women-owned businesses.

f. Business Initiatives

The SBA develops and cosponsors courses and conferences, prepares informational literature, and encourages research into the operations of small business concerns. It counsels and conducts management workshops for established as well as prospective businesspersons, and employs the aid of retired and active executives in assisting small businesses with management and technical services.

g. Minority Enterprise Development

The Minority Enterprise Development program is a multi-faceted program designed to promote business ownership by socially or economically disadvantaged persons. Its components include the 8(a) program, the 7(j) management and technical assistance program and the minority outreach program.

h. Advocacy

The Office of Advocacy evaluates the impact on small businesses of legislative proposals and public policy issues. The office researches the effects of federal laws, program and regulations on small businesses, and makes recommendations to federal agencies for appropriate adjustments to meet the needs of small businesses. The office also conducts economic and statistical research into matters affecting the competitive strength of small businesses.

i. Women's Business Ownership

The Women's Business Ownership program was formed to implement a national policy to support women entrepreneurs. It develops and coordinates a national program to increase the strength, profitability and visibility of women-owned businesses, while making maximum use of existing government and private sector resources.

j. Veterans Affairs

The Veterans Affairs program advocates assistance for veterans in business or those who wish to start businesses. Program efforts include the development and implementation of procurement and other specialized training, consulting services and conferences tailored to the special needs of veterans.

k. Innovation, Research and Technology

The Office of Innovation, Research and Technology is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the government-wide activities of the Small Business Innovation Research Program. This program strives to increase small business participation in federal research and development, increase private sector commercialization of technology developed through federal research and development, and to improve the dissemination by the federal government of information concerning the small business innovation research program.

l. International Trade

The Office of International Trade develops and recommends agency policy regarding the International Trade program. To this end, the office develops plans, operating procedures, and standards to effectively strengthen and improve a federal agency's International Trade program for small business. It also develops new methods and techniques for assisting small businesses entering international markets, and plans, develops and implements programs to encourage small business participation in international trade.

m. Small Business Development Centers

The SBA's Small Business Development Centers provide counseling and training to existing and prospective small business owners. These services are available at approximately 750 geographically dispersed locations including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Program Budget

Congress has approved an FY96 budget of approximately \$590 million, which actually exceeds the Small Business Administration's original request by \$65 million. Even so, the SBA is anticipating a 30% cut in its FY96 funding. The administration has adopted a

"less-is-more" philosophy and plans to rely more heavily on the private sector to fund its small business development programs. At the same time, the SBA expects to make additional reductions in its workforce to offset the budget cuts. The program budget of the Small Business Administration is provided in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Small Business Administration Program Budget

Programs by Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)
Government Contracting and Minority Enterprise Development	54,629	49,200	32,839
Disaster Assistance	189,619	165,774	20,163
Economic Development	107,213	131,308	126,820
CFO/Management and Administration	70,328	88,377	99,215
Executive Direction	2,067	1,677	1,683
General Counsel	3,634	3,818	4,119
Congressional and Legislative Affairs	821	798	855
Hearings and Appeals	791	856	580
Communications and Publications	2,920	2,008	1,917
National Advisory Council	42	0	0
Advocacy	6,090	8,209	6,073
Field Operations	866	993	1,285
Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights Compliance	2,379	2,363	1,867
Regional and District Offices	141,865	141,589	150,092
Total Obligations	583,264	596,970	447,508

All figures in \$ Thousands

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

The Small Business Administration's IT budget for FY95 was under the \$50 million threshold for required A-11 section 43 submission to the Office of Management and Budget. However, through analysis of SBA's previous A-11 submissions, INPUT has estimated SBA's FY95 IT budget to be

approximately \$21 million. The SBA Office of Procurement does not expect any major changes in the IT budget for FY96. Based on this information, INPUT's forecast of the Small Business Administration IT budget is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Small Business Administration Information Technology Budget

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 95-00
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	\$3,180	\$3,282	\$3,495	\$3,670	\$3,854	\$4,104	5%
Other Purchases and Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Total Equipment	3,180	3,282	3,495	3,670	3,854	4,104	5%
Software:							
Capital Purchases	989	1,064	1,128	1,196	1,267	1,356	7%
Other Purchases and Leases	187	180	193	204	216	232	4%
Total Software	1,176	1,244	1,320	1,400	1,484	1,588	6%
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	5,591	5,562	5,896	6,191	6,500	6,890	4%
Support Services	4,889	5,334	5,814	6,221	6,625	7,089	8%
Supplies	328	359	377	396	412	432	6%
Personnel	5,951	5,856	5,651	5,453	5,262	5,078	-3%
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	14,836	15,422	16,526	17,481	18,463	19,671	6%
Total IT Budget	21,115	21,637	22,554	23,330	24,137	25,181	4%

All figures in \$ Thousands

Sources: Small Business Administration, INPUT

Major Contracts and Contractors

According to the Office of Procurement, the Small Business Administration currently conducts more than 95% of its new IT procurements through noncompetitive 8(a) set-aside contracts. These contracts have an average value of approximately \$2.5 million each.

As an exception to this rule, the largest current contract in the Small Business Administration is held by Electronic Data Systems and supplies hardware, software and services to the SBA Data Processing Service (SBADPS). This contract expires in March 1997 and is expected to be recompeted competitively. With the recompetes, SBA expects to migrate its data processing services from a mainframe to a LAN architecture. The current contracting officer is William Dorwart, (202) 205-7088.

Based on contract actions filed by the Small Business Administration with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA, the top IT contractors at the SBA are provided in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Small Business Administration for FY94

- | |
|--|
| 1. Electronic Data Systems Corporation |
| 2. User Technology Associates |
| 3. Data Management Associates |
| 4. Racal Communications, Inc. |
| 5. Tri-Cor Industries, Inc. |

Sources: Federal Procurement Data Center, INPUT

Issues at the Small Business Administration

1. The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently published a report detailing certain abuses within the Small Business Administration's 8(a) minority contracting program. The report cited the actions of two federal vendors in particular and described how they received more than \$1 billion in federal contracts during their membership in the 8(a) program. The reported abuses included misrepresentation of company ownership qualifications, reduced corporate revenue statements and avoidance of competitive contract awards.

Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga), ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, advised the SBA to reevaluate the determination of initial 8(a) eligibility and the equity of program participants. He also recommended early graduation for successful companies.

2. The General Accounting Office has also recently completed an investigation of the SBA's Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program. The program provides equity and debt investments to small disadvantaged or minority-owned businesses through private venture capital companies and federal funds. The program had been criticized for mismanagement and multi-million dollar losses to the point that it faced termination. In 1994, new regulations were implemented requiring stronger management, frequent examination,

higher capitalization levels and more rigid licensing standards.

The GAO investigation determined that, while the SBA had made significant efforts to improve management of the SBIC program, many problems remain. The problems cited by GAO primarily centered on SBA's slow response to violations. Patricia Forbes, of SBA's Office of Economic Development, responded by saying that SBA would act to more quickly receive program data, conduct analysis and implement appropriate responses. These goals would be accomplished in part through the use of automatic data processing systems.

3. The Small Business Administration has been a vocal participant in the debates concerning the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA). The SBA criticized the implementation of the Federal Acquisition Network (FACNET) for the relatively high start-up costs that small businesses would incur for access. The SBA was also critical of the lack of a small business impact study concerning the implementation of FACNET, which is a violation of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The administration had the same criticism of a FASA rule on commercial items which would allow federal agencies to develop their own definitions for commercial market acceptance.
4. In response to a directive from President Clinton on March 4, 1995, the Small

Business Administration has reviewed its regulations and developed a plan to revise and streamline those regulations by December 31, 1995. In developing the revisions, the SBA focused on two guiding principles: customer-driven outreach and quality-focused management. The ultimate goal is to create a more business-like, responsive and efficient Small Business Administration.

5. The Small Business Administration has established a presence on the internet. The SBA World Wide Web page provides information on SBA business development programs, SBA reports and has a searchable agency telephone directory. It can be accessed at <http://www.sbaonline.sba.gov>. The SBA also has Gopher and FTP sites with similar information.

Major Points of Contact

Administrator

Philip Lader
202-205-6605

Assistant Administrator for Information Resources Management

Lawrence Barrett
202-205-6708

Office of Procurement and Grants Management

Lucille Brooks
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Office of Public Communications

202-205-6740

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- Systems plans
- Peer position

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Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. I, No. 22

November 1995

Department of the Navy

Purpose

The Department of the Navy is responsible for protecting the United States, as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, through the effective prosecution of war at sea. These efforts include, with its Marine Corps component, the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases, secure state of freedom of the seas, and support, as required, to the forces of all military departments of the United States.

Organization

The Department of the Navy is a key element of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of the Navy, headquarters at the Pentagon, is appointed by the President as head of the Department and is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of the Navy. The Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the Operating Forces of the Navy. Further, the Chief of Naval Operations represents the Navy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Department of the Navy employs roughly 244,000 civilian employees and 602,000 military personnel. Approximately 13% of the Navy's civilian employees are located in

Washington, D.C. The total number of employees at the Department of the Navy has declined 19% from the employment status recorded last year. The organizational structure of the Department as it relates to the Chief of the Naval Operations is demonstrated in Exhibit 1. The Office of the Secretary and the Marine Corps are excluded.

Program Activities

Below are primary organizations within the Navy that define, plan and execute programs of interest to the information technology community:

a. *Naval Sea Systems.* Provides material support to the Navy and Marine Corps, Department of Defense and Department of Transportation for mobilization purposes. It provides support for ships, submarines and other sea platforms; shipboard combat systems and components; other surface and undersea warfare and weapon systems; and ordnance expendables not specifically assigned to other system commands.

b. *Naval Air Systems.* Provides material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for aircraft, airborne weapon systems, avionics, related photographic and support equipment, ranges and targets.

c. Space and Naval Warfare Systems.

Provides technical and material support to the Navy for space systems; command, control, communications, and intelligence systems; and electronic warfare and undersea surveillance.

d. Naval Supply Systems. Coordinates support to the Navy and Marine Corps for materials, supplies and supporting services through supply management policies and administration of related support service systems.

e. Naval Facilities Engineering. Provides for material and technical support to the Navy and Marine Corps for shore facilities, real property and utilities, fixed ocean systems and structures, transportation and construction equipment, energy, environmental and natural resources management and support of the Naval Construction Forces.

f. Naval Strategic Systems. Provides development, production and material support to the Navy for fleet ballistic missile and strategic weapons systems, security, training of personnel, and the installation and direction of the necessary supporting facilities.

g. Naval Personnel. Directs the procurement, distribution, administration and career motivation of the regular and reserve military personnel of the U.S. Navy.

h. Naval Oceanography. Responsible for the science, technology, engineering, operations and various personnel and facilities essential to explore the ocean and atmosphere. Pursues research in hydrography, oceanography, meteorology, astronomy and precise time.

i. Naval Space. Provides operational space systems support to naval forces worldwide and helps prepare the naval services for extended involvement in space.

j. Naval Computers and Telecommunications. Provides, operates and maintains all Navy ashore communications resources and all nontactical information and resources for command, control and administration of the Navy as well as those elements of the Defense Communications systems assigned to the Navy.

k. Naval Security Group. Performs cryptological functions and develops and executes cryptological programs.

l. Naval Education and Training. Provides assigned shore-based education and training; develops afloat training programs for the fleet; and develops and implements effective training and education systems and devices.

Other executive and functional organizations within the Department of the Navy include:

m. Naval Medicine and Surgery. Directs the provision of medical and dental service, ensures optimal health care program policies, maintains all assigned activities in proper state of material and personnel readiness to fulfill assigned peacetime and contingency mission taskings, and provides professional and technical medical and dental services.

n. Naval Legal Services. Administers the legal services program and provides command direction for all Naval Legal Service Command activities and resources.

o. *Naval Intelligence.* Ensures the fulfillment of intelligence requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.

p. *Naval Doctrine.* Coordinates authority for development and evaluation of Navy service-specific doctrine and provides a naval voice for Navy/Marine Corps doctrine development.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition is also of interest to IT vendors. This office is responsible for developing acquisition policy and procedures for all Navy research, development, production, shipbuilding and logistics support programs. In addition, this office is responsible for overseeing the Program Element Office (PEO), System Commands and Program Management actions while ensuring their compliance with all procurement, integrity, competition, policy and management requirements.

Exhibit 1

U.S. Navy Organization

Chief of Naval Operations

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) manages and supports the Operating Forces of the Navy through the following executive and functional organizations:

- Naval Sea Systems Command
- Naval Air Systems Command
- Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
- Naval Supply Systems Command
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command
- Naval Strategic Systems Programs
- Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command
- Chief of Naval Education and Training
- Naval Oceanography Command
- Office of Naval Intelligence
- Naval Doctrine Command
- Naval Security Group Command
- Naval Legal Service Command
- Naval Space Command
- Naval Safety Command
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
- Bureau of Naval Personnel

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is responsible for the command and administration of the Operating Forces of the Navy, which include:

- Naval Reserve Forces
- Operational Test and Evaluation Forces
- U.S. Naval Forces Europe
- Naval Special Warfare Command
- U.S. Naval Forces Central Command
- Military Sealift Command
- Atlantic Fleet
- Pacific Fleet

Source: Government Manual 1994/95

Program Budget

The program budget for the Department of the Navy is presented in Exhibit 2. Spending

by the Navy will continue to fall slightly over the next few years.

Exhibit 2

Program Budget of the Navy

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)	FY97 (estimate)
Aircraft Procurement	6,826	5,610	4,964	4,948
Weapons Procurement	4,047	3,301	2,726	2,109
Shipbuilding and Conversion	9,132	8,094	7,296	7,059
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	7,990	8,654	8,458	7,991
Military Construction	564	661	574	546
Military Personnel	18,562	17,872	16,414	16,331
Other Procurement	5,679	3,948	3,225	3,018
Operations and Maintenance	20,286	20,653	21,284	20,420

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

The total information technology budget of the Navy is expected to decrease slightly over the next few years. The level of spending by FY2000 will climb just above FY1995. Personnel, however, will see a constant decline over the five year forecast. Significant reductions in workforce could

increase the need for information technology spending, particularly on support services activities.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the Navy's total IT spending over the period shown is 0.8%. The information technology budget of the Navy is provided in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Information Technology Budget of the Navy

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 1995- 2000
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	\$268	\$234	\$244	\$257	\$269	\$287	1.4%
Other Purchases and Leases	142	140	134	141	148	158	2
Total Equipment	410	374	379	398	418	445	1.6
Software:							
Capital Purchases	35	32	24	26	27	29	-3.5
Other Purchases and Leases	45	43	45	47	50	54	3.3
Total Software	80	75	69	73	77	83	.6
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	225	237	228	239	251	266	3.4
Support Services	423	444	410	438	467	499	3.4
Supplies	51	58	58	61	64	67	5.7
Personnel	737	719	716	691	667	644	-2.7
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	1,187	1,179	1,131	1,193	1,259	1,343	2.5
Total IT Budget	1,975	1,956	1,905	1,945	1,990	2,053	.8

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: U.S. Navy and INPUT

IT Contract Opportunities

The major Navy acquisitions summarized below are in the pre-proposal stage:

a. New Technologies for Office and Portable Systems 2 (NTOPS 2). The contractor will provide small desktop and portable computer systems, software, and accessories to support office automation requirements.

b. AEGIS Test and Evaluation Support Recompete. The contractor will provide technical and engineering support related to the Test and Evaluation of the AEGIS

Combat System and AEGIS Weapon System.

c. Lightweight Torpedo Program Office Support Recompete. The contractor will provide management and technical support services under the Naval Sea Systems Command.

d. Networking Support Services Recompete (NSS). The contractor will provide network support services to naval activities at the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division in China Lake, CA.

e. High Frequency (HF) Communication System Modernization. The contractor will provide non-development items or

commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) systems, subsystems, or components for a modernized shipboard HF communication architecture.

f. Meteorological and Oceanographic FIP Systems Technical Support Services (METOC). The contractor will provide engineering and technical support services to METOC systems, equipment, programs, and products for the Naval Oceanographic Office in Stennis Space Center, MS.

g. Software Nuclear Safety and Software Conventional Safety Engineering Services (SNCWSE). The contractor will provide SNCWSE services for SSN Submarine Combat Systems as part of the development update of SSN submarines.

h. Engineering and Technical Support. The contractor will provide engineering and technical support for the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division in Patuxent River, MD.

i. Bumed Open Architecture Communication Network (MED-OA). The contractor will provide hardware and software required to implement, operate, and maintain an extended OSI compliant network communication infrastructure between and within Navy medical field activities.

j. Tactical Advanced Computer 5 (TAC-V). The contractor will provide high performance tactical workstations as a follow-on to the TAC-IV contract.

k. Source Data System Software Support (SDS). The contractor will provide application software development and maintenance to the Personnel and Payroll Support missions of both the Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (DCNP) and the Comptroller of the Navy (NAVCOMP).

l. Navy Desktop (NAVDESK). The contractor will provide commercial desktop microcomputers and advanced application desktop microcomputers.

m. Technical and Engineering Support Services for Exterior Communications Systems and Subsystems. The contractor will provide engineering and technical support services to the Navy, Army, Air Force, Joint Services, and other agency exterior communication systems and subsystems.

Top Contractors and Contracts

A list of the top IT contractors with the Navy is provided in Exhibit 4. This data is based on contract actions filed with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Navy

FY 1994

1. Raytheon
2. PRC
3. Vitro Corp.
4. General Electric
5. McDonnell Douglas
6. Loral
7. Rockwell International
8. Ceridian Corp.
9. Paramax Systems
10. SAIC

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center

Exhibit 5

Major Contracts at the Navy

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. CAD/CAM II	Hardware/ Software	\$1.5B 12 yrs.	Intergraph, Cordant and Eastman Kodak provide CAD/CAM integrated systems for the design, manufacturing, and support of Naval weapons systems in the 90's. Awarded during 1991-1994.
2. Navy Super-Minicomputer Acquisition (AFCAC 300)	Hardware/ Software	\$1B 9 yrs.	PRC provides general purpose super-minicomputer systems that support a wide range of office automation, finance, inventory, command and control, engineering and training functions to the Navy, Army, Air Force, DLA, Coast Guard and other government agencies. Awarded in October 1992.
3. Tactical Advanced Computers 4 (TAC-IV)	Hardware/ Software	\$672M 6 yrs.	Hewlett-Packard provides ADP hardware, software, training, maintenance, and spare parts to the Marine Corps and Coast Guard in support of the U.S. Navy Standard Desktop Tactical-Support Computer (DTC) program. Awarded in January 1995.
4. Navy PC LAN Plus	Network Services	\$479M 5 yrs.	EDS provides the development, installation, and maintenance of local area networks in support of CONUS and OCONUS throughout DoD as well as FBI, and other federal agencies. Awarded in September 1995.
5. Primary Environmental Processing System Upgrade/Replacement (PEPSU/PEPSR)	Hardware/ Software	\$204M 10 yrs.	Grumman Data Systems (now Northrup/Grumman) provides for the ongoing purchase of replacement hardware, peripherals, and professional services necessary to meet the expanding requirements of the Primary Environmental Processing System (PEPS) on-site in Monterey, CA. Awarded in September 1991.

6. Large Scale Computer Systems (LSCS)	Systems Integration	\$204M 10 yrs.	Grumman Data Systems (now Northrup/Grumman) provides facilities management, hardware and software, and systems maintenance at the Naval Oceanographic Office. Awarded in April 1990.
7. Inventory Control Points Resolicitation (ICP II)	Systems Integration	\$150M 5 yrs.	Federal Data Corporation provides software maintenance and upgrades under Lot 2. Pacificorp Capital provides hardware maintenance, storage subsystems and maintenance under Lots 2 & 3. Contractors provide maintenance services for existing IBM based ADP systems, compatible upgrade equipment, and software support services to the Navy Inventory Control Points and Trident Refit data processing workloads and communication interfaces. Awarded in September 1992.
8. Network Support Services (NSS)	Network Services	\$93M 5 yrs.	OAO Corporation provides network support services for Naval Activities at the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWPNS) in China Lake, CA. Awarded in May 1995.
9. Lapheld II	Hardware/ Software	\$86M 5 yrs.	Sears Business Centers provide lightweight, notebook-size portable PCs to the Army, Navy, Air Force, DLA, and other DoD agencies worldwide. Civilian agencies can also utilize this contract. Approximately 90,000 laptop computers will be provided. Awarded in December 1991.
10. Tactical Combat Training System (Phase II)	Hardware	\$73M 4 yrs.	Raytheon Corporation provides engineering and manufacturing development for the new fleet deployable training system in two phases. Awarded in March 1995.
11. Hardware, Software, Training and Documentation (NALCOMIS III)	Hardware/ Software	\$71M 8 yrs.	Sysorex Information Systems provides FIP resources to the Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System (NALCOMIS) through hardware, software, systems software, training and integrated logistics services. Awarded in December 1992.

12. Integrated Undersea Surveillance Systems Logistic Support Facility (SE&I)	Professional Services	\$68M 5 yrs.	TRW provides systems engineering and integration support services for the Logistics Support Facility (LSF). Awarded in September 1995.
13. High Speed Fleet Broadcast Systems (USQ122)	Systems Integration	\$63M 5 yrs.	RJO Enterprises is responsible for systems manufacture, integration, test, and logistical support to the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command. Approximately 500 systems will be provided. Awarded in December 1994.
14. JTASC Technical Services	Professional Services	\$56M 5 yrs.	TRW provides technical and general support services for the Joint Training, Analysis and Simulation Center (JTASC) in Suffolk, VA. Awarded in June 1995.
15. CIM Support Recompete (SPAWAR 10-3)	Systems Integration	\$28M 5 yrs.	When awarded, the contractor will provide management, research, information systems integration, and technical services support to the Corporate Information Management Directorate of the Space and Naval Warfare Command. Award expected in December 1995.
16. ADP Technical Support Services	Network Services	\$20M 5 yrs.	When awarded, the contractor will provide on-site ADP technical support services to the Naval Aviation Depot Operations Center (NADOC). Award expected in December 1995.
17. C3I Test and Evaluation and IV&V	Professional Services	Unk. 5 yrs.	When awarded, the contractor will provide engineering support to the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center RDT&E Division for specific NTCS-A/JMCIS system upgrades. Award expected in November 1995.
18. Business and Administrative Support Services (BASS)	Professional Services	Unk. 5 yrs.	When awarded, the contractor will provide business and administrative support services to the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWPNS). Award expected in November 1995.

Source: INPUT

Issues at the Navy

1. The Department of the Navy is moving its focus from geography to communications systems with its formal adoption of an Information Warfare (IW) strategy. IW is being directed out of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations by Captain R.J. Caldarella with expertise developed at the Fleet Information Warfare Center (FIWC) in Norfolk, VA. FIWC has already acquired resources to help the Navy with IW, both offensively and defensively, through technology management in such areas as telecommunications and information security. IW is receiving strong support as a warfighting discipline. As part of Navy's dedication, the Space and Electronics Warfare Command (SPAWAR) will soon be renamed the Space, Command, Control and Information Warfare Command.

2. The Naval Information Warfare Activity (NIWA) was recently formed as the first overt and offensive warfare entity sponsored by a military service. NIWA is to serve as the technology arm of the Fleet Information Warfare Center (FIWC), and will be found at three locations in proximity to the important activities of national security, technology development and intelligence. The locations are Fort Meade, MD; Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C.; and the National Maritime Intelligence Center in Suitland, MD.

3. A number of both defense and civilian communications and network services projects are funded outside the GSA's FTS2000 system. The Navy, for example, intends to acquire future base telecommunications support under its Naval Telecommunications Infrastructure Project (NAVTIP) estimated to be worth \$1.3 billion. The final Request for Proposal is scheduled to be released this

month with multiple awards to be made next summer. The contracts will provide a mechanism for upgrade, operation and support to the infrastructure needed for access and interoperability within the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) throughout the Navy. The Navy is committed to developing a common procurement mechanism for acquiring base level telecommunications equipment and services available to all Navy activities at a competitive price.

4. The Department of the Navy is preparing itself internally to join the Army and Air Force in efforts to improve communications and computer services at the Pentagon and all of its corresponding buildings throughout the D.C. area. A Single Agency Manager (SAM) shop was established in June 1994 by a directive from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of the Army, to lower Pentagon costs and increase interoperability of systems by developing a standard computer architecture. Recent negotiations to bring the Navy and Marine Corps on board have been slightly interrupted by reassignment of the SAM chief, Army Brig. General Robert Nabors. Redefinition will need to be established by the new Director of SAM, Fred Budd, while merger efforts with the Department of the Navy are anticipated to materialize in January 1996.

5. The merger, which occurred over one year ago, of the Information Technology Acquisition Center (ITAC) and the Navy Information Systems Management Center (NISMC) has successfully joined contracting efforts of large IT acquisitions with planning and policy in the Department of the Navy. NISMC, now conducting the procurements it once coordinated with ITAC, has been able to streamline acquisition in IT through effective

life cycle management and more accurate monitoring of the IT budget. Requirements oversight is now more feasible for NISMC with large buys like NAVTIP. This consolidation effort took place for reasons of economy and workplace engineering and has since become part of the Department's downsizing.

6. The top ten 8(a) contractors at the Department of the Navy in Fiscal Year 1994, based on Federal Procurement Data Center records, are:

1. Digital Systems Research
2. Management Systems Application
3. General Scientific Corporation
4. Capstone Corporation
5. Research Planning, Inc.
6. Metters Industries, Inc.
7. Standard Technology, Inc.
8. Compliance Corporation
9. AEPCO, Inc.
10. Systems Engineering & Mgmt. Assoc.

7. The Department of the Navy is gaining greater awareness of Electronic

Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange through two distinct programs already operational. These include the Navy EDMICS Program for an engineering and image processing system and the Navy's Commercial Standard Procurement System.

8. The Navy has developed a web site, known as the Seamless Product Information, Data Exchange and Repository (SPIDER), to provide contractors with timely access to acquisition information. It is designed as a tool to help industry, government, and academia communicate about requirements and how to meet them. The SPIDER is found on the World Wide Web at <http://www.sc.ist.ucf.edu/~OTT>.

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This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Barbara Flaherty at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-3900. Tel. (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

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Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Purpose

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) is responsible for standardizing Department of Defense (DoD) financial and accounting information that will be accurate, comprehensive and timely. To accomplish this, the Director of DFAS supervises finance and accounting requirements, systems and functions for all appropriated, non-appropriated, working capital, revolving and trust fund activities including security assistance.

The DFAS also establishes and enforces requirements, principles, standards, systems, procedures and practices necessary to comply with finance and accounting statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the DoD.

The DFAS is charged with providing finance and accounting services for DoD components and other federal activities as designated by the Comptroller of the DoD.

In addition, the DFAS directs the consolidation, standardization and integration of finance and accounting

requirements, functions, procedures, operations and systems within the DoD and ensures their proper relationship with other DoD functional areas such as budget, personnel, logistics, acquisition and civil engineering.

Organization

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense on November 26, 1990 and activated on January 15, 1991. The agency operates under DoD directive 5118.5.

The DFAS is supervised by Director Richard F. Keevey and Principal Deputy Director Gary W. Amlin. The Director of the DFAS acts under the authority of the Comptroller of the DoD. The agency employs approximately 26,000 people at its headquarters, core centers and field offices. The organizational structure for the DFAS is presented in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Organization

Director

Principal Deputy Director

- Customer Service and Performance Assessment
- Plans and Management
- Resource Management
- Human Resources
- Finance
- General Accounting
- Information Management
- Business Funds

DFAS Centers

- Cleveland, OH
- Columbus, OH
- Denver, CO
- Indianapolis, IN
- Kansas City, MO

Field Sites (300 Offices)

Source: Carroll's Organization Service, July 1995

Program Activities

The deputies of the DFAS fulfill a variety of functions, including:

a. Customer Service and Performance Assessment

This depute is responsible for monitoring and improving customer service. It also manages Operation Mongoose, the DFAS fraud detection and prevention program.

b. Plans and Management

This depute develops the DFAS strategic plans and supervises their implementation.

c. Resource Management

This depute is responsible for the DFAS budget and agency administration.

d. Human Resources

This depute manages the DFAS personnel and oversees DFAS personnel policy.

e. Finance

The Finance Depute manages all DFAS payments to vendors, military and civilian personnel, and beneficiaries. It is also responsible for debt management.

f. General Accounting

This depute performs accounting for payments made by the Finance Depute.

g. Information Management

This depute is responsible for information resource management including the DFAS financial systems.

h. Business Funds

The Business Funds Depute manages the DFAS revolving funds including the \$84 billion Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF).

Information Technology Budget

The IT budget of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service is expected to decrease sharply over the next few years. This decline is a function of the current consolidation effort. This consolidation will affect hardware and software capital purchases primarily and, to a lesser extent, support services and personnel. The effects of the consolidation should bottom out within five years allowing a more moderate growth rate to prevail.

Another identifiable trend is a declining portion of the IT budget being contracted out. Contracted out obligations slip from 65% of the total IT budget in 1995 to 55% of the total IT budget in 1997. This trend denotes an increasing reliance on in-house

solutions to IT requirements. INPUT's forecast of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service IT budget is provided in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Information Technology Budget

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 95-00
Equipment:							
Capital Purchases	\$62,038	\$32,969	\$17,907	\$18,802	\$19,742	\$21,026	-19%
Other Purchases and Leases	16,838	9,291	9,683	10,167	10,676	11,369	-8%
Total Equipment	78,876	42,260	27,590	28,970	30,418	32,395	-16%
Software:							
Capital Purchases	7,277	2,140	55	58	62	66	-61%
Other Purchases and Leases	1,183	994	980	1,039	1,101	1,178	0%
Total Software	8,460	3,134	1,035	1,097	1,163	1,244	-32%
Services (Processing and Telecom.)	7,738	7,622	7,493	7,868	8,261	8,757	3%
Support Services	82,660	75,646	58,505	62,600	66,669	71,336	-3%
Supplies	1,081	1,076	1,072	1,126	1,171	1,229	3%
Personnel	93,369	86,297	80,464	77,648	74,930	72,308	-5%
Contracted Out Portion of IT Budget	181,449	132,367	96,801	102,647	108,730	116,084	-9%
Total IT Budget	275,899	219,740	178,337	181,421	184,830	189,620	-7%

All figures in \$ Thousands

Sources: Defense Finance and Accounting Service, INPUT

Major Contracts and Contractors

As a part of consolidating the Department of Defense finance and accounting systems, the DFAS will be relying on small commercial

off-the-shelf (COTS) hardware and software contracts and in-house technical services to satisfy most information technology requirements. Major contracts currently under performance at the DFAS are listed in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3

Major Contracts at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. FIP Infrastructure Services	Professional Services	\$166M 5 yrs	Unisys provides professional technical systems integration services and support for the analysis and installation of the DFAS technical infrastructure. Awarded in September 1995.
2. Department of the Army Software Support Services (Umbrella 3)	Professional Services	\$100M 5 yrs	EDS and SRA provide to the DFAS and DISA software support services including software development, installation, maintenance and conversion as well as analysis, documentation and training. Awarded in September 1995.
3. DITSO CPU and Direct Access Storage Device Replacement	Hardware/Software	\$11M 8 yrs	CCL, Inc. and MLC Federal, Inc. provide two mainframe computers and maintenance for the DFAS Civilian Payroll System. Awarded in April 1995.
4. Imaging Solutions for DFAS	Professional Services	\$21M 5 yrs	EDS provides services including systems analysis, design, development, integration, installation and maintenance of electronic document imaging systems for the five DFAS processing centers. Awarded in September 1994.
5. DFAS-IN Mainframe Replacement	Hardware/Software	\$6M 6 yrs	Unisys provides DFAS-Indianapolis with two Unisys mainframe computers, software, installation, training and system analysis support. Awarded in June 1992.
6. DFAS-IN Direct Access Storage Device Replacement	Hardware/Software	\$1.4M 5 yrs	Amperif Corporation provides DFAS-Indianapolis with a Direct Access Storage Device for use with its Unisys mainframe system and installation, documentation, training and maintenance. Awarded in July 1992.

Issues at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service

1. Consolidation is the word on everybody's mind at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. The DFAS has been charged with consolidating all Department of Defense (DoD) finance and accounting systems. This will be accomplished by moving redundant finance and accounting functions to selected migration systems. These migration systems will then be standardized to comply with DoD's financial information requirements.

The consolidation will reduce the DFAS from over 300 office locations to five processing centers and 21 operating locations. The consolidations will also reduce the number of DFAS employees from 26,000 to approximately 20,000. The consolidation effort began at the end of 1994 and is expected to take five to seven years for completion.

The new organizational structure will facilitate standardized and streamlined operations, improve accountability, flexibility and contingency capabilities, and promote economy and efficiency. The goal is to cut the cost of providing finance and accounting support by an estimated \$9 billion over the next 20 years, while, at the same time, improving service to the Department of Defense.

2. The DFAS consolidation process is not without its problems, however; a consolidation side effect was discovered. Code bottlenecks in the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS), one of the main DoD migration systems, cast doubt on the system's ability to finish processing paychecks in time.

To combat this potential payroll crisis, the DFAS instituted a Managing Application Performance (MAP) program. The trial run of this program on the DCPS resulted in a 20% processing time reduction. The success of this program called for its application to other areas of the DFAS as well. The goal is continuous process improvement institutionalizing the best practices in DFAS system programming. The MAP program has saved more than \$8 million in processing fees to date and is expected to increase savings as it is implemented across other areas of the DFAS.

3. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service is currently developing a site on the World Wide Web. The site will focus on customer service by providing information about DFAS programs to military and civilian Department of Defense employees, retirees and beneficiaries. The usual agency information will also be provided, including current events and biographies of key DFAS personnel. The site is expected to be operational in January 1996.

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This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Barbara Flaherty at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-3900, tel. (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Purpose

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the central agency within the federal government for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. Working closely with state and local governments, FEMA funds emergency programs, offers technical guidance and training, and deploys federal resources in times of catastrophic disaster.

These coordinated activities help fulfill FEMA's mission, "to provide leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property and protect our nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, all-hazards emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery."

FEMA's mission is directed toward a vision of "a Nation that will have a public educated on what to do before, during and after a disaster to protect themselves, their families, their homes, and their businesses; structures located out of harm's way and built according to improved codes; government and private organizations with proven effective plans, necessary resources, and rigorous training for

disaster response; and community plans, prepared in advance, for recovery and reconstruction after a disaster."

Organization

The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created by direction of the President (Executive Order 12127) on March 31, 1979 in order to consolidate the federal government's emergency-related programs. The agency is managed by Director James Lee Witt and employs a full time workforce of approximately 2,600 people. They work at FEMA headquarters in Washington D.C., at regional and area offices across the country, at the Mount Weather Emergency Assistance Center, and at the FEMA training center in Emmitsburg, Maryland. FEMA also has nearly 4,000 standby disaster assistance employees who are available to help out after disasters.

FEMA often works in partnership with other organizations that are part of the nation's emergency management system. These partners include state and local emergency management agencies, 27 federal agencies and the American Red Cross.

The organizational structure of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is presented in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1

Federal Emergency Management Agency Organization

Director

Deputy Director

Office of the Director

- Office of Congressional and Governmental Affairs
- Office of Emergency Information and Public Affairs
- Office of the General Counsel
- Office of Policy and Assessment
- Ombudsman
- Office of Human Resources Management
- Office of Equal Rights
- Office of Financial Management
- Office of Regional Operations

Primary Activity Directorates

- Mitigation Directorate
- Preparedness, Training and Exercises Directorate
- Response and Recovery Directorate
- Federal Insurance Administration
- U.S. Fire Administration
- Information Technology Services
- Operations Support Directorate
- Regional Offices (10)

Source: Government Manual 1994/95

Program Activities

The primary activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency include:

a. Response and Recovery

The FEMA provides an integrated operational capability to respond to and recover from the consequences of a disaster, regardless of its

cause, in partnership with other federal agencies, state and local governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector.

b. Preparedness, Training and Exercises

This directorate provides policy guidance, financial and technical assistance, training and exercise support required to establish and enhance all-hazard, risk-based emergency management capabilities of federal, state and local governments.

c. Fire Prevention and Training

This directorate prepares federal, state and local officials, their staffs, emergency first responders, volunteer groups and the public to meet the responsibilities of domestic emergencies through planning, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The United States Fire Administration has responsibility for all fire and emergency medical service programs and training activities. Educational programs are provided through the National Fire Academy at the National Emergency Training Center and through the fire field training delivery systems.

d. Operations Support

This activity provides direct support and services which address the common needs of all agency programs, such as administration, acquisition, logistics, security, and specialized capabilities.

e. Information Technology Services

The Information Technology Services Directorate was until recently part of the Operations Support Directorate. It provides technical support and resources to all aspects of the emergency management program. Working with other federal agencies and state and local governments, the Directorate supports communications and the integration of the FEMA-wide networks.

f. Mitigation Programs

This activity provides for the development, coordination and implementation of policies, plans, and programs to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and dam failures. The goal of this activity is to encourage and foster mitigation strategies at the state and local levels.

g. Executive Direction

This activity maintains a family protection program, utilizing private sector and volunteer organizations to encourage and assist families and neighborhoods in taking action to increase their emergency preparedness capabilities; develops strategies to address public information issues; and provides staff and supporting resources for the general management and administration

of the agency in legal affairs, personnel, and financial management.

h. Regional Offices

The ten FEMA regional offices carry out the primary agency activities at the regional, state and local level.

Program Budget

The program budget for the Federal Emergency Management Agency is presented in Exhibit 2. A drastic decline in budget authority for disaster relief is reported for fiscal year 1996. This is a result of a budget line item reorganization and will not impact FEMA's ability to assist disaster victims. FEMA is experiencing additional budget decline due to agency consolidation efforts in response to the 1993 National Performance Review.

Exhibit 2

Program Budget of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)	FY97 (estimate)
Disaster Relief	5,409	7,020	320	310
Salaries and Expenses	160	162	169	164
Emergency Management Planning and Assistance	226	221	203	197
Office of the Inspector General	4	4	5	5
Emergency Food and Shelter Program	130	130	130	126
National Insurance Development Fund	-2	2	1	-
Total Federal Emergency Management Agency	5,926	7,530	818	793

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

Based on the IRM Program Initiative and Modernization data published in *The Federal Emergency Management Agency 1995 Information Technology Operations Plan*, INPUT has developed a total IT budget estimate for FY95-FY00.

Exhibit 3

Information Technology Budget of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	CAGR 1995- 2000
Total IT Budget	94	93	82	84	79	76	-4%

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and INPUT

IT Contract Opportunities

The Federal Emergency Management Agency IRM program initiatives are pursuing eight goals:

1. Reduce the effect of impending disasters.
2. Improve training through the use of information technology.
3. Enhance the local, state and federal government's ability to set up response operations and provide direct disaster assistance after a presidential disaster declaration.
4. Improve victim registration and processing.
5. Increase the availability and timeliness of emergency management information.
6. Improve coordination of federal, state, and local emergency management functions.
7. Develop information resources policy, plans, budgets and acquisitions that are aligned with the Agency's goals, priorities and mission objectives.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for FEMA's total IT spending over the period shown is -4%. This decline is a result of agency information technology consolidation efforts. The information technology budget of FEMA is provided in Exhibit 3.

8. Establish a systematic approach to information systems modernization based on agency-wide strategic planning.

These goals will define the direction of FEMA IRM acquisition for the next several years.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's relatively small IT budget yields few, if any, major contracting opportunities. Instead, information technology is procured through GSA schedules or through small, competitive and non-competitive contracts. A program analyst at FEMA's Information Technology Service currently reports a lack of any significant upcoming IT contracting opportunities.

Top Contractors and Contracts

A list of the top IT contractors with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fiscal year 1994 is provided in Exhibit 4. This data is based on contract actions filed with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Federal Emergency Management Agency FY 1994

1. AT&T
2. Vulcan Services Inc.
3. Suncoast Associates Inc.
4. Government Micro Resources
5. UCS Inc.
6. Computer Sciences Corporation
7. Bell Atlantic
8. 538 West Street Company
9. National Con-Serv Inc.
10. Titan Corporation

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center

Issues at the Federal Emergency Management Agency

1. In March 1995, the General Accounting Office (GAO) delivered testimony concerning disaster assistance to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and the Independent Agencies. In this testimony, GAO cited deficiencies in FEMA's financial management system, specifically with respect to the Disaster Relief Fund which accounts for more than 90% of FEMA's FY94 budget authority. To correct these deficiencies FEMA is implementing a new core financial management system. The system has achieved a minimal operating status and should be fully functional within a year. The system is being acquired through the GSA Financial Management System Software Schedule.
2. In response to Vice President Gore's 1993 National Performance Review, the Federal Emergency Management Agency created the Operation Support Directorate with the aim of consolidating all agency support functions such as administration, logistics, acquisition and information technology services.

Early this year, the information technology services branch was removed from Operations Support and elevated to directorate status. This reorganization indicates the importance that the FEMA places on information technology. John Hwang, Director of the Information Technology Services Directorate, sees information technology as the only way for FEMA to cover its wide range of responsibilities with its limited personnel resources.

Information technology applications to be utilized will include the Internet, information kiosks, and a TV transmitter for broadcasting to disaster areas. One of the aspects of using the internet for public communication concerning disasters will be an "emergency lane" for priority communications. This emergency lane will rely heavily on technology such as cellular, wireless and satellite links for remote and disaster area connectivity.

3. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was cited for praise in the *Federal Budget for Fiscal Year 1996*. Specifically noted was FEMA's action to better serve disaster victims by scrapping two management layers, cutting the number of supervisors by a third, empowering employees, and increasing the speed and responsiveness of services.
4. The Federal Emergency Management Agency World Wide Web site can be accessed at <http://www.fema.gov>. This site is provided as part of FEMA's effort to enhance the exchange of information and communication between FEMA and the public. It currently contains excellent information about the agency's organization, including biographies of key agency personnel, as well as current events and mission and vision statements.

The primary emphasis of the site, however, is on customer service and public information. Information is

available on how to prepare for, and what to do in, a blizzard, hurricane, thunderstorm, earthquake, etc. The site also provides guidance on how and when to obtain federal disaster assistance. The site demonstrated its potential registering 161,000 hits during Hurricane Felix.

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This Agency Profile is issued as part of INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program. If you have questions or comments on this profile, please call your local INPUT organization or Barbara Flaherty at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-3900. Tel. (703) 847-6870.

Agency Profile

A Publication from INPUT's Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Vol. I, No. 25

December 1995

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Purpose

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the federal agency responsible for promoting health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. The CDC fulfills this responsibility by monitoring health, detecting and investigating health problems, conducting research to enhance prevention, developing and advocating sound public health policies, implementing prevention strategies, promoting healthy behaviors, fostering safe and healthful environments, and providing leadership and training.

Organization

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention was created by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on July 1, 1973 as an agency of the Public Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services. The agency employs approximately 7,000 people, 4,600 of which are located at the CDC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The CDC is headed by Director David Satcher and encompasses 11 major centers, institutes and offices.

The organizational structure of CDC is presented in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Organization

Director

Deputy Director

- National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
- National Center for Environmental Health
- National Center for Health Statistics
- National Center for Infectious Diseases
- National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
- National Center for Prevention Services
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- Epidemiology Program Office
- International Health Program Office
- Public Health Practice Program Office
- National Immunization Program
- Program Support Office

Source: Government Manual 1994/95

Program Activities

Below are primary operating activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

a. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Established in 1989, the NCCDPHP endeavors to prevent death and disability from chronic diseases, promote maternal, infant and adolescent health, and promote healthy behaviors in partnership with health and education agencies, major voluntary associations, the private sector and other federal agencies.

b. National Center for Environmental Health

The mission of the NCEH is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury and disability caused by or related to the interactions between people and their environment outside the workplace.

c. National Center for Health Statistics

The NCHS is the federal government's principal vital and health statistics agency. Since 1960, when the National Office of Vital Statistics and the National Health Survey merged to form NCHS, the agency has provided a wide variety of data with which to monitor the nation's health.

d. National Center for Infectious Diseases

Created in 1981, NCID is committed to the prevention and control of traditional, new and reemerging infectious diseases in the United States and around the world.

e. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

The NCIPC strives to reduce morbidity, disability, mortality and costs associated with injuries outside the workplace.

f. National Center for Prevention Services

The mission of the NCPS is to assist states in the prevention and control of human immunodeficiency (HIV) virus infection, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis,

and oral diseases, and to prevent the introduction of disease from other nations.

g. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, NIOSH is responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illness and injuries.

h. Epidemiology Program Office

The EPO aims to strengthen the public health system by coordinating public health surveillance at the CDC and providing domestic and international support through scientific communications, statistical and epidemiologic consultation, and training of experts in surveillance, epidemiology, prevention effectiveness and applied public health.

i. International Health Program Office

The mission of the IHPO is to lead the CDC's collaboration with other nations and international organizations to promote healthy lifestyles and to prevent excess disease, disability and death.

j. Public Health Practice Program Office

The PHPPO attempts to strengthen the public health system by building an effective work-force, developing community leadership, communicating information for public health action and establishing a scientific base for public health practice.

k. National Immunization Program

The NIP is responsible for providing national leadership for the planning, coordination and conduct of federal, state and local immunization activities.

l. Program Support Office

The Program Support Office provides administrative support including engineering services, human resources, financial management, information resources management, management analysis and procurement management to the other CDC program activities.

Program Budget

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should experience moderate budget growth in most program areas in the near future. Funding for HIV,

immunization, and chronic and environmental disease programs comprise the majority of CDC's budget authority. The program budget for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is presented in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2

Program Budget of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Program Activity	FY94 (actual)	FY95 (estimate)	FY96 (estimate)
HHS-Wide Data Initiative	-	-	6
Preventive Health Block Grant	157	158	156
Prevention Centers	7	8	8
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	100	105	110
Immunization	528	465	504
Infectious Diseases	165	174	184
Chronic and Environmental Diseases	279	321	324
Research	116	122	121
Training	13	13	13
Epidemic Services	73	73	73
Health Statistics	55	54	54
HIV	543	590	625
Buildings and Facilities	7	3	3
Program Management	3	3	3

All figures in \$ Millions

Source: Budget of the United States Government FY1996, February 8, 1995

Information Technology Budget

As an agency of the Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is not required to submit an A-11 budget statement to the Office of Management and Budget. As a result, very little information is available regarding CDC's information technology budget.

However, INPUT estimates that CDC spends approximately \$100 million from its non-grant budget on IRM. CDC will continue rapid evolution of IRM technologies and methods. In the next five years, CDC expects to move toward open systems architectures with increasingly powerful workstations to accelerate the use of local processing within a cooperative processing environment.

IT Contract Opportunities

The CDC acquisitions summarized below are in the pre-proposal stage:

Comprehensive Data Management and Support Services

The contractor will provide data management and support services to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Exhibit 5

ADP Support Services

The contractor will provide ADP support services to CDC facilities in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Major Contracts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<u>Program</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. Microprocessor Support Services	Professional Services	\$36M 5 yrs	NCR provides microprocessor support services including hardware repair and maintenance, software support, local and wide area network support, troubleshooting, and video and teleconferencing support. Awarded in November 1994.
2. ADP Programming, Computer Related Services	Professional Services	\$26M 5 yrs	Orkand provides computer systems analysis and a variety of programming services for new applications and maintenance of existing applications at five CDC locations. Awarded in June 1992.
3. Telecommunications Support Services	Telecom. Services	\$20M 5 yrs	Key Four provides design and installation of a modernized communications system including voice/data wiring, outside plant facilities, expert consultation, evaluation and performance testing, and training. Awarded in February 1990.
4. Comprehensive Data Management and Support Services	Professional Services	\$2.5M 5 yrs	Analytical Sciences, Inc. provides data management and support services to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Awarded in September 1992.
5. ADP Support Services	Professional Services	\$2 M 5 yrs	HGO Technology, Inc. provides ADP support services including database development, programming and analysis support, and documentation to CDC facilities located in Morgantown, West Virginia. Awarded in September 1995.

Source: INPUT

Top Contractors and Contracts

A list of the top IT contractors with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is provided in Exhibit 4. This data is based on contract actions filed with the Federal Procurement Data Center at GSA.

Exhibit 4

Top Contractors at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention FY 1994

1. Management Systems Application
2. IBM Corporation
3. Orkand Corporation
4. Varsityper, Inc.
5. Analytical Sciences, Inc.
6. Four Seasons Environmental, Inc.
7. Battelle - Columbus Division
8. Vion Corporation
9. SC Key punch Service, Inc.
10. Miller and Associates

Source: Federal Procurement Data Center

Issues at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1. CDC has placed a significant amount of importance on information technology. The CDC spends approximately 12% of its non-grant budget on information resources management, which is about \$100 million. IRM director John Seligman says that CDC officials realize the importance of IRM and automatic data processing in facilitating the CDC's mission. He believes that the importance of IT in the CDC will increase.
2. The CDC is a frequent target of computer virus attacks. Its employees work in the field with other health investigators sharing data between laptops, an activity which creates a high

risk of virus transmission. The CDC also regularly shares data with universities, which are notorious for poor data security. As a result the CDC takes computer security very seriously. The Division of Adolescent Health at CDC has developed a three-step approach to computer security. The Division's LAN is regularly scanned by Intel's Virus Protect and McAfee Associates' VirusScan protects individual workstations. Users are required to scan foreign diskettes before use. Virus attacks are also prevented by a anti-virus TSR. This has enabled the Division of Adolescent Health LAN to run virus free for the past five years.

3. Since 1987, CDC has been designated by the Public Health Service as the primary federal agency responsible for the study of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The importance placed in this work is evidenced by the HIV program's 30% share in the CDC program budget. Part of the work being done with HIV involves identifying its various strains. This is accomplished using networked Unix and Apple Macintosh computers and a customized software interface called the Genetic Data Environment (GDE). The GDE can run any of several genetic study applications and also has a molecular taxonomy package which helps with classification. Genetic data is viewed on Apple Macintosh SEs and Quadras connected to DNA sequencing machines and then stored as text files on a 16 megabit/second token-ring network. Individual information about the viruses is collected in subdirectories. DNA files reside in a custom database within the GDE. Using this system, CDC has, to date, identified seven major HIV strains and hundreds of substrains.

4. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has an informational World Wide Web site accessible at <http://www.cdc.gov>. The site contains a variety of information including press releases, agency mission statements, organization, publications, and employment opportunities. The site also provides detailed information about diseases, prevention strategies and available services. Users may browse international travel information concerning vaccinations and health alerts. The site also provides access to scientific data and statistics, research grant opportunities and links to other information sources including sites for the eleven individual centers that comprise CDC.

Major Points of Contact

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Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 1

January 1995

Streamlining Can Cause Delays

Researcher's Corner

by Ric Andersen

According to a National Performance Review status report, the General Accounting Office finds "noteworthy progress" in the implementation of the NPR procurement reform recommendations. GAO finds two recommendations fully implemented and 15 of the remaining 18 "partially implemented."

The enactment of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 and the implementation of Executive Order 12931 (FASA), along with various executive

agency initiatives, have resulted in progress in smoothing out federal procurement policies.

In spite of NPR's progression, and in spite of agencies making strides in their individual procurement guidelines, it is still impossible to gauge real improvements. The Air Force offers a typical example of this narrow focused planning. Proclaimed as a "streamlined acquisition using new processes to reduce the costs and time to acquire these systems resulting in savings for both the Air Force and industry," Desktop IV was the Air Force's model of their refined procurement method. The DT IV scope of work was 10 pages, and all bids submitted were to be no longer than 40 pages. The whole procurement process took a scant six months. But the confusion generated resulted in two awards being overturned before the final awards were made to GTSI and Zenith Data Systems. The whole process, from RFP to final award, was stretched to 19 months.

With Desktop V, the Air Force hopes to avoid the hang-ups resulting from the condensed RFP of Desktop IV. With that

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AFB has meticulously put together a solicitation, which as of the new year, has not yet been released. This puts the RFP back seven months from its first announcement in the CBD on June 8, 1994.

The Air Force should not be blamed for its "one step forward, two steps back" progress. Rather, it should be commended for its efforts to simplify its internal procurement process. Unfortunately, efforts to simplify often lead to confusion and delay. The irony of this agency's quest to streamline acquisition has been the prolonging of the procurement process.

The NPR procurement reform recommendations is a set of guidelines that agencies may implement. How agencies choose to implement these guidelines varies. Agencies are just beginning to "feel their way" through a simplified procurement process, and only experience (at a cost of time and ease-of-mind to vendors) will actually secure reform that simplifies the procurement process. We have noted that FASA implementation has already missed its first major milestone.

INPUT Notes

IMPACT Database

Beta test users have submitted comments and suggestions which have been incorporated into the IMPACT data base. A presentation version is currently being developed. For more information on IMPACT, contact Scott Lewis at (703) 847-6870.

INPUT Breakfast

INPUT's January Breakfast will feature two speakers: Christine Johnson, Program Manager for the Intelligent Vehicle Highway System, and James Constantino of the Intelligent Transportation Society of America. The breakfast is scheduled for January 19, 1995 at the Fairview Marriott.

December Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

CDFS II V-01-202

Bids were due on December 19, 1994 for the Cloud Depiction and Forecast System II contract. An award is scheduled to be made on May 5, 1995.

V-01-214

The Final RFP for the Air Force Workstations (formerly Command and Control Workstations) is scheduled to be released during 2QFY95.

SSAS II V-01-224

The RFP for the Space Systems Acquisition Support II contract was released on November 10, 1994 and bids are due on January 3, 1995. An award is scheduled for March 1995.

BMS V-01-227

Bids were due for the Base Information Digital Distribution Management Subsystem on December 22, 1994. An award is scheduled for May 1995.

ARMY

SMC II V-02-065

The Draft RFP for the Small Multiuser Computer II procurement was released on November 16, 1994 and comments were due on December 16, 1994. The Final RFP is scheduled for release in January 1995.

V-02-107

An award for the Army Portables I contract was made on November 28, 1994 to GTSI.

NAVY

NTOPS V-03-169

The RFP for the New Technologies for Office and Portable Systems contract is scheduled for release in 2QFY95. An award is scheduled to be made in September 1995.

BASS V-03-197

The RFP for the Business and Administrative Support Services contract was released on December 6, 1994. Bids are due on February 20, 1995. An award is scheduled to be made in September 1995.

DEFENSE

RAPIDS V-04E-013

The Final RFP for the Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification System contract is

scheduled for release in February 1995. Bids will be due 60 days after the RFP release. An award is expected to be made in August 1995.

COMMERCE

CFS VI-06-061

An award for the Department Core Financial System Software Package contract was made on December 1, 1994 to Andersen Consulting.

JUSTICE

FDPS VII-10-098

The RFP for the FOIPS Document Processing System procurement is expected to be released in April 1995.

TRANSPORTATION

TSARTS VII-11-085

Bids are due for the Terminal Stand-Alone Radar Training System on January 30, 1995. An award is scheduled for August 18, 1995.

DUAT II VII-11-104

The Draft RFP for the Direct User Access Terminal II procurement is expected to be released in February 1995.

TREASURY

CRS VII-12-096

Bids for the Communications Replacement Systems Hardware and Software Maintenance contract are due on January 19, 1995. An award is expected to be made in 3QFY95.

Continued on next page

TDA I VII-12-098

An award for the Treasury Department Acquisition - I procurement is scheduled to be made on December 30, 1994.

TDA II VII-12-103

The RFP for the Treasury Department Acquisition II procurement was released on December 15, 1994. Bids are due on January 30, 1995.

EDUCATION**MDE VII-13-032**

The RFP for the Multiple Data Entry System contract is scheduled for release in January 1995. Bids will be due 30 days later. An award is scheduled for July 1995.

CPS VII-13-033

The RFP for the Central Processing System contract was released on December 7, 1994. Bids are due on January 23, 1995. An award is scheduled for July 1995.

EPA**VIII-17-025**

Bids were due on November 30, 1994 for the PC LAN Hardware and Software contract. An award is scheduled to be made in 3QFY95.

US COURTS**CALR VIII-30-004**

The RFP for the Computer-Assisted Legal Research Services contract was released on November 9, 1994. Bids are due on January

4, 1995. An award is scheduled to be made in August 1995.

VETERANS AFFAIRS**VIII-16-025**

The RFP for the Payroll/Human Resource Automation System is scheduled for release in January 1995.

POSTAL SERVICE**VIII-31-011**

The RFP for the Government Connection Intergovernmental KIOSK Program was released on November 14, 1994. Bids are due on January 17, 1995. A pre-proposal conference was held on November 29, 1994. An award is scheduled to be made in May 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Air Force
Document Title: LAN Maintenance and Support
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32020.053
Contractor: TRW
Contract #: F3360090C0361

Department: Army
Document Title: IEW Services
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32021.044
Contractor: Comcon, Inc.
Contract #: DAAB0791DQ501

Department: Army
 Document Title: Engineering, Technical, and
 Maint. Services
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.045
 Contractor: Lockheed
 Contract #: DAAD0791C0108

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Underground Facilities
 Signatures Program
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.017
 Contractor: W.J. Schafer Associates
 Contract #: DNA00194C0068

Department: Defense
 Document Title: NBC TDS Knowledge Base
 Dev. (NBC Target Dom. Src)
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.018
 Contractor: Universal Sys. and Tech.
 Contract #: DNA00193C0125

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Penetration Analysis of
 Advanced Systems
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.019
 Contractor: Toyon Research
 Contract #: DNA00193C0215

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Weaponneering Across the
 Spectrum of Lethality
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.020
 Contractor: SAIC
 Contract #: DNA00194C0054

Department: Defense
 Document Title: ATSD AE Counter-
 proliferation Tech. Framework
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.021
 Contractor: SAIC
 Contract #: DNA00193C0219

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Munition Effects Assessment,
 Meth Dev & Arch Ext
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.022
 Contractor: Applied Research Associates
 Contract #: DNA00194C0025

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Weapons Effects and
 Environmental Modeling & Sim.
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.023
 Contractor: Applied Data Technology
 Contract #: DNA00193C0228

Department: Defense
 Document Title: SASS Program
 RFP #: MDA90893R0171
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 02516
 Contractor: BDS
 Contract #: MDA90894D1520

Department: Defense
 Document Title: SASS Program
 RFP #: MDA90893R0171
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.024
 Contractor: BDS
 Contract #: MDA90894D1520

Continued on next page

Department: EPA
Document Title: Research and Technical
Support for Exp Assmt Grp
RFP #: D400345M1
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 07020

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Bases - Reuse Plans
for Selected Bases
RFP #: GAONSIAD953
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
Document Title: Medicare - Referrals to
Physician Owned
RFP #: GAOHEHS952
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
Document Title: Financial Audit -
Congressional Award Foundations
RFP #: GAOAIMD9514
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
Document Title: Health Care Reform - Report
Cards are Useful
RFP #: GAOHEHS94219
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: HHS
Document Title: Computer Systems Analysis
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32140.007
Contractor: Orkand Corp.
Contract #: 200920568

Department: HHS
Document Title: Information Center Support
Service Contract
Related PAR: VII-08-108
RFP #: SSARFP952442
Document Type: RFP, BML, Amendment
INPUT Reference #: 13315

Department: Justice
Document Title: Systems Support Services
Related PAR: VII-10-117
RFP #: JEATR95R0001
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 16028

Department: Justice
Document Title: ADP Support
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32160.017
Contractor: Evaluation Research Corp.
Contract #: 1CBJMD0019

Department: Navy
Document Title: Price Fighter
Document Type: Business Clearance
INPUT Reference #: 32022.081
Contractor: CACI
Contract #: N0018992D0274

Department: Transportation
Document Title: Rapid Deployable Voice
Switching (RDVS) Systems
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32242.019
Contractor: Denro
Contract #: DTFA0193C00085

Department: Transportation
Document Title: OATS
Document Type: Pricing Table
INPUT Reference #: 32242.020
Contract #: DTFA0190D00009

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: Storage Peripheral
 Replacement on Unisys Computers
 Related PAR: VII-12-120
 RFP #: IRS950018
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 25537

Recent DPAs

AGRICULTURE

10/27/94 KMA-94-0534

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Financial Information System Vision Foundation System. This DPA responds to an APR of 9/28/94.

AIR FORCE

12/6/94 KMA-95-0028

For the acquisition of resources at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/9/94.

ARMY

12/7/94 KMA-90-0100(C)

For the modification of DPA KMA-90-0100(B) on 2/26/91 to acquire resources to support the U.S. Army, Military Entrance Processing Reporting System. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/15/94.

12/6/94 KMA-95-0029

For the acquisition of software services supporting the Umbrella-3 project in the Department of the Army and other Defense

and civilian organizations worldwide. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/10/94.

COMMERCE

11/29/94 KMA-86-0283(H)

For the modification of DPA KMA-86-0283(F) on 8/11/94 to acquire resources for the Advanced Weather Information Processing System. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/28/94.

DEFENSE

12/6/94 KMA-93-0517(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-93-0517 on 9/17/93 to acquire support services for the Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Standard System. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/7/94. Defense Logistics Agency has exceeded the regulatory approval authority.

11/29/94 KMA-94-0298(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-94-0298 on 5/9/94 to acquire DISO-Denver IBM Operating System and Utility Software. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/14/94.

11/28/94 KMA-94-0502

For the acquisition of hardware, software and support services for point-of-sale systems for 300 commissaries operated by the Defense Commissary Agency of the Department of Defense (DOD). This DPA responds to an APR of 12/14/94. GSA has selected DeCA's point-of-sale systems for a comprehensive review.

Continued on next page

EDUCATION**11/10/94** KMA-95-0001

For resources in support of the Loan Origination System. This DPA responds to an APR of 9/29/94. GSA has selected LOS for a comprehensive review.

FEMA**11/30/94** KMA-89-0042(C)

For the modification of DPA KMA-89-0042 on 4/3/89 to acquire telecommunications supplies and services for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Switched Network. This DPA responds to a request of 8/19/94. The resulting contract cannot be exercised after 1/31/95 and can be used only for services and not for hardware.

11/30/94 KMA-94-0460(A)

For the acquisition of component pieces of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Switched Network. This DPA responds to an APR of 8/19/94. This amendment is limited to the acquisition of transition services through 1/31/95.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**11/25/94** KMA-94-0099(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-94-0099 on 1/26/94 for the National Intelligent Workstation/Local Area Network Acquisition for the Social Security Administration. This DPA responds to the APR of 10/28/94.

NASA**12/7/94** KMA-89-0316(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-89-0316(A) on 9/15/94 to acquire hardware and software maintenance. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/30/94.

NAVY**12/7/94** KMA-95-0034

This DPA responds to an APR of 11/8/94. For the acquisition of support services for the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake.

12/6/94 KMA-95-0049

For the acquisition of resources to support the Submarine Directorate Information Resources Management Support Services project. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/29/94.

TRANSPORTATION**12/7/94** KMA-95-0053

For an exception from the Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service for a Private Branch Exchange at the Federal Aviation Administration's Western Pacific Regional Office in Lawndale, California. This DPA responds to an APR of 10/19/94. FAA may utilize the POTS contract to satisfy this requirement.

TREASURY**12/7/94****KMA-90-0069(V)**

For an exception to the use of GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service at the Internal Revenue Service Houston District Headquarters Office located at 1919 Smith Street, Houston, Texas 77002. This DPA responds to an APR of 9/22/94. This approval authorizes the acquisition of the required telecommunications switching systems from the DOTTS contract.

VETERANS AFFAIRS**12/5/94****KMA-89-0023(C)**

This action modifies the DPA previously granted on 11/18/88 for the Nationwide Office Automation for the Veterans Affairs. The stated requirement is for approval to exercise an option for the NOAVA contract.

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- On-site presentations

DATABASES

- Software and Services Market Forecasts
- Software and Services Vendors
- U.S. Federal Government
 - Procurement Plans (PAR, APR)
 - Forecasts
 - Awards (FAIT)

CUSTOM PROJECTS

For Vendors—analyze:

- Market strategies and tactics
- Product/service opportunities
- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

For Buyers—evaluate:

- Specific vendor capabilities
- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

OTHER SERVICES

Acquisition/partnership searches

INPUT WORLDWIDE

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Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 2

February 1995

ITs Rebirth Under Congress

Researcher's Corner

by Ric Andersen

A report titled "Computer Chaos" appeared in October. "A Blueprint for Government in the 21st Century" appeared in December. Next on the agenda is legislation by the 104th Congress to streamline the information technology procurement process. What does this mean for the IT industry?

Sen. William Cohen (R-ME) is familiar to IT vendors from his release, "Computer Chaos," a GAO report which criticized the 1965 Brooks Act. Sen. William Roth (R-DE), a long-time advocate of government downsizing, released

an outline for reorganizing the federal government in December 1994. The 104th Congress will hold committee hearings on the Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994, and the Paperwork Reduction Act is up for reauthorization. The downsizing-hungry representatives and senators can redefine (buzz word-reform) IRM and the process of purchasing IT equipment and services.

Information Technology is seen as a primary vehicle to accomplish federal downsizing. But how this downsizing affects IT remains a question. While government reform and budget cuts would seem to decrease IT funding, increased use of IT equipment will enable the reduction of personnel and budgets of government agencies. IT is now directly implementing downsizing.

Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-GA) is currently driving the effort to promote IT in the federal government. Recent developments have seen more communication among different agencies. E-mail and the internet are being pushed to increase efficiency within the different branches of the government. Gingrich and company are now expanding IT beyond internal operations to accomplish their vision of a reformed, more-responsive, less bureaucratic government. Congressional

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staffs and committees may represent a testbed for prototypes of an expanded computer network for workflow efficiency.

INPUT Notes

We've Moved !

As of February 6, 1995, INPUT's Federal office will have been relocated. The new address is:

1921 Gallows Road
Suite 250
Vienna, VA 22182.

Our phone numbers will remain the same. The new office is located right across the street from our old office.

IMPACT Database

Beta test users have submitted comments and suggestions which have been incorporated into the IMPACT database. A presentation version is currently being developed. For more information on IMPACT, contact Scott Lewis at (703) 847-6870.

Federal Conference

INPUT's annual Federal Conference will be held on June 14 & 15, 1995, at the Fairview Park Marriott. The Conference is entitled "Through the Looking Glass," and will examine and open for discussion the realities of a reinvented government. A brochure will be mailed to you shortly.

Reports and Profiles

1994 Reports Being Released

Federal E-Mail Systems, 1994 - 1999
Federal High Performance Computing, 1995
Federal Telecommunications Market, 1995 - 1999

1995 Reports in Development

Federal Computer Security Market
Federal Desktop Services Market
Federal Document Management Market
Federal Systems Integration Market

1995 Agency Profiles

GSA	January
Army, HCFA	February
USDA, EPA, DISA	March
Education, PTO	April
Transportation, OPM	May
Interior, NASA	June
Air Force, FEMA	July
Labor, SSA	August
HUD, Postal Service	September
Commerce, SBA	October
Navy, IRS	November
PHS, US Courts	December

Available Agency Profiles

EPA, July 1993
 HUD, August 1993
 Education, September 1993
 Labor, October 1993
 FAA, November 1993
 NOAA, December 1993
 Navy, February 1994
 Postal Service, March 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 NASA, June 1994
 IRS, August 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994
 Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994

January Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

BMS V-01-227

An award for the Base Information Digital Distribution (BIDDS) Management Subsystem program is expected to be made in May 1995.

ARMY

CHS II V-02-051

The Best and Final Offers (BAFOs) for the Common Hardware/Software II acquisition are due on February 21, 1995. An award is planned for March 30, 1995.

SHARP V-02-110

The Draft RFP for the Support Hardware Automation Related Products contract is scheduled for release on January 24, 1995. The Final RFP will follow in April 1995.

DVTC V-02-119

The RFP for the Desktop Video Teleconferencing procurement is scheduled for release in late January 1995.

NAVY

TCTS V-03-146

An award for Phase II of the Tactical Combat Training System is scheduled to be made in March 1995.

WSSA V-03-170

The RFP for the Weapons Systems Software Activity support contract was released on January 12, 1995. Bids are due on February 27, 1995.

BASS V-03-197

The RFP for the Business and Administrative Support Services procurement was released on December 6, 1994. Bids are due on

Continued on next page

February 20, 1995. An award is scheduled to be made in September 1995.

SESS V-03-198

The RFP for the Scientific and Engineering Support Services procurement is expected to be released in 3QFY95.

V-03-204

Bids for the Ruggedized Laptop Computers procurement are due on January 31, 1995. An award is scheduled to be made in July 1995.

NAVTIP V-03-213

A Draft RFP for the Naval Telecommunications Infrastructure Program is scheduled for release in 3QFY95. A pre-proposal conference will be held in mid March 1995. The Final RFP will follow in 4QFY95.

DEFENSE

DCIS V-04K-001

An award for the Defense Commissary Information System procurement is scheduled to be made in May 1995.

BMC3/SE&I V-04N-002

The RFP for the Battle Management Command, Control and Communications/Systems Engineering and Integration contract was released on January 13, 1995. Bids are due on March 10, 1995. An award is scheduled for May 15, 1995.

AGRICULTURE

CMS VI-05-043

The Cotton Management Systems contract was awarded on December 15, 1994 to EDS.

ENERGY

APES VI-07-124

The Final RFP for the Automated Procurement Express System procurement is scheduled for release in February 1995.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

VII-08-087

The RFP for the Communications Support Contract is scheduled for release in late January 1995. The award should be made by August 1995.

VII-08-106

Bids for the IWS/LAN Telecommunications Support Services contract are due on January 30, 1995. An award is expected to be made during 4QFY95.

INTERIOR

VII-09-043

The RFP for the Service Support for the National Ecology Research Center contract was released on December 27, 1994. Bids are due on February 21, 1995. An award is expected to be made in June 1995.

STATE**TDIS** VII-09C-017

The Travel Document Issuance System was awarded to CEEXEC, Inc. on January 1, 1995.

JUSTICE

VII-10-108

The RFP for the acquisition of nationwide Local Area Network Resources for the U.S. Marshals Service was reissued on January 16, 1995. Bids are due on February 16, 1995.

ITSS VII-10-034

The RFP for the Information Technology Support Services contract is scheduled for release in March 1995. An award is scheduled to be made in July 1995.

TRANSPORTATION**STARS** VII-11-105

The Draft RFP for the Stand-alone TRACON Automation Replacement System contract is expected to be released in 3QFY95. The Final RFP will follow in 4QFY95.

TREASURY**TDA II** VII-12-103

The RFP for the Treasury Department Acquisition II procurement was released on December 15, 1994. Bids are due on January 30, 1995. The award is scheduled for July 1, 1995.

TDA II 8(A) VII-12-122

The Treasury Department Acquisition II - 8(a) portion is following the same procurement schedule as TDA II.

EDUCATION**MDE** VII-13-032

The RFP for the Multiple Data Entry Services contract is scheduled for release on January 26, 1995. Bids will be due on March 1, 1995. An award is predicted for July 1995.

GSA**POST FTS2000** VIII-14-030

According the Post FTS2000 Program Strategy document, a Draft RFP is expected in mid-1995 for the Federal Telecommunications Services 2000 Recompete contract. A Final RFP is anticipated in late 1995.

NASA**BAMIS** VIII-15-139

The Draft RFP for the Business, Administration and Management Information System support services procurement is scheduled for release on January 26, 1995. The Final RFP is scheduled for release on February 26, 1995.

SEWP II VIII-15-169

The Scientific and Engineering Workstation Procurement II RFP is scheduled for release during 3QFY95.

Continued on next page

EPA**FAIR****VIII-17-024**

Bids for the Facilities Administration and Information Resources procurement were due on January 3, 1995. An award is expected to be made in 4QFY95.

FEMA**MSC****VIII-18-008**

The RFP for the Map Service Center support procurement is scheduled for release in February 1995. An award is expected to be made in September 1995.

POSTAL SERVICE**VIII-31-011**

The RFP for the Government Connection Intergovernmental KIOSK Program was released on November 14, 1994. Bids are due on January 23, 1995. An award is scheduled to be made in May 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Army**Document Title: Portables I****Document Type: Contract****INPUT Reference #: 32021.046****Contractor: International Data Products****Contract #: DAHC9495D0003****Department: Defense****Document Title: Global Command & Control
System Maintenance****RFP #: DCA10095R0014****Document Type: DRFP****INPUT Reference #: 02517****Department: Energy****Document Title: Massively Parallel High-
Performance Computer System****Related PAR: VI-07-116****RFP #: B278565****Document Type: RFP****INPUT Reference #: 06036****Department: Energy****Document Title: 1995 Forecast of Contracting
and Subcontracting Opportunities****Document Type: Forecast****INPUT Reference #: 01208****Department: EPA****Document Title: Strategic Plan (5-year) for
EPA 1995-2000****Document Type: STRATEGIC PLAN****INPUT Reference #: 07021****Department: GAO****Document Title: Environmental Cleanup -
Defense Indemnification****RFP #: GAONSIAD9527****Document Type: GAO Report****INPUT Reference #: 1105.26****Department: GAO****Document Title: Defense Budget- Capital
Asset Project****RFP #: GAONSIAD9520****Document Type: GAO Report****INPUT Reference #: 1105.26**

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Managing DOE - The
 Department of Energy
 RFP #: GAORCED9536
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Superfund - Estimates of
 Number of Sites
 RFP #: GAORCED9518
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
 Document Title: National Laboratories - Are
 Their R&D Activities . . .
 RFP #: GAOPEMD952
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Financial Markets - Stronger
 Systems Control
 RFP #: GAOAIMD9522
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Department of State IRM -
 Strategic Approach
 RFP #: GAOAIMD9520
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Aerospace Guidance and
 Metrology Center
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9560
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Managing for Results - State
 Experiences
 RFP #: GAOGGD9522
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.26

Department: GSA
 Document Title: Product and Service Codes
 Document Type: Reference
 INPUT Reference #: 01826

Department: GSA
 Document Title: Forecast of GSA Contracting
 Opportunities FY95
 Document Type: Reference Model
 INPUT Reference #: 12000.02

Department: HHS
 Document Title: SSA IRM Plan FY96-2000
 Document Type: IRM PLAN
 INPUT Reference #: 01211

Department: HHS
 Document Title: SSA Information Systems
 Plan 9/94
 Document Type: Reference Model
 INPUT Reference #: 01211

Department: Justice
 Document Title: Doing Business with the
 Department of Justice
 Document Type: Reference Model
 INPUT Reference #: 16000.01

Department: Justice
 Document Title: FY95 Forecast of Contracting
 Opportunites
 Document Type: Forecast
 INPUT Reference #: 16000.02

Continued on next page

Department: NASA
Document Title: Advanced TDRSS Systems
Engineering Support
RFP #: RFP570600/184
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 18223
Contractor: Stanford Telecommunications
Contract #: NAS531260

Department: NASA
Document Title: Second Generation TDRSS
User Transponders and GSE
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32189.022
Contractor: Motorola
Contract #: NAS532043

Department: NASA
Document Title: NASA Strategic Plan
Document Type: Strategic Plan
INPUT Reference #: 01215a

Department: NASA
Document Title: Annual Procurement Report
Document Type: Contracting Activity Report
INPUT Reference #: 18000

Department: NASA
Document Title: NASA Mentor-Protege
Program
Document Type: Informational Package
INPUT Reference #: 18000

Department: Navy
Document Title: WSSA Support Services
Related PAR: V-03-170
RFP #: N6893695R0001
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02288

Recent DPAs

AGRICULTURE

12/20/94 KAA-93-0404(A)

For a modification of KMA-93-0404 on 8/12/93 for resources to support the Agriculture agencies and staff offices. This DPA responds to a request of 12/1/94.

AIR FORCE

12/23/94 KMA-94-0161(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-94-0161 on 2/25/94 to acquire support services for the Air Force Specialized Cost Analysis Support requirement at Los Angeles Air Force Base, California. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/28/94.

12/9/94 KAA-95-0050

This DPA responds to an APR on 11/29/94. For the Air Force Workstation Project. This acquisition is under the Trail Boss Program. Air Force shall submit performance metrics for this acquisition. AF must ensure that EPA Energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

12/29/94 KAA-95-0066

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Air Force Case Management Control System. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/15/94.

ARMY

12/23/94 KAA-86-0244(E)

For the modification of DPA KMA-86-0244(C) on 8/31/93 to acquire resources for the Programming, Administration, and Execution System. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/6/94. This delegation is for a nine month period.

12/15/94 KAA-94-0259(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-94-0259 on 4/14/94 to acquire Blocked Asynchronous Transmission software licenses. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/8/94.

DEFENSE

12/20/94 KAA-95-0030

For hardware, software and support services for the High-Performance Computing Modernization Program of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/3/94. The request is for resources for the Major Shared Resources Centers and the Defense Research and Engineering Network. The acquisition is under the Trail Boss program.

12/13/94 KAA-95-0032

For the acquisition of resources to support DISANet. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/14/94. Defense must ensure that EPA Energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

12/29/94 KMA-94-0200(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-94-0200 on 3/23/94 to acquire support services for the Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance project. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/23/94.

12/28/94 KMA-94-0399(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-94-0399 on 8/2/94 to acquire support services for the Automated Disaster Assistance Management System. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/9/94.

12/29/94 KAA-95-0058

For the acquisition of support services for the Flood Map Distribution Center. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/23/94. FEMA has exceeded the regulatory approval authority.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

12/13/94 KMA-95-0055

For the acquisition of resources to support the U.S. General Accounting Office Microcomputer Maintenance and Support Services Procurement. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/9/94.

12/13/94 KMA-95-0056

For the acquisition of support services for the General Accounting Office Network Operations and Support requirement. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/9/94.

Continued on next page

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

12/15/94 KAA-92-0155(E)

GSA is withdrawing the Interim IWS/LAN from the Government Wide Contract (GWAC) program and the requirements of this contract will revert back to SSA's use. This DPA is in regard to the SSA's Interim Intelligent Workstation/Local Area Network contract awarded under KMA-92-0155.

12/15/94 KAA-92-0255(C)

For the modification of DPA KMA-92-0255 on 4/2/92 to acquire support services for the Health Care Finance Administration. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/18/94.

12/19/94 KAA-95-0048

For the Computer Equipment Resources and Technology Acquisition for the National Institutes of Health. This DPA responds to an APR on 11/28/94. This acquisition is under the Trail Boss Program. HHS must ensure that EPA Energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

12/22/94 KAA-92-0275(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-92-0275 on 4/9/92 for the acquisition of the Multifamily Accounting Reporting System. This DPA responds to the APR of 12/14/94.

JUSTICE

12/22/94 KAA-92-0130(F)

For the modification of DPA KMA-92-0130 on 1/23/92 to acquire resources to support the

Department of Justice. This DPA responds to the APR of 12/21/94. Justice must ensure that EPA Energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

12/16/94 KAA-95-0037

To acquire a Private Branch Exchange telephone system for the FBI office located in Cincinnati, Ohio. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/16/94. Justice may utilize the POTS contract to satisfy this requirement.

LABOR

12/12/94 KAA-95-0054

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Mine Safety and Health Administration's Laptop Acquisition. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/9/94. Labor must ensure that EPA Energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

NASA

12/7/94 KAA-89-0316(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-89-0316(A) on 9/15/94 to acquire hardware and software maintenance. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/30/94.

12/12/94 KAA-92-0330(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-92-0330(A) on 8/6/93 to acquire NASA Headquarters Information Resources and Management Support Contract. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/21/94.

12/14/94 KAA-94-0194(A)

For the modification of DPA KMA-87-0494 on 8/31/87 to acquire Interactive Computer

Systems. This DPA responds to the APR of 11/15/94.

NAVY

12/14/94 KAA-95-0036

For the acquisition of resources for the Bureau of Naval Personnel. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/16/94.

12/14/94 KAA-95-0039

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Rapid Acquisition of Manufactured Parts project. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/16/94. Navy must ensure that EPA energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

12/23/94 KAA-95-0040

For the acquisition of support services for the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/23/94.

12/27/94 KAA-95-0044

For the acquisition of support services for the Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/18/94.

12/27/94 KAA-95-0045

For the acquisition of resources for the Consolidated FIPS for Scientific and Engineering Support Services for the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/23/94.

1/3/95 KAA-95-0051

This DPA responds to an APR of 12/1/94. For the acquisition of telecommunications services at various Navy sites.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION

12/28/94

KAA-95-0047

For the acquisition of a document imaging system to support the Insurance Operations Division of the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/29/94.

STATE

12/20/94

KMA-92-0154(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-92-0154 on 2/28/92 to acquire enhancement and support for the financial management systems of the Department of State. This DPA responds to the APR of 12/14/94.

12/15/94

KMA-93-0171(C)

For the modification of DPA KMA-93-0171 on 3/19/93 to acquire continued support services for financial systems. This DPA responds to the APR of 12/7/94. State cannot exercise the three month contract option under this DPA without GSA's prior written approval.

TRANSPORTATION

12/22/94

KMA-93-0454(A)

For the acquisition of services in support of the FAA's En Route Software Development and Support program. This DPA responds to an APR of 12/12/94.

12/15/94

KAA-95-042

For an exception to use the GSA's mandatory consolidated local telephone services at the

Continued on next page

United States Coast Guard Support Center in Alameda, California. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/22/94. DOT may utilize GSA's Region 9 Aggregated Switch Procurement contract to satisfy this requirement.

TREASURY

12/23/94

KAA-88-0512(B)

For the modification of DPA KMA-88-0512 on 10/28/88 for the U.S. Mint's Distributed Information Systems Network. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/23/94. This DPA authorizes the Treasury to contract for support services in contract year two.

12/9/94

KAA-95-0024

For the Treasury Departmental Acquisition-2 (TDA-2). This DPA responds to an APR of 11/1/94. GSA has selected TDA-2 for a comprehensive review. Treasury must ensure that EPA energy Star requirements are met for all contracts awarded.

12/29/94

KAA-95-0041

For the acquisition of software and support services for the IRS's Communications Replacement System. This DPA responds to an APR of 11/22/94.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 3

March 1995

GSA Restructures IRMS Office

Researcher's Corner

by *Barbara Austin*

Through internal reorganization and agency realignment, GSA appears to be addressing the goals set forth by the National Performance Review (NPR). Downsizing can be a practical solution in alleviating a fiscal crisis.

GSA has already overhauled its Information Resource Management Service (IRMS), renaming it the Information Technology Service (ITS). GSA Administrator Roger Johnson reorganized it to better serve the IT needs of federal users and to respond to the

NPR's call for making GSA management more efficient. By the year 2000, GSA proposes to cut ITS from its current 1,935 employees to less than 150. This major staff reduction is consistent with the return of more information technology (IT) procurement authority to agencies.

GSA recently approved an increase in the delegation of procurement authority (DPA) basic buying authority from \$2.5 million to \$5 million for IT products and services. This new policy still needs fine tuning and GSA will continue to oversee large IT buys, but it could provide some agencies with up to \$20 million in IT spending authorization without direct GSA approval. As much as a \$40 million threshold may be delegated to agencies that maintain a good procurement track record. By giving agencies more leeway on IT spending, it will elevate the demand on GSA to review agency procurement requests for small buys.

Not everyone is heralding the downsizing efforts of GSA. Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), a supporter of NPR, is concerned that such major staff cuts would sacrifice oversight and

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leadership for the sake of budget cuts. Others maintain that such dramatic changes will do more harm than good. But regardless of the eventual outcome, no one can doubt GSA's sincerity in complying with NPR. Whether their efforts will make government better or will merely preserve their own influence remains uncertain.

The Senate is currently drafting legislation that could preserve a critical role for GSA. GSA "could" gain oversight control of a myriad of information technology programs. The proposed legislation would require strong support from the White House and Congress. If GSA oversees these IT programs, they would retain their influence in the government's procurement of information technology.

It appears that GSA may be costing less, but with such a drastic reduction in staff, can they be expected to perform better?

INPUT Notes

IMPACT Database

INPUT is currently installing the new IMPACT database at client sites. The first round of training sessions were held on March 6-9. For more information, contact Chris Forest at (703) 847-6870.

Internet Access

INPUT is proud to announce that we have set up a permanent mailing address on the Internet. Mail may be sent to all staff and personnel at GENERAL@INPUTGOV.COM.

INPUT Breakfast

INPUT's March Breakfast will address the expansion of the federal CALS market and will feature two speakers: Elaine Litman, CALS & EDI Director, and Brent Pope, Group Executive of CALS. The breakfast is scheduled for March 29 at the Fairview Park Marriott.

Federal Conference

INPUT's annual Federal Conference will be held on June 14 & 15, 1995, at the Fairview Park Marriott. The Conference is entitled "Through the Looking Glass," and will examine and open for discussion the realities of a reinvented government

Reports and Profiles

1994 Reports Released

Federal E-Mail Systems, 1994 - 1999
Federal High Performance Computing, 1995
Federal Telecommunications Market, 1995 - 1999

1995 Reports in Development

Federal Computer Security Market
Federal Desktop Services Market
Federal Document Management Market
Federal Systems Integration Market

1995 Agency Profiles

GSA	January
Army, HCFA	February
USDA, EPA, DISA	March
Education, PTO	April
Transportation, OPM	May
Interior, NASA	June
Air Force, FEMA	July
Labor, SSA	August
HUD, Postal Service	September
Commerce, SBA	October
Navy, IRS	November
PHS, US Courts	December

Available Agency Profiles

EPA, July 1993
 HUD, August 1993
 Education, September 1993
 Labor, October 1993
 FAA, November 1993
 NOAA, December 1993
 Navy, February 1994
 Postal Service, March 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 NASA, June 1994
 IRS, August 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994

Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994

February Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

ULANA II V-01-156

Unisys has filed a protest of the award of the Unified Local Area Network Acquisition - II procurement. A ruling is expected to be made on May 6, 1995.

DT V V-01-163

The RFP for the Desktop V procurement is scheduled for release in early March 1995.

ARMY

PC 1 V-02-109

Zenith Data Systems has filed a protest of one of the awards made under the Personal Computers 1 acquisition. A hearing is scheduled for March 20, 1995.

NAVY

TAC-IV V-03-138

An award for the Tactical Advanced Computers 4 procurement was made to Hewlett-Packard on January 19, 1995.

Continued on next page

DEFENSE

V-04G-047

The RFP for the Cellular Service Bulk Requirements procurement is scheduled for release in April 1995.

ENERGY

VI-07-116

Bids for the Massively Parallel High-Performance Production Computer System are due on March 3, 1995.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FYSDI

VII-08-097

The Five Year Software Development Initiative procurement has been placed on hold due to budgetary constraints and questions of its necessity.

FEDCAC 108

VII-08-105

The RFI for the CERTAN Enterprise Systems portion of Project CERTAN was released on February 16, 1995. Comments are due on March 15, 1995. The Final RFP is scheduled for release in 4QFY95.

STATE

VII-09C-021

The RFP for the Financial Management Software acquisition is expected to be released in 1QFY96.

TRANSPORTATION

EDMS

VII-11-063

The RFP for the Electronic Document Management System procurement is scheduled for release in early March 1995.

TAC

VII-11-073

An award for the Technical Assistance Contract is scheduled to be made on July 3, 1995.

TREASURY

TDA-I

VII-12-098

An award for the Treasury Department Acquisition - I procurement is scheduled to be made in early March 1995.

GSA

VIII-14-040

The current contract for ADP Facilities Management for the Central Zone will expire in April 1997.

NASA

VIII-15-142

The RFP for the Master Programming Contract is scheduled for release in May 1995.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSFNET

VIII-19-003

An award for the recompetition of the National Science Foundation Network management procurement is scheduled to be made in April 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Document Title: Federal Acquisition
Streamlining Act of 1994

Document Type: Reference
INPUT Reference #: 01900

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Mission Support System
Engineering Change
Document Type: Section B
INPUT Reference #: 32020.054
Contractor: Lockheed
Contract #: F1962893C0016

Department: Army
Document Title: SARDA Analytic and
Technical Support Program
Related PAR: V-02-125
RFP #: DASW0194R0194
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02187

Department: Commerce
Document Title: ADP Support for Commercial
Info. Mgt. Sys. (CIMS)
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32047.001
Contractor: Information Management Co
Contract #: 50SATA100045

Department: Defense
Document Title: Maint. and Enhancement of
Reserve Component Manpower Systems
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32024.025
Contractor: GRC
Contract #: MDA90390D0039

Department: Education
Document Title: Postsecondary Education
Participation Sys. (PEPS)
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32050.007
Contractor: American Management Sys
Contract #: MR91064101

Department: Energy
Document Title: ITR Technical Support
Services
RFP #: DERP0890NV10811
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 06037
Contractor: CSC
Contract #: DEAC0890NV10811

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony:
December 1994
RFP #: GAOOPA953
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Department: GAO
Document Title: Department of
Transportation : DOT funding
RFP #: GAOTRCED9583
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Department: GAO
Document Title: Housing and Urban
Development : Major Management
RFP #: GAOTRCED9586
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
Document Title: Future Years Defense
Program - Optimistic Estimate
RFP #: GAOTNSIAD9583
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Department: GAO
Document Title: Managing for Results: State
Experiences Provide
RFP #: GAOGGD9522
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Department: GAO
Document Title: Information Superhighway -
Issues Affecting
RFP #: GAORCED94285
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Department: GAO
Document Title: Tax Administration
Estimates of the Tax Gap
RFP #: GAOGGD9559
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.27

Department: GAO
Document Title: INS Fingerprinting of Aliens
Efforts to Ensure
RFP #: GAOGGD9540
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: Defense Research and
Development
RFP #: GAONSIAD9572
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reform : Using
Reengineering
RFP #: GAOTOCG952
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: Department of State IRM
RFP #: GAOAIMD9520
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: NASA Procurement :
Contract and Management
RFP #: GAONSIAD9540
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reengineering Organizations
- Results of Symposium
RFP #: GAONSIAD9534
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: National Laboratories : Are
Their R&D Activities . . .
RFP #: GAOPEMD952
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
Document Title: Department of Energy -
National Laboratories
RFP #: GAORCED9510
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Technology Transfers
 Benefits of Cooperative R&D
 RFP #: GAORCED9552
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Space Station : Plans to
 Expand Research Community
 RFP #: GAONSLAD9533
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Federal Personnel :
 Federal/Private Sector Pay
 RFP #: GAOOCE951
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Budget Function
 Classification
 RFP #: GAOAIMDGGD9569FS
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.28

Department: HHS
 Document Title: Communications Support
 Contract
 Related PAR: VII-08-087
 RFP #: 9511
 Document Type: Draft RFP, BML
 INPUT Reference #: 13121

Department: HHS
 Document Title: Year 2000 Software - SSA
 Related PAR: VII-08-107
 RFP #: SSARFP952450
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 13317

Department: Labor
 Document Title: Technical Support Services
 Related PAR: VII-09A-012
 RFP #: L/A 91-12
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32170.004A
 Contractor: CDSI
 Contract #: J9E20034

Department: Labor
 Document Title: Technical Support Services
 Related PAR: VII-09A-012
 RFP #: L/A 91-12
 Document Type: Task Orders
 INPUT Reference #: 32170.004B
 Contractor: CDSI
 Contract #: J9E20034

Department: Labor
 Document Title: Technical Support Services
 Related PAR: VII-09A-012
 RFP #: L/A 91-12
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 17013
 Contractor: CDSI
 Contract #: J9E20034

Department: Labor
 Document Title: Black Lung Automated
 Support Services
 Related PAR: VII-09A-014
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32170.005
 Contractor: CSC
 Contract #: J9E30031

Department: Labor
 Document Title: ADP Support
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32170.006
 Contractor: Unisys
 Contract #: J9E80063

Continued on next page

Department: NASA
Document Title: Information Systems Support
Services Contract
Document Type: RFC
INPUT Reference #: 18224

Department: NASA
Document Title: Space Science Data
Operations Mission Procurement
RFP #: RFP512396/209
Document Type: DRFP
INPUT Reference #: 18225

Department: NASA
Document Title: Research and Development
Support Services
RFP #: RFP235929(DYL)
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 18107

Department: Navy
Document Title: Joint Training, Analysis and
Systems Center (JTASC)
Related PAR: V-03-219
RFP #: N0014095RH005
Document Type: RFP, Project Study
INPUT Reference #: 02289

Department: Navy
Document Title: Joint Interoperability Test
Center (JITC)
Document Type: SOW
INPUT Reference #: 32022.086
Contractor: Validity Corp.
Contract #: N6878692C6416

Department: Senate
Document Title: Paperwork Reduction Act
Document Type: BILL
INPUT Reference #: 01900

Department: Transportation
Document Title: Employee Benefits Services
to Support HRM

RFP #: DTFA0195R111703
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 24257

Recent DPAs

AGRICULTURE

1/20/95 **KAA-94-0506**

For FIP resources in support of the National Computer Center and the National Finance Center. This letter responds to an APR of 9/19/94.

AIR FORCE

1/26/95 **KAA-95-0063**

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Air Force Space Systems Acquisition Support (SSAS) project. This letter responds to an APR of 12/16/94.

COMMERCE

1/20/95 **KAA-95-0072**

For the acquisition of operation and maintenance services in support of NOAA's GOES Data Distribution System. This letter responds to an APR of 12/22/94.

1/25/95 **KAA-94-0361(A)**

For the modification of DPA KAA-94-0361 on 6/27/94 to acquire support services for NOAA's GOES Data Distribution System. This letter responds to the APR of 12/23/94.

1/26/95 KAA-95-0073

For the acquisition of scientific workstations for NOAA. This letter responds to an APR of 12/22/94.

EDUCATION

1/30/95 KAA-95-0088

For the acquisition of FIP resources in support of Education's Central Automated Processing System (EDCAPS). This letter responds to an APR of 1/26/95.

ENERGY

1/19/95 KAA-94-0279(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/11/94 to provide authority to acquire FIP Support Services. This DPA responds to the APR of 1/11/95.

FEMA

1/20/95 KAA-95-0069

For the acquisition of hardware, software, and limited services for the Program for the Acquisition of Current Technology (PACT). Supports the operation and evolution of the telecommunications and ADP capabilities of FEMA's national-level automated information systems.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

1/26/95 KAA-95-0080

GSA has determined that it is in the best interest of the agency and GSA to more carefully evaluate selected high visibility, high dollar acquisitions which are important to

achieving significant improvements to mission effectiveness and service delivery. This APR is to be the subject of a comprehensive review in the context of the complete information system initiative.

INTERIOR

1/30/95 KAA-94-0441(A)

For the modification of DPA KAA-94-0441 on 8/30/94 to acquire FIP software and associated maintenance support services for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' National Technical Support Center in Albuquerque, NM. This letter responds to the APR of 1/24/95.

NASA

1/26/95 KAA-95-0064

For the acquisition of Hardware and Software Maintenance. This letter responds to an APR of 12/20/94.

STATE

1/26/95 KAA-95-0071

For the acquisition of support services for State's Office of Applied Technology and Departmental Bureaus. This letter responds to an APR of 1/3/95.

1/19/95 KAA-95-0081

For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 1/6/95.

Continued on next page

1/26/95

KAA-95-0084

For the acquisition of technical services for State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security. This letter responds to an APR of 1/23/95.

telecommunications services for the Coast Guard located at Building 61, Weeksbill Road, Elizabeth City, North Carolina. This responds to the APR of 12/22/95.

TRANSPORTATION

1/31/95

KAA-95-0075

For exception from the use of GSA's mandatory consolidated local

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

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Problems With Past Performance

Researcher's Corner

by John Nicholson

The recent award and subsequent protest of the Air Force Unified Local Area Network Architecture II (ULANA II) program again raises the question of past performance as a criterion for contract awards. The ULANA II contract, worth \$1 billion over a five year period, was awarded on December 16, 1994 to Electronic Data Systems Corp. (EDS) and TRW Incorporated. TRW and EDS were the prime contractors for ULANA I, which ended in 1992.

IN THIS ISSUE:

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March Procurement Highlights.....	3
Library Acquisitions	4
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The awards were immediately protested by Unisys Corp. which later withdrew its protest of the EDS award. The General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA) began its hearing on the protest on February 6, 1995; a ruling is expected in late March or early April. Industry sources indicate that Unisys may have lost the contract due to negative comments the Air Force received about the company's past performance on federal contracts.

Gathering information on past performance can be done a number of ways. One of the most common methods is through references that the vendor provides in its proposal. However, these references are selected by the vendor itself and carry an obvious bias.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy advocated the use of customer satisfaction surveys in which the program manager is asked to comment on the vendor's performance, preferably by expounding on the work rather than by just answering yes-or-no questions. An entirely different response may be obtained from contracting officers who concern themselves more with the contract administration. The fairness of nonstandard performance evaluation is clearly in question.

Continued on next page

Unisys claims that the Air Force failed to conduct meaningful discussions regarding their perception of past performance. With the ruling on the Unisys protest only a few weeks away, the result will indicate how the GSBGA will react to the past performance issue in the future.

INPUT Notes

IMPACT Database

INPUT released an updated version of the IMPACT Database at the end of March. It incorporates many of the suggestions generated by clients during the training sessions that were held March 6-9.

Wireless Study

INPUT is conducting a multi-client Federal Wireless Technology Market Study to provide a comprehensive analysis of the federal government wireless technology market, trends, opportunities, agency directions and overall technology requirements.

With a multi-client study, subscribers have the opportunity to tailor interview questions used by INPUT to survey federal users, as well as to purchase the general study with the attached technology modules of their choice. The technology modules proposed include: Paging & One-Way, Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR), Two-Way Data, Cellular, Personal Communications Services and Wireless Local Area Networks.

For more information, contact Barbara Flaherty at 703-847-6870.

Internet Access

INPUT is proud to announce that we have set up a permanent mailing address on the Internet. Mail may be sent to all staff and personnel at GENERAL@INPUTGOV.COM.

Federal Conference

INPUT's annual Federal Conference will be held on June 14-15, 1995, at the Fairview Park Marriott. The conference is entitled "Through the Looking Glass" and will examine and open for discussion the realities of a reinvented government.

Reports and Profiles

1995 Reports in Development

Federal Computer Security Market
Federal Desktop Services Market
Federal Document Management Market
Federal Systems Integration Market

1995 Agency Profiles

EPA	March
USDA, DISA, Education, PTO	April
Transportation, OPM.....	May
Interior, NASA.....	June
Air Force, FEMA.....	July
Labor, SSA.....	August
HUD, Postal Service	September
Commerce, SBA	October
Navy, IRS.....	November
PHS, US Courts	December

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
 Education, September 1993
 Labor, October 1993
 FAA, November 1993
 NOAA, December 1993
 Navy, February 1994
 Postal Service, March 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 NASA, June 1994
 IRS, August 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994
 Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994
 GSA, February 1995
 HCFA, March 1995
 Army, March 1995

March Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

DT V V-01-163

The RFP for the Desktop V procurement is expected to be released on March 31, 1995.

ARMY

SMC II V-02-065

Bids for the Small Multiuser Computers II procurement are due on April 21, 1995.

AGRICULTURE

INFO SHARE VI-05-044

The RFC for the INFO SHARE program is expected to be released in the third quarter of FY 1995.

EDUCATION

CPS VII-13-033

Bids for the Central Processing System are due on March, 29, 1995.

GSA

FEDSIM VIII-14-022

The FEDSIM Multiple Award Indefinite Quantity Contracts Recompensation is expected to be awarded in May 1995.

Continued on next page

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

IWS/LAN I VII-08-085

Bids for the IWS/LAN Workstation Acquisition Phase I are due on May 1, 1995.

JUSTICE

VII-10-090

Lot 4 of Front End Processors and Associated Equipment, Software, and Support Services has been awarded. Multiple awards are expected in the third quarter of FY 1995.

NASA

BAMIS VIII-15-139

The draft RFP for Business and Administrative Management Information Services is expected to be released in June, 1995.

NAVY

NTOPS V-03-169

Bids for the New Technologies for Office and Portable Systems program are due on April 21, 1995.

TAC-V V-03-200

The RFP for Tactical Advanced Computers V is expected to be released in the fourth quarter of FY 1995.

TRANSPORTATION

EDMS VII-11-063

Bids for the Electronic Document Management System procurement are due on June 28, 1995.

TREASURY

TDA II VII-12-103

An award for the Treasury Department Acquisition Phase II procurement is expected to be made in August 1995.

TDA II 8A VII-12-122

Bids for the Treasury Department Acquisition Phase II 8(a) procurement are due on March 31, 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Agriculture
Document Title: Interim Telephone Directory, November 1994
Document Type: Directory
INPUT Reference #: 03029

Department: Army
Document Title: USAEPG Instrumented Test Range Maintenance and Operation
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32021.048
Contractor: Vitro
Contract #: DABT6393C0018

Department: Army
Document Title: Small Multiuser Computer II (SMC II)
Related PAR: V-02-065
RFP #: DAHC9494R0009
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02188

Department: Army
 Document Title: Realtime Automated
 Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS)
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.049
 Contractor: EDS
 Contract #: MDA90385D0102

Department: Army
 Document Title: Personal Computer 1 (PC 1)
 Related PAR: V-02-109
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.050
 Contractor: EDS
 Contract #: DAHC9495D0005

Department: Army
 Document Title: Engineering and Technical
 Support for C3 Systems
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.051
 Contractor: TAMSCO
 Contract #: DAAB0790DA029

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: NWS SETSS
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32043.004
 Contractor: HUGHES STX
 Contract #: 50DGNW200054

Department: Defense
 Document Title: RDT&E Programs (R-1)
 Document Type: Reference Model
 INPUT Reference #: 02519

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Procurement Programs (P-1)
 Document Type: Reference Model
 INPUT Reference #: 02520

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Systems Engineering and
 Technical Assistance OMNCS
 Related PAR: V-04G-046
 RFP #: DCA10095R0032
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 02521

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Technical Support for the
 Office of the Mgr, NS/EP
 Related PAR: V-04G-055
 RFP #: DCA10095R0033
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 02522

Department: Energy
 Document Title: Savannah River
 Management and Operation
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32060.019
 Contractor: Westinghouse
 Contract #: DEAC0989SR18035

Department: EPA
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32070.023
 Contractor: Network Management Inc.
 Contract #: 68D20151

Department: EPA
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32070.024
 Contractor: Network Management Inc.
 Contract #: 68W20005

Department: EPA
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32070.025
 Contractor: Network Management Inc.
 Contract #: 68W20010

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony:
November 1994
RFP #: GAOOPA952
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: INS - Update of Management
Problems
RFP #: GAOTGGD9582
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Federally Funded R&D
Centers - Executive Compen.
RFP #: GAONSIAD9575
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: National Park Service -
Better Management
RFP #: GAOTRCED95101
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Budget Issues - Compliance
Report Required
RFP #: GAOAIMD9566
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Budget Issues - Compliance
Report
RFP #: GAOAIMD9566
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: DOD Budget - Selected
Categories of Planned Fund
RFP #: GAONSIAD9592
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Budget Issues - the Role of
Depreciation
RFP #: GAOAIMD9534
Document Type: Staff Study
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Force Structure - Army
National Guard Divisions
RFP #: GAONSIAD9580
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Federal Office Space - More
Businesslike Leasing
RFP #: GAOGGD9548
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Guaranteed Student Loans -
Actions to Ensure
RFP #: GAOHEHS9564
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
Document Title: Unmanned Aerial Vehicles -
No More Hunter Systems
RFP #: GAONSIAD9552
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Military Bases -
 Environmental Impact
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9570
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Defense Business Operations
 Fund - Management
 RFP #: GAOAIMD9579
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Weather Service
 Modernization
 RFP #: GAOTAIMD9587
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Tax Systems Modernization -
 Unmanaged Risk
 RFP #: GAOTAIMD9586
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Housing and Urban
 Development - Reinvention
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95112
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Department of Energy -
 Research and Agency
 RFP #: GAORCED95105
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Postal Service Many
 Challenges in a Changing
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Tax Administration - IRS
 Fiscal Year 1996
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Medicare - Opportunities are
 Available
 RFP #: GAOTHEHS9581
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Charter Schools - A Growing
 and Diverse National
 RFP #: GAOTHEHS9552
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.29

Department: HHS
 Document Title: HCFA 5 Year IRM Plan
 (disk)
 Document Type: IRM
 INPUT Reference #: 01211

Department: Navy
 Document Title: Dahlgren Contractors
 through December FY95
 Document Type: Report contracting activity
 INPUT Reference #: 02200.06

Department: Postal Service
 Document Title: Comprehensive Statement on
 Postal Operations FY94
 INPUT Reference #: 21013

Continued on next page

Department: Treasury
Document Title: Direct Access Storage Devices (DASD)
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32255.011
Contractor: AT&T
Contract #: TIR930054

Department: Treasury
Document Title: (TIPPS) Treasury Information Processing Support Services
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32255.012
Contractor: IMC
Contract #: TIR940089

Department: Treasury
Document Title: Disabled Employee Support Acquisition Contract (DESAC)
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32255.013
Contractor: Integration Technologies
Contract #: TIR950011

Recent DPAs

AIR FORCE

3/9/95 KMA-94-0204(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 4/11/95 to acquire resources in support of the Air Force Installed Base Technology Refreshment project at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. This letter responds to the APR 2/7/95.

COMMERCE

2/23/95 KAA-86-0283(I)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/11/94 to acquire resources for the Advanced Weather Information Processing System (AWIPS). This letter responds to the APR of 2/21/95.

EDUCATION

3/14/95 KAA-91-0328(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/1/91 to acquire resources in support of the Student Financial Aid Central Processing System. This letter responds to the APR of 2/10/95.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

3/13/95 KAA-93-0241(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/20/93 to acquire support of the FDA's Strategic Information Systems Support program. This letter responds to the APR of 2/24/95.

3/13/95 KAA-93-0242(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/29/93 to acquire resources in support of the FDA's Submission Management and Review Tracking system. This letter responds to the APR of 2/24/95.

3/9/95 KAA-95-0102

For the acquisition of support services for the NLM's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. This letter responds to an APR of 2/9/5.

JUSTICE**3/13/95** KMA-95-0085

For exception to use of GSA's mandatory consolidated local telecommunications services for the FBI located in Sacramento, CA. This responds to the APR on 1/24/95.

3/13/95 KAA-95-0089

For exception to the use of GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for Denver Division of the DEA in Englewood, CO. This letter responds to the APR of 1/25/95.

NASA**3/9/95** KAA-91-0239(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/1/91 to acquire resources to exercise the fourth option year for the Macintosh platform of the Personal Computer Acquisition Contracts (PCAC) to begin 3/11/95 at the Kennedy Space Center. This letter responds to NASA's correspondence of 2/15/95.

3/13/95 KAA-95-0105

For the acquisition of Space Science Data Operations Mission. This letter responds to an APR of 2/14/95.

NAVY**3/16/95** KAA-93-0273(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/26/93 to acquire telecommunications services at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA. This letter responds to the APR of 3/1/95.

3/16/95

KAA-93-0451(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/8/93 to acquire telecommunications services at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, VA. This letter responds to the APR of 3/1/95.

3/14/95

KAA-95-0106

For the acquisition of resources to support the Naval Aviation Depot Information Management (NADIM) Information Technology Services project. This letter responds to an APR of 2/13/95.

3/17/95

KAA-95-0119

For the acquisition of resources to support multiple projects under the Information and Telecommunications Systems and Engineering Integration Services programs. This letter responds to an APR of 3/1/95.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**3/16/95**

KAA-95-0122

For the acquisition of Telecommunications Equipment and Support Services in support of the NRC's "Network Refresh - Next Generation Network Development and Support Project." This letter responds to an APR of 3/3/95.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**3/8/95**

KAA-91-0315(A)

To amend the DPA granted on 7/5/91 to acquire the resources for the Federal Information Processing Support Services Recompensation Project. This letter responds to the report on 3/7/95.

Continued on next page

STATE**3/8/95****KMA-92-0513(E)**

For the modification of the DPA on 9/28/92 to acquire domestic telecommunications equipment and support. This letter responds to the APR of 12/1/94.

TREASURY**3/8/95****KMA-84-0042(Q)**

For exception to the mandatory use of GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the Customs Service in Washington, D.C. This letter responds to the APR of 12/9/94.

3/15/95**KAA-93-0348(A)**

For the modification of the DPA on 7/7/93 to acquire resources in support of the U.S. Mint. This letter responds to the APR of 2/14/95.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 5

May 1995

FACNET Ousts CBD

Researcher's Corner

by Payton Smith

The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA) will have a significant impact in reducing the amount of procurements synopsized in the Commerce Business Daily. However, the reduction in CBD publicizing will not happen until federal agencies achieve at least an interim Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) capability. This process will begin with the finalization of the proposed rules for the implementation of FASA, which is expected in the next 60 days.

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FASA requires the establishment of FACNET by all federal agencies to enable vendors to electronically review solicitation notices, access solicitations, and submit responses to those solicitations. One of the goals of FACNET is to replace the CBD as a solicitation publicizing mechanism. The implementation of FACNET follows a simple time-line.

First, federal agencies must achieve and be certified as having an interim FACNET capability. Interim capability certification requires that the agency be able to provide electronic notice of solicitations to the public, and to receive responses and requests for associated information from the public. Interim FACNET capability will be certified by the agency's chief procurement official and will be announced in the CBD. Interim FACNET certification will raise the agency's simplified acquisition threshold to \$100,000, and will release the agency from the obligation to publicize solicitations in the CBD that are valued below \$100,000 and listed in FACNET.

The next step is for agencies to achieve and be certified as having full FACNET capability. Full capability certification requires that the

Continued on next page

agency use FACNET for at least 75% of all eligible solicitations. Any agencies that have not been full FACNET certified by January 1, 2000 will have their simplified acquisition privileges revoked. A loss of simplified acquisition privileges will result in a return to the CBD for publicizing solicitations valued at more than \$25,000.

The ultimate goal is government-wide full FACNET. This milestone will be declared when the Office of Federal Procurement Policy administrator certifies that in a full fiscal year at least 75% of all eligible federal solicitations were conducted through full FACNET. At that point, solicitations with values up to \$250,000 will be exempt from CBD synopsis, provided that they are already listed in FACNET.

It is estimated that more than 95% of all government procurements are valued below \$100,000 and will be eligible for listing on FACNET. Electronic distribution of procurement information, as opposed to paper distribution via the CBD, is expected to cut solicitation time by at least 50%, according to Capt. Barry Cohen, Project Manager for the implementation of FASA.

This movement away from the CBD does not mean an end to publicized solicitations. On the contrary, it will allow for much easier and faster access to procurement information through FACNET.

INPUT Notes

IMPACT Database

INPUT will be releasing new updates to its IMPACT Database. They will incorporate many of the suggestions generated by clients over the last several weeks.

Wireless Study

INPUT is conducting a multi-client Federal Wireless Technology Market Study to provide a comprehensive analysis of the federal government wireless technology market, trends, opportunities, agency directions and overall technology requirements.

With a multi-client study, subscribers have the opportunity to tailor interview questions used by INPUT to survey federal users, as well as to purchase the general study with the attached technology modules of their choice. The technology modules proposed include: Paging & One-Way, Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR), Two-Way Data, Cellular, Personal Communications Services and Wireless Local Area Networks.

For more information, contact Barbara Flaherty at 703-847-6870.

Internet Access

INPUT's permanent mailing address on the Internet is GENERAL@INPUTGOV.COM.

Federal Conference

INPUT's annual Federal Conference will be held on June 14-15, 1995, at the Fairview Park Marriott. The conference is entitled "Through the Looking Glass" and will examine and open for discussion the realities of a reinvented government.

Librarian

INPUT has hired a librarian to assist in increasing clients' utility of its documents and records.

Continued on next page

Open House

INPUT has planned an Open House for its clients and friends in celebration of its new office space. Please plan to attend Thursday, May 11, 1995, from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Reports and Profiles

1995 Reports in Development

Federal Computer Security Market
Federal Desktop Services Market
Federal Document Management Market
Federal Systems Integration Market

1995 Agency Profiles

EPA	March
USDA, DISA, Education, PTO	April
Transportation, OPM.....	May
Interior, NASA	June
Air Force, FEMA	July
Labor, SSA	August
HUD, Postal Service	September
Commerce, SBA	October
Navy, IRS	November
PHS, US Courts	December

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
 Education, September 1993
 Labor, October 1993
 FAA, November 1993
 NOAA, December 1993
 Navy, February 1994
 Postal Service, March 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 NASA, June 1994
 IRS, August 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994
 Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994
 GSA, February 1995
 HCFA, March 1995
 Army, March 1995

March Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

DT V V-01-163

The Draft RFP for the Desktop V procurement was released on April 7, 1995.

BLSM II V-01-206

The Base Level System Modernization procurement is expected in May 1995.

ARMY

CARDSS V-02-106

The procurement for ADP Technical Support Services was awarded to AMS on April 12, 1995.

DVTC V-02-119

Bids for the Desktop Video Teleconference are due on May 2, 1995.

DEFENSE

DSIDDOMS V-04E-007

Nine contracts have been awarded for Defense Medical Information.

DISANET V-04G-037

Bids for the Wide Area Network Service procurement are due on May 30, 1995.

Continued on next page

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

VII-08-075

The contract for Management and Operation Services was awarded to SAIC on February 24, 1995 for \$400 million.

VII-08-102

The contract for Systems Integration Services was awarded to Sytel on March 31, 1995.

JUSTICE

BOPNET

VII-10-037

The Local Area Network Equipment procurement award is expected in early May 1995.

VII-10-112

A Video Teleconferencing 8(a) procurement.

NASA

VIII-15-150

The Ocean Color Procurement Support contract was awarded to General Sciences Corporation on March 2, 1995.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSFNET VBNS

VIII-19-003

The NSFNET recompetition procurement was awarded to MCI on March 31, 1995.

NAVY

V-03-204

The Ruggedized Laptop Computer procurement has been canceled, but a new solicitation is intended in the near future.

NAVTIP

V-03-213

The Naval Telecommunications procurement is expected in 3QFY95.

TREASURY

VII-12-080

An award for the Data Center Facilities procurement was awarded to Management Technology, Inc.

TDA I

VII-12-098

An award for the Treasury Department Acquisition procurement is expected in May 1995.

TDA II 8A

VII-12-122

An award for the Treasury Department Acquisition Phase II 8(a) procurement is expected in September 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Realtime Automated
 Personnel Identification System
 Related PAR: V-04E-013
 RFP #: DASW0195R0023
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 02461

Continued on next page

Department: Labor
 Document Title: Department of Labor - Small
 Business FY95 Forecast
 Document Type: REFERENCE MODEL
 INPUT Reference #: 1222

Department: Labor
 Document Title: U.S. Department of Labor
 Document Type: REFERENCE MODEL
 INPUT Reference #: 1222

Department: Energy
 Document Title: ADP Support Services
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32060.020
 Contractor: NSR Information, Inc.
 Contract #: DEAC6594WA10538

Department: Army
 Document Title: Field Exercise Data
 Collection
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.052
 Contractor: Cobro Corporation
 Contract #: DAAD0592D7019

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: Software Support Services
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32020.055
 Contractor: Harris
 Contract #: F0162088D0086

Department: Justice
 INPUT Reference #: 32162.002
 Contract #: COW190440

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: ISIS
 RFP #: F0460693R0018
 Document Type: SECTION B
 INPUT Reference #: 32020.056
 Contractor: PRC
 Contract #: F0460694D0071

Department: Army
 Document Title: Information Mission Area
 Support Services
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.053
 Contractor: SESI
 Contract #: DAAH0193C0128

Department: Energy
 Document Title: Nevada Operations
 Document Type: TECHNICAL PROPOSAL
 INPUT Reference #: 32060.021
 Contractor: CSC
 Contract #: DEAC0890NV10811

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Army Armored Systems -
 Advanced Field Artillery
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9525
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.30

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Peace Operations -
 Information in US and UN Act
 RFP #: GAONSIAD95102BR
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.30

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Workforce Reductions -
 Downsizing Strategies
 RFP #: GAOGGD9554
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.30

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Information Technology - A
 Statistical Study of
 RFP #: GAOAIMD9565
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.30

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Army Reserve Components -
 Cost Readiness
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9576
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.30

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Department of Energy -
 Alternatives
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95128
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Paperwork Reduction Act -
 Reauthorization
 RFP #: GAOTAIMDGGD9580
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Earth Observing System -
 Concentration on Near
 RFP #: GAOTAIMD95103
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Coast Guard - Issues Related
 to the FY96 Budget
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95130
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Financial Regulation -
 Modernization
 RFP #: GAOTGGD95121
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Border Control - Revised
 Strategy
 RFP #: GAOTGGD9592
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Federal Downsizing
 RFP #: GAOTGGD95108
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Air Traffic Control Issues
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95114
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Housing and Urban
 Development - Reinvention
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95112
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Housing and Urban
 Development - Reform
 RFP #: GAORCED95129
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: FAA Budget - Issues Related
 to FY 1996 Request
 RFP #: GAOTRCED/AIMD95131
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Federal Research - Interim
 Report on the Small
 RFP #: GAORCED9559
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.30

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Information Integrity - Using
 Technology
 RFP #: GAOTAIMD9599
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Customs Service - Status of
 Reorganization
 RFP #: GAOTGGDAIMD9570
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Housing and Urban
 Development - reforms at HUD
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95108
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Social Security - Federal
 Disability Programs
 RFP #: GAOTHEHS9597
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Interstate Commerce
 Commission
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95111
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Disaster Assistance -
 Information on Expenditures
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95140
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Department of Energy
 RFP #: GAOTRCED95128
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Governmentwide Initiatives -
 Critical Issues
 RFP #: GAOTAIMD95108
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: HHS
 Document Title: Information Systems Support
 Services
 RFP #: 9517(N)
 Document Type: DRAFT RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 13004

Department: Postal Service
 Document Title: Headquarters Telephone
 Directory
 Document Type: TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
 INPUT Reference #: 21014

Department: Energy
 Document Title: Computer Facilities and
 Telcom Services (COFATS)
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32060.022
 Contractor: UNISYS
 Contract #: DEAC7992BP26567

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: Automated Inventory
 Management System (AIMS)
 Document Type: User's Manual
 INPUT Reference #: 02097.01

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: FMS Aircraft Maintenance
 Mgt. Info. Sys. (FAMMIS)
 Document Type: USER'S MANUAL
 INPUT Reference #: 02097.02

Department: Army
 Document Title: ADP and
 Telecommunications Services
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.054
 Contractor: PRC
 Contract #: DATM0193C0001

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Information System Network
 Ops, Admin & Expansion
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.028
 Contractor: Advance, Inc.
 Contract #: DCA10093D0001

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Scientific, Engineering, and
 Technical Support
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.029
 Contractor: Arist Corp.
 Contract #: HQ000694C0022

Document Title: Federal Acquisition
 Streamlining Proposed Rules
 Document Type: Federal Register
 INPUT Reference #: 01900.01

Department: Army
 Document Title: Small Multiuser Computer II
 Related PAR: V-02-065
 RFP #: DAHC9494R0009
 Document Type: AMENDMENTS
 INPUT Reference #: 02188.01

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: Management Information
 Systems Technical Support
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32020.057
 Contractor: CSC
 Contract #: F4965091D0011

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: Assignment System
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32046.006
 Contractor: Dynamic Resources, Inc.
 Contract #: 50PAPT300042

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: NWS SETSS
 Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
 INPUT Reference #: 32043.005
 Contractor: HUGHES STX
 Contract #: 50DGNW200054

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Management Reform -
 Implementation of National
 RFP #: GAOOCG951
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: NASA Procurement -
 Contract and Management
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9540
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.31

Department: GAO
 Document Title: DOD Budget - Selected
 Categories of Planned Funding
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9592
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Postal Service - Automation
 Is Taking Longer
 RFP #: GAOGGD9589BR
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Governmentwide Initiatives -
 Critical Issues
 RFP #: GAOTAIMD95108

Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32
Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reform - Using
Reengineering
RFP #: GAOTOCG952
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Procurement Reform -
Opportunities for Change
RFP #: GAOTOGC9519
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business - Status of
SBA's 8(a) Minority
RFP #: GAOTRCED95149
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Housing and Urban
Development
FP #: GAOTRCED95129
Document Type: GAO REPORT
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Housing and Urban
Development - Reforms at HUD
RFP #: GAOTRCED95108
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Contractors - An
overview
RFP #: GAOTGGD95131
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Social Security
Administration - Leadership
RFP #: GAOHEHS9559
Document Type: GAO REPORT
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Federal Downsizing
RFP #: GAOTGGD95105
Document Type: GAO REPORT
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Overseas Staffing - US
Government Diplomatic
RFP #: GAOTNSIAD95136
Document Type: GAO REPORT
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: Defense
Document Title: Cellular Service for DTS
Washington customers
Document Type: CONTRACT, MODS.
INPUT Reference #: 32021.055
Contractor: Bell Atlantic Mobile
Contract #: DASW0194D0050

Department: GAO
Document Title: Air Traffic Control
RFP #: GAOTRCED95139
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
Document Title: Coast Guard - Issues Related
to FY96
RFP #: GAOTRCED95130
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Military Bases - Challenges
 in Identifying
 RFP #: GAOTNSIAD95107
 Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Budget Issues - Fiscal Year
 1994
 RFP #: GAOAIMD95109
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Aviation Safety
 RFP #: GAOAIMD9527
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Army Reserve Components -
 Cost, Readiness
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9576
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Military Bases - Analysis of
 DOD's 1995 Process
 RFP #: GAONSIAD95133
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Financial Management -
 Theater Missile Defense
 RFP #: GAONSIAD9593
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Medicaid - Restructuring
 Approaches Leave
 RFP #: GAOHEHS95103
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: School Facilities - America's
 Schools Not Designed
 RFP #: GAOHEHS9595
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Multiple Employment
 Training Programs
 RFP #: GAOHEHS9585FS
 Document Type: GAO REPORT
 INPUT Reference #: 1105.32

Document Title: Federal Information on the
 Internet
 Document Type: DIRECTORY
 INPUT Reference #: 01838.01

Document Title: Internet Sources of
 Government Information
 Document Type: DIRECTORY
 INPUT Reference #: 01838.02

Recent DPAs

Agriculture

3/30/95 KAA-95-0137

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Dedicated Loan Origination/Servicing System (DLOS). This letter responds to an APR of 3/25/95.

Air Force

3/23/95 KAA-91-0159(E)

For the modification of the DPA on 1/29/91 to acquire resources under the Air Force Mini Computer Multi-User System (AMMUS) contract. This letter responds to an APR of 3/13/95.

3/31/95 KAA-95-0099

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Air Force's Worldwide Integrated Digital Telecommunications System (WIDTS) Logistics Support and Upgrade Program. GSA has selected this initiative for comprehensive review.

4/7/95 KMA-93-0363(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/1/93 to acquire resources in support of the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) project. GSA has canceled this DPA, it is within Air Force's current delegated authority and a DPA is not required.

4/13/95

KMA-95-0009

For the modification of the DPA on 11/9/94 to acquire resources in support of the Air Force's Desktop V project. This amends the amount that agencies outside DoD can order, from contracts resulting from this DPA. The amount is increased from 10% to 20% of the estimated contract value.

4/13/95

KAA-95-0050(A)

For the modification of the DPA issued 12/9/94 acquire resources in support of the Air Force's Workstation project. This amends the dollar amount that agencies outside DoD can order from contracts resulting from this DPA. The amount is increased from 10% to 20% of the estimated contract value.

Commerce

4/10/95

KAA-95-0060

To acquire desktop computers in support of PTO and Commerce. This letter responds to an APR of 11/25/94.

Defense

4/12/95

KMA-94-0294(A)

For the acquisition of resources to support the governmentwide requirement for modems and associated maintenance. This letter amends the DPA issued 5/24/94.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0121

For the acquisition of software maintenance and maintenance for 27 minicomputers which support the DeCA Interim Business System (DIBS). This letter responds to an APR of 2/23/95.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0125

For the acquisition of support services for the Joint Interpretability Engineering Organization. This letter responds to an APR of 3/6/95.

3/31/95

KAA-95-0132

For the acquisition of hardware and software maintenance for 36 COMTEN front-end processors at 25 locations. This letter responds to an APR of 2/14/95.

Education

4/3/95

KAA-91-0327(B)

To amend the previous DPA for the acquisition of resources. This letter responds to an APR of 3/17/95.

Energy

2/24/95

KAA-93-0292(D)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/3/93 to acquire support services for Energy's Office of Information Technology Services and Operations. This letter responds to the APR of 2/3/95.

3/4/95

KAA-94-0179(A)

For the modification of previously approved DPA to acquire support services for the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.

FEMA

3/31/95

KMA-94-0460(C)

For the acquisition of component pieces of FEMA's Switched Network (FSN). This letter responds to an APR of 8/19/94.

HHS

4/5/95

KAA-91-0313(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/2/91 to acquire support services for HCFA's voice/data switch. This letter responds to the APR of 4/3/95.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0143

For the acquisition of support services for NIH's Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program. This letter responds to an APR of 4/4/95.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0144

For the acquisition of support services for the Office of Information Resources Management of IHS. This letter responds to an APR of 4/4/95.

Continued on next page

Labor

4/11/95 KMA-95-0054(A)

For the modification of the DPA of 12/12/94 to acquire resources in support of the Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSMA) Laptop Acquisition. This DPA increases the delegated dollar amount.

Navy

2/28/95 KMA-94-0269(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/13/94 to acquire resources for the Navy's PC-LAN+ project. This letter responds to the APR of 2/21/95.

State

3/31/95 KMA-93-0507(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/29/93 to acquire support services for Machine Readable Visas. This letter responds to the APR of 3/22/95.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0145

For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/9/95.

Transportation

4/5/95

KAA-95-0139

For the acquisition of resources in support of the FAA's Wide Area Augmentation System Project. This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.

Veterans Affairs

4/10/95

KAA-95-0131

To acquire telecommunications resources to modernize the VA's Regional Offices nationwide. This letter responds to an APR of 3/13/95.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 6

June 1995

Internet Possibilities for EC?

Researcher's Corner

by Bob Deller

The Internet offers several utilities relevant to marketing to the government, but an additional potential exists for electronic commerce.

The federal government has a mandate from the National Performance Review to conduct acquisition electronically. Although the General Services Administration expects to implement an "acquisition reform network" on the Internet, real business is expected to be

accomplished through Electronic Data Interchange.

Agencies appear to be impatient with the EDI approach and are conducting early acquisition steps on the Internet (witness NASA's RFC for SEWP II recently released on the Internet). Other NASA sites, notably Marshall SFC, are conducting pilots of acquisition solicitation on the Internet. FAA is also following this path. This means no potential contractor should be without Internet World Wide Web access.

OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy is supporting these and other pilots in the use of Internet. OFPP is also part of the big Administrative push toward EDI. EDI and Internet are not synonymous, and there may be a collision between the two down the track unless integration can occur.

In general, security risks are still present on the Internet, in spite of a number of work-around products and firewall packages. Although anonymity can be established through many Internet products currently available, and user ID protection can thus be assured, accountability is reduced.

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Recent DPAs	7

Downsides of the EDI option exist in costly operations, lack of a full suite of standards, and a disturbingly slow standards adoption process. The Internet is upgrading at lightning speed compared to the creeping EDI development process.

Benefits of EDI and Internet can be complementary. Today, the Internet can provide the frontend browser and EDI the backend business transaction process. Electronic storefronts and malls are uninviting just in themselves. Demand must first be created, and access needs to be encouraged. This may present a socio-cultural problem. Conservative participants call for minimum government involvement. They seek less regulation, support encryption and strict accountability. More progressive participants seek complete transactional privacy, without audits and traces. They support non-conventional economies and the creation of an artificial barter credit system in place of real cash. Other government issues such as taxation, law enforcement, and anti-terrorism require authentication of users, strict management of passwords (central key rather than public key), and accountability would fly in the face of public cries against invasion of privacy.

At this point, predicting Internet's role in electronic commerce is premature, but like most other programs, available technology will likely dictate the outcomes. The EDI process is simply too slow and costly.

INPUT Notes

Upcoming Breakfast

INPUT will be holding a breakfast at 8:30 A.M. on Thursday, July 27 at the Fairview Park Marriott in Falls Church, Virginia. The

subject of the discussion will be Procurement Reform. Kevin Sabo of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee will be the guest speaker.

INPUT Open House

INPUT's Open House, held on May 11, was a great success. INPUT and its employees would like to thank all those who attended.

Wireless Study

INPUT is conducting a multi-client Federal Wireless Technology Market Study to provide a comprehensive analysis of the federal government wireless technology market, trends, opportunities, agency directions and overall technology requirements.

For more information, contact Barbara Flaherty at 703-847-6870.

Internet Access

INPUT's website on the Internet is at [HTTP:\\www.input.com](http://www.input.com).

Federal Conference

INPUT's annual Federal Conference will be held on June 14-15, 1995, at the Fairview Park Marriott. The conference is entitled "Through the Looking Glass" and will both examine and open for discussion the realities of a reinvented government.

Reports and Profiles

1995 Reports in Development

Federal Computer Security Market
 Federal Desktop Services Market
 Federal Document Management Market
 Federal Systems Integration Market
 Federal Wireless Report

1995 Agency Profiles

DISA, Education June
 Transportation, PTO..... July
 Air Force, InteriorAugust
 Labor, FEMASeptember
 HUD, SSAOctober
 Navy, SBA.....November
 PHIS, U.S. Courts December

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
 Education, September 1993
 Labor, October 1993
 NOAA, December 1993
 Navy, February 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHIS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994

Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994
 GSA, February 1995
 HCFA, March 1995
 Army, March 1995
 EPA, April 1995
 Agriculture, April 1995
 U.S. Postal Service, April 1995
 IRS, April 1995
 FAA, May 1995
 NASA, May 1995
 NIH, May 1995
 Commerce, May 1995
 Justice, May 1995

May Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

DT V 8(A) V-01-236

The RFP for the Desktop V procurement is expected on June 20, 1995.

DEFENSE

DMS-GOSIP V-04G-035

Harris protested the award, which went to Loral.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

AIRMS VIII-17-023

Awarded to Lockheed/Mantech on 4/15/95.

Continued on next page

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

VII-08-112

Pre-solicitation conference to be held June 20, 1995.

JUSTICE

BOPNET VII-10-037

Protest hearing scheduled for June 20, 1995.

JCON SI VII-10-052

BAFOs expected June 19, 1995.

VII-10-097

Award to Labat-Andersen protested by ATA.

FICS VII-10-118

The Fingerprint Image Capturing System Procurement has been cancelled.

NASA

SRMQA VIII-15-130

The Safety, Reliability and Maintenance contract was awarded to Loral Space Information Systems on April 1, 1995.

BAMIS VIII-15-139

Business and Administration RFP release is planned for June 9, 1995.

VIII-15-150

The Ocean Color Procurement Support contract was awarded to General Sciences Corporation on March 2, 1995.

SEWP II

VIII-15-169

An RFC is expected in late May, 1995.

NAVY

TAC-IV V-03-138

A protest to the Tactical Advanced Computer award was filed by DEC and Hughes Data Systems.

V-03-204

The RFP for the Rugged Laptop Computer contract is expected in October 1995.

EMPRS V-03-214

The DRFP for the contract was released April 28, 1995.

TREASURY

SCSS VII-12-065

The Service Center Support Systems contract was awarded to Unisys on May 19, 1995, for \$520 million.

TIPSS VII-12-091

Full & Open portion is scheduled for an award in July 1995.

CRS VII-12-096

Communications Replacement contract awarded to Unisys.

TRANSPORTATION

STARS VII-11-105

A Draft RFP for the Standard Terminal Automating contract is expected in late June 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: Records Management System
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32046.007
 Contractor: NCI
 Contract #: 50PAPT400007

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: Radio Communications
 Subsystem Command Backbone Network
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32242.021
 Contractor: ECI
 Contract #: DTFA0192Y01017

Department: NASA
 Document Title: Utilization and Mission
 Support
 RFP #: 8P5EO92699
 Document Type: DRFP
 INPUT Reference #: 18809

Department: NASA
 Document Title: BAMIS
 RFP #: 139GMG.1051
 Document Type: DRFP
 INPUT Reference #: 18610

Department: NASA
 Document Title: Space Science Data
 Operations Mission Procurement
 RFP #: RFP512396/209
 Document Type: DRFP
 INPUT Reference #: 18226

Department: Executive Office of the President
 Document Title: IRM Plan of the Federal
 Government, FY95
 INPUT Reference #: 01014.03

Department: National Research Council
 Document Title: STAR 21: Strategic
 Technologies for the Army
 Document Type: Technology Forecast
 Assessments
 INPUT Reference #: 02190

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Department of Defense
 Information Technology Budget
 Document Type: Budget
 INPUT Reference #: 01003

Department: HHS
 Document Title: Event Management System
 Software
 RFP #: SSARFP952461
 Document Type: RFP Amendments
 INPUT Reference #: 13317

Department: Army
 Document Title: Support Hardware and
 Automation-Related Products
 Related PAR: V-02-110
 RFP #: DASW0195R0240
 Document Type: DRFP
 INPUT Reference #: 02189

Department: GSA
 Document Title: GSA Subcontracting
 Directory Winter-Spring 1995
 Document Type: Reference Model
 INPUT Reference #: 12000.03

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: Marketing information
 package
 Document Type: Reference
 INPUT Reference #: 24246

Continued on next page

Department: GSA
Document Title: Federal Procurement Report
Fiscal Year 1994
Document Type: Reference
INPUT Reference #: 01827

Department: GSA
Document Title: Doing Business With GSA
Document Type: Reference Model
INPUT Reference #: 12000.04

Department: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Document Title: Responsiveness To The
Public
Document Type: Request For Comment
INPUT Reference #: 02803

Department: GSA
Document Title: Telecommunications Support
Contract
Related PAR: VIII-14-035
RFP #: KELDL940001
Document Type: RFP (2 copies)
INPUT Reference #: 12095

Department: Army
Document Title: C3 Systems Hardware
Support
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32021.056
Contractor: Mandex
Contract #: DAAB0792DB002

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Contracted Analytical &
Technical Services (CATS)
RFP #: F4465094R0024
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02098

Department: Army
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32021.057
Contractor: Texcom
Contract #: DAAB07-91-D-B752

Department: Commerce
Document Title: Program Management
Support Services
Document Type: Contract Sections B,C
INPUT Reference #: 32046.008
Contractor: Robbins-Gioia, Inc.
Contract #: 50PAPT400015

Department: NASA
Document Title: Information Systems
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32183.002
Contractor: Grumman Aerospace
Contract #: NAS918888

Department: ARMY
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32021.058
Contractor: Madentech Consulting
Contract #: MDA90390D0010

Department: HHS
Document Title: Cancer Therapy Evaluation
Program Information Management
Related PAR: VII-08-118
RFP #: N01CM5724508
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 13122

Department: Treasury
Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
INPUT Reference #: 32255.014
Contractor: Eastern Computers, Inc.
Contract #: TIR900068

Department: Treasury
Document Title: Consolidated Data Network
Document Type: Mods
INPUT Reference #: 32252.005
Contractor: Computer Sciences Corporation
Contract #: Tc8532

Department: Navy
 Document Title: Engineering Services - JTIDS
 & JLAM
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32022.087
 Contractor: Intermetrics
 Contract #: N6226990D0117

Department: Navy
 Document Type: Contract, Mods.
 INPUT Reference #: 32022.088
 Contractor: SAIC
 Contract #: N0001992C0099

Department: Army
 Document Title: NDI Evaluation
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.059
 Contractor: Alliant Techsystems
 Contract #: DAAB0792DB251

Department: EPA
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32070.026
 Contractor: Network Management, Inc.
 Contract #: 68W20013

Department: Air Force
 Document Type: Delivery Orders
 INPUT Reference #: 32020.058
 Contractor: I-Net
 Contract #: F1162492D0002

Department: Defense
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.030
 Contractor: Analytic Services, Inc.
 Contract #: MDA90392C0036

Department: HHS
 RFP #: 91-73N
 Document Type: Bidders List, Amendment
 INPUT Reference #: 13123
 Contractor: Dynamic Resources
 Contract #: 200920033

Department: HHS
 Document Title: Network/Personal Computer
 Support (NPCS)
 Related PAR: VII-08-119
 RFP #: RFP3395HHSOS
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 13013

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: Department Core Financial
 System Software Package
 RFP #: 52SAAA400060
 Document Type: RFP, Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32048.001
 Contractor: Andersen Consulting
 Contract #: 50SAAA500032

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: Systems Analysis
 Programming and Systems Integration
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32246.001
 Contractor: Anstec
 Contract #: DTFH6191Z00038

Recent DPAs

AGRICULTURE

3/30/95

KAA-95-0137

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Dedicated Loan Origination/Servicing System (DLOS). This letter responds to an APR of 3/25/95.

Continued on next page

AID**3/14/95** KMA-94-0309B

For the modification of the DPA on 3/10/94 to acquire support services for its office in Washington, DC and approximately 100 overseas missions. This letter responds to the APR of 3/8/95.

AIR FORCE**3/21/95** KAA-95-0111

For the acquisition of resources in support of Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance (SETA) II. This letter responds to an APR of 2/27/95.

3/23/95 KAA-95-0128

For the acquisition of resources in support of telecommunications system equipment maintenance at Robins Air Force Base, Georgia. This letter responds to an APR of 3/13/95.

3/23/95 KAA-91-0159(E)

For the modification of the DPA on 1/29/91 to acquire resources under the Air Force Mini Computer Multi-User System (AMMUS) contract. This letter responds to an APR of 3/13/95.

3/31/95 KAA-95-0099

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Air Force's Worldwide Integrated Digital Telecommunications System (WIDTS) Logistics Support and Upgrade Program. GSA has selected this initiative for comprehensive review.

4/7/95

KMA-93-0363(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/1/93 to acquire resources in support of the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) project. GSA has canceled this DPA, it is within Air Force's current delegated authority and a DPA is not required.

4/13/95

KMA-95-0009

For the modification of the DPA on 11/9/94 to acquire resources in support of the Air Force's Desktop V project. This amends the amount that agencies outside DoD can order from contracts resulting from this DPA, it is increased from 10% to 20% of the estimated contract value.

4/13/95

KAA-95-0050(A)

For the modification of the DPA issued 12/9/94 to acquire resources in support of the Air Force's Workstation project. This amends the dollar amount that agencies outside DoD can order from contracts resulting from this DPA, it is increased from 10% to 20% of the estimated contract value.

4/17/95

KAA-95-0142

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Air Force Materiel Command Integrated Management Communication (AFMC/IMC) project. This letter responds to an APR of 3/27/95.

ARMY**2/17/95**

KAA-95-0098

For the acquisition of Purchase of Digital Telephone Equipment. This letter responds to an APR of 2/7/95.

3/20/95

KAA-95-0107

For the Army's Workstation-1 (WS-1) project. This letter responds to an APR of 2/17/95.

COMMERCE

3/20/95

KAA-95-0130

For the acquisition of Group Printer Subsystems for PTO's Automated Patent System. This letter responds to an APR of 3/13/95.

3/23/95

KAA-95-0103

Request for a waiver from the use of local telecommunications services at the NWS' Anchorage, Alaska site. This letter responds to an APR of 1/3/95.

3/28/95

KAA-86-0283(J)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/11/94 to acquire resources for NOAA's Advanced Weather Information Processing System (AWIPS). This letter responds to the APR of 3/10/95.

4/10/95

KAA-95-0060

To acquire desktop computers in support of PTO and Commerce. This letter responds to an APR of 11/25/94.

DEFENSE

2/17/95

KMA-94-0502(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 11/28/94 to acquire hardware, software, and support services for point-of-sale systems for 300 commissaries operated by the DeCA. This letter responds to the APR of 2/8/95.

3/22/95

KAA-95-0126

For the acquisition of hardware maintenance for government-owned magnetic disk and tape peripheral equipment located at various mainframe sites within the DISA and DLA. This letter responds to an APR of 3/1/95.

3/31/95

KAA-95-0132

For the acquisition of hardware and software maintenance for 36 COMTEN front-end processors at 25 locations. This letter responds to an APR of 2/14/95.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0121

For the acquisition of software maintenance and maintenance for 27 minicomputers which supports the DeCA Interim Business System (DIBS). This letter responds to an APR of 2/23/95.

4/7/95

KAA-95-0125

For the acquisition of support services for the Joint Interpretability Engineering Organization. This letter responds to an APR of 3/6/95.

4/12/95

KMA-94-0294(A)

For the acquisition of resources to support the governmentwide requirement for modems and associated maintenance. This letter amends the DPA issued 5/24/94.

4/27/95

KMA-94-0531(A)

For the acquisition of hardware, software, services and support services for the infrastructure of the DFAS. To change the Contracting Officer.

Continued on next page

EDUCATION

3/23/95 KAA-93-0255(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/14/93 to acquire resources for the General Electronic Support (GES). This letter responds to the APR of 3/17/95.

3/29/95 KAA-95-0110

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Federal Direct Student Loan Servicing program. This letter responds to an APR of 2/21/95.

3/31/95 KAA-89-0149(B)

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Title IV Student Financial Assistance Program. This letter responds to an APR of 3/17/95.

4/3/95 KAA-91-0327(B)

To amend the previous DPA for the acquisition of resources. This letter responds to an APR of 3/17/95.

ENERGY

2/24/95 KAA-93-0292(D)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/3/93 to acquire support services for Energy's Office of Information Technology Services and Operations. This letter responds to the APR of 2/3/95.

3/4/95 KAA-94-0179(A)

For the modification of previously approved DPA to acquire support services for the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.

3/22/95

KAA-95-0117

For the acquisition of resources. This letter responds to an APR of 2/24/95.

3/31/95

KAA-92-0588(C)

For the cancellation of previously approved request for resources for the Western Area Power Administration. This letter responds to an APR of 3/23/95.

FEMA

3/31/95

KMA-94-0460(C)

For the acquisition of component pieces of FEMA's Switched Network (FSN). This letter responds to an APR of 8/19/94.

HHS

3/22/95

KAA-90-0190(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/4/90 to acquire mainframe systems and software for HCFA. This letter responds to the APR of 2/28/95.

3/29/95

KAA-92-0028(C)

For the modification of the DPA on 1/19/95 to acquire support services for CDC. This letter responds to the APR of 2/10/95.

3/30/95

KAA-91-0074(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/26/95 to acquire resources for the PHS' Small Systems Integration Contract. This letter responds to the APR of 3/29/95.

4/5/95

KAA-91-0313(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/2/91 to acquire support services for HCFA's voice/data

switch. This letter responds to the APR of 4/3/95.

4/7/95 KAA-95-0143

For the acquisition of support services for NIH's Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program. This letter responds to an APR of 4/4/95.

4/7/95 KAA-95-0144

For the acquisition of support services for the Office of Information Resources Management of IHS. This letter responds to an APR of 4/4/95.

4/21/95 KMA-87-0179(D).

For the modification of the DPA on 5/5/94 to acquire End User Computing maintenance services for HICFA. This letter responds to the APR of 4/18/95.

HUD

3/15/95 KAA-95-0115

For the acquisition of resources. This letter responds to an APR of 2/17/95.

3/16/95 KAA-95-0118

For the acquisition of resources in support of the current Property Management System. This letter responds to an APR of 2/17/95.

3/22/95 KAA-92-0275(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 4/9/92 for the acquisition of resources in support of the Multifamily Accounting Reporting System. This letter responds to the APR of 2/27/95.

INTERIOR

3/21/95 KMA-95-0123

Request for exception to GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the San Antonio National Historical Park. This letter responds to an APR of 3/7/95.

3/31/95 KMA-93-0524(A)

For the reduction of the amount of the DPA on 9/9/93 to acquire resources in support of the USGS. This responds to the APR of 3/8/95.

JUSTICE

3/28/95 KAA-95-0116

For exception from GSA's mandatory consolidated local telecommunications services for the FBI in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This responds to the APR of 2/14/95.

3/30/95 KMA-85-0215(Y)

For the modification of the DPA on 11/2/94 to acquire telecommunications services in support of DoJ's Washington Area Switch Program (WASP). This letter responds to the APR of 3/6/95.

3/31/95 KMA-93-0453(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/19/93 to acquire resources in support of the Direct Mail Program. This letter responds to the APR of 3/13/95.

4/27/95 KAA-95-0138

For the acquisition of support services for the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS). This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.

Continued on next page

LABOR

4/11/95 KMA-95-0054(A)

For the modification of the DPA of 12/12/94 to acquire resources in support of the Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSMA) Laptop Acquisition. This DPA increases the delegated dollar amount.

NASA

3/9/95 KAA-91-0239(A)

For modification of the DPA on 8/1/91 to acquire resources to meet the requirements of the KSC and other NASA Centers. This letter responds to NASA's correspondence of 2/15/95.

4/14/95 KAA-95-0134

For the acquisition support services to support the Ames Research Center. This letter responds to an APR 3/21/95.

4/18/95 KAA-95-0136

For the acquisition of resources to support the Utilization and Mission Support acquisition. This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.

5/1/95 KMA-92-0354(B)

For the modification of the of DPA last amended on 5/24/94 to acquire resources for the Langley Research Center (LaRC) Central Computing Resources Project (LCCRP). The Trail boss is changed from Mr. John Sansom to Mr. Samuel A. McPherson III.

5/1/95 KMA-93-0059(B)

For the modification of the DPA amended on 10/12/94 to acquire resources for the Earth Observing System (EOS) Data and Operation System (EDOS) at Goddard Space Flight

Center (GSFC). The Trail Boss is changed from Mr. William H. Stallings, III to Mr. Charles D. Benjamin.

NAVY

2/7/95 KAA-95-0093

For the acquisition of telecommunications services at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The APR of 1/27/95 is being returned without action because the requirement is within the Navy's delegated threshold.

2/28/95 KMA-94-0269(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/13/94 to acquire resources for the Navy's PC-LAN+ project. This letter responds to the APR of 2/21/95.

3/21/95 KAA-95-0109

For the acquisition of resources in support of the EA-6B Programs at the NAVAIR, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, California. This letter responds to an APR of 2/17/95.

STATE

3/13/95 KMA-95-0120

For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 2/2/95.

3/14/95 KMA-95-0114

For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 2/6/95.

3/31/95	KMA-93-0507(B)	4/18/95	KAA-95-0149
For the modification of the DPA on 9/29/93 to acquire support services for Machine Readable Visas. This letter responds to the APR of 3/22/95.		For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/22/95.	
4/7/95	KAA-95-0145	4/18/95	KAA-95-0150
For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/9/95.		For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/20/95.	
4/18/95	KMA-93-0410(A)	4/18/95	KAA-95-0151
For the modification of the DPA on 4/4/93 to acquire telecommunications resources to support the Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to the APR of 4/10/95.		For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 4/4/95.	
4/18/95	KAA-95-0141	<hr/> TRANSPORTATION	
For the acquisition of technical support services for several State's bureaus. This letter responds to an APR of 3/31/95.		3/28/95	KAA-93-0122(B)
4/18/95	KAA-95-0146	For the modification of the DPA on 1/5/95 to acquire support services in support of FAA's Direct User Access Terminal Project. This letter responds to the APR of 3/10/95.	
For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.		3/28/95	KAA-94-0532(B)
4/18/95	KAA-95-0147	For the modification of the DPA on 10/31/94 to acquire resources for the FAA's Direct User Access Terminal (DUAT) project. This letter responds to the APR on 3/3/95.	
For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/30/95.		3/28/95	KAA-94-0533(C)
4/18/95	KAA-95-0148	For the modification of the DPA on 10/31/94 to acquire resources for the FAA's Direct User Access Terminal (DUAT) project. This letter responds to the APR on 3/3/95.	
For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 3/23/95.		<i>Continued on next page</i>	

4/5/95

KAA-95-0139

For the acquisition of resources in support of the FAA's Wide Area Augmentation System Project. This letter responds to an APR of 3/24/95.

TREASURY

3/29/95

KAA-94-0170(A)

For exception to the mandatory use of GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the IRS Austin Document Processing System Development Center, Austin, TX. This letter responds to an APR dated 3/6/95.

4/17/95

KMA-86-0060(E)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/17/91 to acquire resources in support of the Departmental Microcomputer Acquisition Contract (DMAC-11). This letter responds to an APR of 3/30/95.

4/28/95

KAA-95-0157

For the acquisition of resources to support the IRS Electronic Fraud Detection System. This letter responds to an APR of 4/20/95.

TVA

4/14/95

KMA-85-0443(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/19/85 to acquire an automated office system including hardware, software, training, and maintenance resources. This letter responds to the APR of 4/13/95.

U.S. COURTS

3/30/95

KAA-95-0135

For exception from GSA's mandatory consolidated local telecommunications services Alexandria, Virginia. This responds to the APR of 3/9/1995.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

3/13/95

KMA-95-0112

To acquire local telephone resources for the Veterans Affairs Regional Office Building in Denver, Colorado. This letter responds to an APR of 2/23/95.

4/10/95

KAA-95-0131

To acquire telecommunications resources to modernize the VA's Regional Offices nationwide. This letter responds to an APR of 3/13/95.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

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July 1995

Procurement Reform on Fast Track?

Researcher's Corner

by Linda Martin

On June 20, 1995 Senator William S. Cohen (R-MA) introduced the Federal Information Technology Reform Act of 1995. According to Senator Cohen, "this legislation will provide much needed reform to the way the government acquires and uses computers and information technology." The intent of this legislation is to place focus on the management of IT as opposed to simply changing the procedures to acquire information technology. You may recall the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act, passed

by Congress in 1994, after much revision and watering down, had a similar purpose.

The major points and perhaps the most critical include:

Repeal the Brooks Act. This repeal would include the elimination of the Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA) and the General Services Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA).

Provide more management power to the Director of Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This includes the authority and responsibility to terminate any high-risk IT programs.

Establish a Chief Information Office (CIO) of the United States. The office of the CIO would be within the OMB. The position would be appointed by the President, at Executive Level II, with Senate confirmation. The CIO would be the principal advisor to the Director, OMB on matters of information resource management.

Establish an agency CIO appointed by the head of the agency. Under the direction of the CIO, agencies were allowed to procure IT under \$100 million. Acquisitions over \$100

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million would be handled by the national CIO. Additionally, eliminate the position of Senior Information Resource Management Official in agencies required to have a CIO.

Establish an Innovation Loan Account with funds that will be available to provide loans to agencies which have identified an innovative IT solution to an agency problem. This fund will initially be funded by transferring 5% of each agency's IT budget to the account for each of five years beginning in FY96.

Authorize the national CIO to conduct five pilot programs designed to evaluate alternative approaches to acquiring and implementing IT programs.

This bill has a long way to go. Hearings will be scheduled in July for which industry is currently preparing a response. Some aspects of this bill are in direct conflict with provisions in the bill presented on the House side by Representative William F. Clinger (R-PA) which had been attached to the DoD Authorization Bill.

Stay tuned.

INPUT Notes

Federal Conference

INPUT's annual Federal Conference, which was held on June 14-15, 1995 at the Fairview Park Marriott, was a tremendous success. The conference was entitled "Through the Looking Glass" and discussed the realities of a reinvented government. INPUT would like to thank all of those who attended.

Upcoming Breakfast

INPUT will be holding a breakfast at 8:30 A.M. on Thursday, July 27 at the Fairview Park Marriott in Falls Church, Virginia. The guest speaker will be Kevin Sabo, Majority General Counsel for the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. Mr. Sabo will present his perspectives on significant aspects of procurement reform.

Linda Martin Joins INPUT Staff

INPUT welcomes Linda Martin as a new member of our senior research staff. Bringing extensive systems integration and systems software experience, she will guide INPUT's strategic service for vendors in the federal information technology market. Ms. Martin will be instrumental in developing research and directing senior level services support to INPUT's federal market clients.

Reports and Profiles

1995 Reports in Development

Federal Computer Security Market
Federal Document Management Market
Federal Information Systems and Services Market

1995 Agency Profiles

OPM, Interior	July
Air Force, FEMA	August
Labor, SSA	September
HUD, SBA	October
Navy, Census	November
NOAA, U.S. Courts	December

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
 Labor, October 1993
 NOAA, December 1993
 Navy, February 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994
 Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994
 GSA, February 1995
 HCFA, March 1995
 Army, March 1995
 EPA, April 1995
 Agriculture, April 1995
 U.S. Postal Service, April 1995
 IRS, April 1995
 FAA, May 1995
 NASA, May 1995
 NIH, May 1995
 Commerce, May 1995
 Justice, May 1995
 DISA, June 1995
 Education, June 1995
 PTO, June 1995

June Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

IC4I V-01-204

An award for the Integration Command Control contract is anticipated in late September 1995.

V-01-214

An award for the Workstations contract is expected August 29, 1995.

DT V 8(A) V-01-236

An RFP is expected for the Desktop V 8(A) contract on June 22, 1995.

ARMY

WS-1 V-02-134

Bids for the Army Workstation-1 project are due on June 27, 1995.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

FYSDI VII-08-097

The five year software development opportunity has been canceled.

NITSS VII-08-104

DRFP for the CERTAN program was released on June 14, 1995. Comments on the DRFP are due July 13, 1995.

Continued on next page

JUSTICE

VII-10-097

The contract for INS Service Centers was awarded to Labat-Anderson; a protest was dismissed.

VII-10-115

The contract for EPIC Computer-Related Services was awarded to PRC on April 21, 1995, for \$12 million.

NASA

SEWP II

VIII-15-169

An RFP for the Scientific and Engineering Workstation Procurement II expected during 4QFY95.

NAVY

TAC-IV

V-03-138

GSBCA dismissed the protest for the Tactical Advanced Computer IV contract. The award went to Hewlett-Packard for \$673 million.

EMPRS

V-03-214

DPA for EMPRS was released June 8, 1995. An RFP is anticipated for July 1995.

TRANSPORTATION

FEDCAC 106

VII-11-050

An award for the Standard Workstation III contract was granted to Unisys on June 12, 1995, for \$188 million.

TREASURY

TDA I

VII-12-098

Treasury Department Acquisitions I was awarded to EDS on June 5, 1995 for \$41.2 million.

VII-12-119

The Information Kiosks program has been deleted. Requirements will be met through existing contracts.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Defense

Document Type: Contract

INPUT Reference #: 32024.031

Contractor: Analytic Services, Inc.

Contract #: MDA90392C0036

Department: Defense

Document Title: TEIS

Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee

INPUT Reference #: 32024.032

Contractor: Martin Marietta

Contract #: DASW0194C0102

Department: Army

Document Type: Contract

INPUT Reference #: 32021.060

Contractor: Tamsco

Contract #: DAAB0793DT007

Department: Marine Corps

Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee

INPUT Reference #: 32023.001

Contractor: Columbia Research Corporation

Contract #: M6785491C1032

Continued on next page

Department: Agriculture
Document Title: EIRS
Related PAR: VI-05-051
RFP #: RFC-00-95-1017BB
Document Type: RFC
INPUT Reference #: 01206

Department: NASA
Document Title: SEWP II RFC
Related PAR: VIII-15-169
Document Type: RFC
INPUT Reference #: 18227

Department: Veterans Affairs
Document Type: Informational
INPUT Reference #: 27000.05

Department: HHS
Document Title: Biomedical Information
Related PAR: VII-08-120
RFP #: NLM95108RMC
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 13124

Department: Veterans Affairs
Document Title: Forecast of Contracting
Document Type: Reference Document
INPUT Reference #: 27000.11

Department: Veterans Affairs
Document Title: Handbook for Veterans
Document Type: Reference Model
INPUT Reference #: 27000.14

Department: NASA
Document Title: Utilization and Mission
Related PAR: VIII-15-168
RFP #: 8-P-5-EO-92699
INPUT Reference #: 18810

Department: HHS
Document Title: Information Technology
Related PAR: VII-08-121
RFP #: 26395PDK0309
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 13125

Department: Navy
Document Title: TAC-IV
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32022.089
Contractor: Hewlett-Packard
Contract #: N6893995D0004

Department: Army
Document Type: Contract, Amendments
INPUT Reference #: 32021.061
Contractor: PSI
Contract #: DAAB0790DA044

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Exports
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-147

Department: GAO
Document Title: Navy Torpedo Programs
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-104

Department: GAO
Document Title: Coast Guard
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-143

Department: GAO
Document Title: National Airspace System
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-219

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony
Document Type: GAO Reports
INPUT Reference #: OPA-95-7

Department: GAO
Document Title: Department of Education
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-130

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Base Closures
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-132

Department: GAO
Document Title: Defense Programs
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-149

Department: GAO
Document Title: Managing for Results
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-158

Department: GAO
Document Title: Navy Shipbuilding
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-162

Recent DPAs

AGRICULTURE

5/12/95 KMA-90-0041(B)

For modification of the DPA on 12/18/89 to acquire resources in support of a nation-wide voice mail system. Contract is modified from a mandatory to a non-mandatory source of supply.

5/16/95 KMA-90-0313(D)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/17/90 to acquire resources in support of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. USDA may make available for use by other USDA agencies, on a non-mandatory basis, up to 50% of total contract value.

5/25/95

KMA-93-0404(B)

To provide voice and data communications technology. APR returned without action. GSA understands that the USDA resubmit the request upon resolution of these issues.

5/30/95

KAA-95-0174

For the acquisition of resources needed to accommodate the system integration requirements for the Joint USDA Financial Managers Information Program and the CFO Act, and the implementation of the USDA Financial Information System Vision (FISVIS) Foundation System. This letter responds to an APR of 5/5/95.

ARMY

5/26/95

KAA-95-0172

For the acquisition of resources to support the Functional Support Services-Fort Lee (FSS-L) acquisition at the U.S. Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee (SDC-L), Fort Lee, VA. This letter responds to an APR of 4/17/95.

DEFENSE

5/30/95

KMA-92-0374(A)

For the modification to acquire support services for the Computing Systems Technology Office and the Software and Intelligent Systems Technology Office of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). This letter responds to the APR of 5/5/95, the request for the continuation of the current contract within the limits of the DPA.

Continued on next page

6/5/95 KMA-85-0011(F)

For the modification to acquire hardware, software, maintenance, and support services. This letter responds to the APR of 5/26/95, requesting a change in contracting officer.

6/13/95 KAA-95-0165

For the acquisition of executive software license/maintenance support services contracts for the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) of the Department of Defense. This letter responds to an APR of 5/12/95.

ENERGY

5/16/95 KMA-94-0279(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/11/94 to acquire support services for Energy's Nevada Operations Office. This letter responds to an APR of 5/9/95.

5/22/95 KMA-94-0280(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/12/94 to acquire services for Energy's Albuquerque Operations Office. This letter responds to an APR of 5/11/95.

EPA

5/17/95 KMA-94-0184(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 4/27/95 for the EPA's PC LAN Hardware and Software Procurement. The DPA is being modified to eliminate the requirement for performance metrics for the acquisition.

GPO

5/24/95 KMA-94-0249(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 3/31/95 to acquire resources to support the Integrated Processing System project. This letter responds to the APR of 5/17/95.

GSA

6/15/95 KAA-95-0158

For the acquisition of resources to support the Public Building Services (PBS) Information Technology Systems Support project. This letter responds to an APR of 4/13/95.

HHS

5/15/95 KAA-95-0162

For the acquisition of maintenance and support services for proprietary software for the CDC. This letter responds to an APR of 5/8/95.

5/18/95 KAA-95-0079(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 1/25/95 to acquire telecommunications support services for the CDC. This letter responds to the APR of 5/12/95.

5/24/95 KMA-93-0253(B)

Requests the cancellation of the DPA for the HCFA acquisition issued under KMA-93-0253. The DPA, granted May 18, 1993, is hereby withdrawn and canceled.

Continued on next page

5/30/95

KAA-95-0080(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 3/3/95 to acquire support services for the CDC. This letter responds to the APR of 5/22/95.

INTERIOR

5/25/95

KAA-95-0175

For the acquisition of resources to support the Departmentwide Software Acquisition. This letter responds to an APR of 5/16/95.

6/5/95

KAA-95-0181

For the acquisition of resources to support the USGS Consolidated Software Maintenance Acquisition. This letter responds to an APR of 5/25/95.

6/8/95

KAA-95-0171

For exception to the use of the GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the support of the new USGS Western Region Headquarters at Menlo Park, CA. This letter responds to an APR of 5/18/95.

6/14/95

KAA-95-0182

For exception to the use of GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the BLM at the Wyoming State Office in Cheyenne, WY. This letter responds to an APR of 6/1/95.

JUSTICE

5/11/95

KMA-95-0133

To acquire resources for the Video Teleconferencing Implementation Program (VTC-IP). This letter responds to an APR of 3/14/95.

5/19/95

KAA-95-0153

For the acquisition of equipment, software, and support services for INS' Special Purpose Processing Equipment Two (SPPE/2). This letter responds to an APR of 4/14/95.

5/24/95

KMA-94-0351(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/13/94 to acquire support services in support of the Justice Consolidated Office Network's Project Office. This letter responds to an APR of 5/10/95.

NASA

5/9/95

KAA-95-0156

For the acquisition of resources for the NASA Langley Desktop Resources Procurement (LDRP). This letter responds to an APR of 4/17/95.

NAVY

5/9/95

KAA-95-0154

For the acquisition of support services for the Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability (NCTSI) offices at San Diego, CA and Washington, DC. This letter responds to an APR of 4/18/95.

5/16/95

KAA-95-0155

For the acquisition of support services for the Naval Warfare Assessment Division located at Corona, CA. This letter responds to an APR of 4/18/95.

Continued on next page

5/25/95 KMA-86-0121(D)

For the acquisition of resources, including proprietary software licenses, for existing Navy sites. For the transfer of the DPA from the Navy to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

5/25/95 KMA-91-0062(D)

To acquire the Tape Library Systems for the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command's Navy Regional Data Automation Centers. For the transfer of the DPA from the Navy to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

5/25/95 KMA-92-0094(A)

For the acquisition of resources for new technology mass storage devices. For the transfer of the DPA from the Navy to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

6/8/95 KAA-95-0169

For the acquisition of resources in support of Bureau of Naval Personnel's Defense Personnel Records Imaging System-Electronic Military Personnel Records Systems (DRPIS-EMPRS) project. This letter responds to an APR of 5/17/95.

6/8/95 KAA-95-0187

For the acquisition of resources including software and support services in support of the Naval Tactical Command Support System's (NTCSS) Maintenance Resource Management System (MRMS) program. This letter responds to an APR of 5/16/95.

SSA

5/15/95 KMA-94-0099(C)

For the modification of the DPA on 1/26/94 to acquire resources in support of the SSA's National IWS/LAN program. This letter responds to the APR of 5/5/95.

STATE

5/11/95 KMA-92-0513(G)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/28/92 to acquire domestic telecommunications equipment and support. This letter responds to the APR of 3/27/95.

5/18/95 KAA-95-0166

For the acquisition of telecommunication resources for State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Services Program Office. This letter responds to an APR of 5/1/95.

5/23/95 KMA-94-0468(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/31/94 to acquire support services for its Office of Legal Adviser and other State Bureaus. This letter responds to an APR of 4/19/95.

TRANSPORTATION

5/15/95 KAA-92-0353(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/8/92 to acquire support services in support of FAA's En Route Software Development and Support Project. This letter responds to the APR of 5/5/95.

Continued on next page

6/9/95

KAA-95-0186

For the acquisition of resources in support of the USCS's Operations Systems Center (OSC) Project. Captain Fredric Gill has been designated Trail Boss.

TREASURY

5/31/95

KMA-89-0034(B)

For the modification to acquire resources in support of the Recognition International (REI) Multifont Optical Character Recognition (OCR) system at the IRS. This letter responds to an APR of 5/15/95.

6/1/95

KAA-95-0041

For the modification of the DPA on 12/29/94 to acquire resources in support of the IRS's Communications Replacement System. This letter responds to an APR of 5/30/95.

TVA

5/18/95

KMA-91-0554(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 10/29/91 to acquire computer resources to support the Open Systems Technical Workstations/Services project acquisition. GSA is modifying this DPA for the acquisition of necessary hardware and software

maintenance services to support its installed systems through 6/15/96.

5/19/95

KAA-95-0167

For the acquisition of telecommunications resources for the TVA's Integrated Digital Network Exchange. This letter responds to an APR of 5/11/95.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

6/9/95

KAA-95-0192

For the acquisition of satellite circuit capacity to support the USIA. This letter responds to an APR of 6/7/95.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

5/24/95

KMA-95-0140

Exception to the GSA's CLTS for approval to acquire local telephone resources for the VA's Regional Office Building in Houston, TX. Approval is granted for the acquisition of telecommunications hardware and software only for a 5-year period and support services for 10 years.

6/14/95

KAA-95-0194

VA's Integrated Payroll/Human Resources Management System. This letter responds to an APR of 6/7/95.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

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Vol. III, No. 8

August 1995

Consolidation, Privatization and Independence

Researcher's Corner

by Andrew Sung

"Consolidation, Privatization and Independence" are the buzz words of the federal government's newest reform movement. Following on the heels of the National Performance Review, these three topics are setting the tone for government reform at least until 1996, and possibly beyond.

Pending legislative initiatives would close the Departments of Energy, Housing and Urban

Development, Education, and with possibly the biggest impact on government programs, the Department of Commerce. Consolidation and closing of agencies begs the question, "How will these functions, typically thought of as government, be fulfilled, and by whom?" Congress has suggested that these functions would be transferred to other federal departments and agencies with similar missions, thereby consolidating like functions with like missions.

Another solution to the "consolidation and closing" question is privatization. We have all been hearing the echoes of privatization for the past few years. These rumblings were mostly associated with the Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration. More recently, we are hearing this in association with other agencies, such as the National Weather Service. The government's feeling is that private industry can more efficiently run and streamline these operations. One of the government's major points in the privatization argument stems from procurement reform. It is believed that with privatization, agencies will be better able to take advantage of the most current technologies without having to deal with a lengthy procurement process. This would, in effect, provide improved

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Consolidation, Privatization and Independence.	1
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Recent Library Acquisitions	4
Recent DPAs.....	10

"Service to the Citizen," and in turn save the federal government money.

Earlier this year the Social Security Administration (SSA) was spun off from the Department of Health and Human Services. There were many reasons for this independence given to the SSA. Among them was for the SSA to improve its focus on its mission. It could improve "Service to the Citizen" by streamlining this function. For the information technology industry, the highly administrative functions of providing Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) would become more automated to provide better service, while freeing people to conduct more meaningful tasks such as interviewing for DI claims.

A common feature of "Consolidation, Privatization and Independence" is the shrinking of the federal workforce. One of the most obvious consequences of the shrinking workforce would be the decline of small hardware purchases such as PCs. There will also be fewer people to accomplish a growing workload. This would thereby increase the need for outsourcing, especially in technical fields. It increases the need for information technology services, which is seen as the answer to handling increasing workloads with a shrinking workforce, and most particularly in highly administrative processes.

Reports and Profiles

Federal Computer Security Market
Federal Document Management Market
Federal Information Systems and Services Market

1995 Agency Profiles

Interior	July
Air Force, FEMA.....	August
Labor, SSA	September
HUD, SBA.....	October
Navy, Census	November
NOAA, U.S. Courts	December

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
Labor, October 1993
NOAA, December 1993
Navy, February 1994
Interior, April 1994
Energy, May 1994
Air Force, May 1994
SSA, September 1994
Veterans Affairs, September 1994
PHS, October 1994
FBI, November 1994
State, November 1994
Coast Guard, November 1994
Customs Service, December 1994
GSA, February 1995
HCFA, March 1995
Army, March 1995
EPA, April 1995
Agriculture, April 1995
U.S. Postal Service, April 1995
IRS, April 1995
FAA, May 1995
NASA, May 1995
NIH, May 1995
Commerce, May 1995
Justice, May 1995
DISA, June 1995
Education, June 1995
PTO, June 1995

OPM, July 1995

July Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

DT V V-01-163

The RFP for the Desktop V project has been released; bids are due September 6, 1995.

VPS V-01-200

The Voice Processing System contract was awarded to Bell Atlantic on 7/18/95.

BLSM II V-01-206

The DRFP for the Base Level System Modernization program was released June 29; the RFP is expected in September, 1995.

JPAD V-01-210

Award for the Joint Stars Paperless contract went to TRW on July 19, 1995.

DT V 8(A) V-01-236

The RFP for the Desktop V 8(A) contract has been released; bids are expected September 6, 1995.

DEFENSE

DMS-GOSIP V-04G-035

Contract for the Defense Message System was awarded to Loral Federal Systems.

ENERGY

APES VI-07-124

The RFP for the Automated Procurement program is expected on October 5, 1995.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

CISSS VII-08-112

Bids for the CDC Information Systems contract are due on September 15, 1995.

JUSTICE

ITSS VII-10-034

Information Technology DRFP is expected in late August, 1995.

FICS VII-10-118

The Fingerprint Image Capture System RFP was expected July 26, 1995.

NAVY

NAVTIP V-03-213

The Naval Telecommunications DRFP is expected in August, 1995.

TRANSPORTATION

TAPS VII-11-089

Program was awarded to Kenrob & Associates on July 7, 1995.

Continued on next page

TREASURY

TDA I VII-12-098

A protest is expected for the Treasury Department Acquisitions I program in August 1995.

TDA II VII-12-103

Sysorex has protested Concept Automation's awarding of the contract.

FMSNET VII-12-114

An RFP for the Telecommunications Network contract is expected on September 15, 1995.

U.S. COURTS

OAR-I VIII-30-003

The award to Dunn Computer Corporation for the Office Automation Replacement I program is under protest.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Commerce
Document Title: PAMS
RFP #: 50PAPT100020
Document Type: RFP, Amendments
INPUT Reference #: 04609
Contract #: 50PAPT100020

Department: Air Force
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32020.059
Contractor: Kaman Sciences
Contract #: F0560391C0011

Department: US Courts
Document Title: Systems Analysis and Programming Support Services
Related PAR: VIII-30-006
RFP #: USCA95R003
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 28003

Department: Defense
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32024.033
Contractor: EDS
Contract #: DASW0195D0024

Department: NASA
Document Title: BATC Draft SOW
Related PAR: VIII-15-170
Document Type: DSOW
INPUT Reference #: 18228

Department: GSA
Document Title: ADP Equipment in the U.S. Government 1994 Summary
Document Type: Reference
INPUT Reference #: 12000.34

Department: HHS
Document Title: National Reporting Infrastructure Support
Related PAR: VII-08-109
RFP #: 213950021
Document Type: RFP, BML, Amendment
INPUT Reference #: 13126

Department: Interior
Document Title: Technical Support Services for the SSC and Souther
Related PAR: VII-09-049
RFP #: 1445ORFP95006
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 15033

Department: Interior
 Document Title: Global Seismic Network
 Support Services
 Related PAR: VII-09-039
 RFP #: 66025
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 15034

Department: Army
 Document Title: AES Support to Exercises
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.062
 Contractor: Logicon/BDM
 Contract #: DAAB0788DA044

Department: Office of Personnel
 RFP #: OPMRFP9002475
 Document Type: Statement of Work
 INPUT Reference #: 20013

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: FPS-85
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32020.060
 Contractor: Centech
 Contract #: F0460692C0357

Department: Army
 Document Type: Contract, Modifications
 INPUT Reference #: 32021.063
 Contractor: EPS
 Contract #: DAAB0792DB264

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: PAMS
 RFP #: 50PAPT400008
 Document Type: RFP, Amendments
 INPUT Reference #: 04610

Department: OPM
 Document Type: Contract, Modifications
 INPUT Reference #: 32200.02
 Contractor: Compuware
 Contract #: OPM9101426

Department: EPA
 Document Type: Statement of Work
 INPUT Reference #: 32070.027
 Contractor: Systems Integration Group
 Contract #: 68D90152

Department: NRC
 Document Title: Operation of the NRC
 Computer Facilities
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32027.001
 Contractor: Ruland Associates
 Contract #: NRC3395173

Department: Commerce
 Document Type: Subcontracting Plan
 INPUT Reference #: 32046.010
 Contractor: PRC
 Contract #: 50SAPT400319

Department: Defense
 Document Title: Environmental Restoration
 Training Belarus
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32024.034
 Contractor: Arthur D. Little, Inc.
 Contract #: DNA00195C0096

Department: Commerce
 Document Title: Hardware and Software
 Maintenance
 Document Type: Section C and Mods
 INPUT Reference #: 32046.009
 Contractor: Unisys
 Contract #: 50PAPT700301

Department: Air Force
 Document Title: Engineering Services
 Document Type: Contract, RFP, Program
 Reports
 INPUT Reference #: 32020.061
 Contractor: Sverdrup
 Contract #: F4263094C0066

Continued on next page

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Engineering Services
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32020.062
Contractor: Sverdrup
Contract #: F4263095C0081

Department: Navy
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32022.090
Contractor: Comptek
Contract #: N0002490CF208

Department: GAO
Document Title: Financial Audit
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-102

Department: GAO
Document Title: Budget Function
Classification - Agency spending
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-115FS

Department: GAO
Document Title: Budget Function
Classification - Agency spending
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-116FS

Department: GAO
Document Title: Economic Statistics -
Measurement Problems
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-99

Department: GAO
Document Title: Medicaid - Spending
Pressures
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-122

Department: GAO
Document Title: Charter Schools
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-52

Department: GAO
Document Title: VA Health Care
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-39

Department: GAO
Document Title: VA/DOD Health Care - More
Guidance Needed
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-15

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Bases - Letters and
Requests
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-133S

Department: GAO
Document Title: Export Controls
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-158

Department: GAO
Document Title: NASA Budgets
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-155BR

Department: GAO
Document Title: Peace Operations - Estimated
Fiscal Year 1995
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-138BR

Department: GAO
Document Title: Defense Downsizing -
Selected Contractor
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-114

Department: GAO
Document Title: Overhead Costs - Defense
Industry Initiatives
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-115

Department: GAO
Document Title: Environmental Protection - Challenges
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-121

Department: GAO
Document Title: Background Investigations
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-101

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-122

Department: GAO
Document Title: National Airspace System - Comprehensive FAA
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-26

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business - Status of SBA's 8(a)
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-149

Department: GAO
Document Title: State Department - Additional Actions
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-128

Department: GAO
Document Title: Commanche Helicopter
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-112

Department: GAO
Document Title: Army National Guard
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-91

Department: GAO
Document Title: Cassini Mission - Estimated Launch Costs
Document Type: GAO BRIEFING
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-141BR

Department: GAO
Document Title: Naval Surface Fire Support
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-160

Department: GAO
Document Title: Operation Desert Storm - Health Concerns
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-102

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-137

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Personnel
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-97

Department: GAO
Document Title: Peace Operations - DOD's Incremental Costs
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-119BR

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-146FS

Department: GAO
Document Title: Performance Measurement
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-68

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
Document Title: Managing for Results
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-167FS

Department: GAO
Document Title: Earth Observing System
Document Type: GAO Fact Sheet
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-153FS

Department: GAO
Document Title: Department of Energy -
Framework Is Needed
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-232

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony: May
1995
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OPA-95-8

Department: GAO
Document Title: Weapons of Mass Destruction
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-165

Department: GAO
Document Title: Weapons Acquisition
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-95

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Corporations
Document Type: GAO Fact Sheet
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-57FS

Department: GAO
Document Title: Financial Management
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-146

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reform - GAO's
Comments
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-154

Department: GAO
Document Title: Technology Reinvestment
Project - Recent Changes
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-167

Department: GAO
Document Title: Federal Downsizing
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-164

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reorganization -
Issues and Principles
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-166

Department: GAO
Document Title: Aviation Research
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-193

Department: GAO
Document Title: School Facilities
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-95

Department: GAO
Document Title: EPA and the States -
Environmental Challenges
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-64

Document Title: Paperwork Reduction Act
 Document Type: Public Law
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.09

Document Title: Department of Defense
 Acquisition Management Reform
 Document Type: S.646
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.11

Document Title: Information Technology
 Management Reform Act 1995
 Document Type: S.946
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.12
 Document Title: Revisions to H.R. 1670,
 Federal Acquisition Reform Act 1995
 Document Type: Draft Revisions
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.13

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Federal Information
 Resources Act 1989
 Document Type: GAO Testimony
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.14

Document Title: Federal Implementation
 Guidelines for EDI Aug. 94
 Document Type: Reference
 INPUT Reference #: 01839

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Time Sensitive Procurement
 Information
 Document Type: Reference
 INPUT Reference #: 01840

Department: GAO
 Document Title: NASA's Earth Observing
 System - Estimated Funding
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-175

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Space Station - Estimated
 Total U.S. Funding
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-163

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Department of Energy
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-118

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Military Capabilities -
 Stronger Joint Staff
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-109

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Nuclear Safety - U.S.
 Assistance to Upgrade
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-157

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Nuclear Nonproliferation
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-168

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Operation Desert Storm
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: OSI-95-11

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Defense Management
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-110

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Defense Health Care
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-156

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Defense Sector - Trends in
 Employment
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-105BR

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Federal Reorganization -
 Congressional Proposal
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-140

Department: SSA
 Document Title: Software
 Related PAR: VII-08A-010
 RFP #: SSARFP952543
 Document Type: DRFP
 INPUT Reference #: 13319

Recent DPAs

AGRICULTURE

5/25/95 KMA-93-0404(B)

To provide voice and data communications technology. APR returned without action. GSA understands that the USDA resubmit the request upon resolution of these issues.

5/30/95 KAA-95-0174

For the acquisition of resources needed to accommodate the system integration requirements for the Joint USDA Financial Managers Information Program and the CFO Act, and the implementation of the USDA Financial Information System Vision (FISVIS) Foundation System. This letter responds to an APR of 5/5/95.

7/6/95 KAA-95-0198

For exception to GSA's CLTS for the Forest Service Fire and Aviation Management's Sacramento Office in Mather, CA. This letter responds to an APR of 6/7/95.

AIR FORCE

7/12/95 KMA-91-0322(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/27/91 to acquire resources for the Air Force Desktop IV project. This letter responds to the APR of 7/5/95.

ARMY

6/29/95 KMA-91-0270(C)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/1/91 to acquire resources for the Army MACOM Telephone Modernization Program (MTMP), Next Acquisition Project. The DPA is modified to add five additional Air Force sites as stated in the APR.

5/26/95 KAA-95-0172

For the acquisition of resources to support the Functional Support Services-Fort Lee (FSS-L) acquisition at the U.S. Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee (SDC-L), Fort Lee, VA. This letter responds to an APR of 4/17/95.

DEFENSE

6/5/95 KMA-85-0011(F)

For the modification to acquire hardware, software, maintenance, and support services. This letter responds to the APR of 5/26/95, the requesting a change in contracting officer.

5/25/95 KMA-92-0094(A)

For the acquisition of resources for new technology mass storage devices. For the transfer of the DPA from the Navy to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

5/30/95

KMA-92-0374(A)

For the modification to acquire support services for the Computing Systems Technology Office and the Software and Intelligent Systems Technology Office of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). This letter responds to the APR of 5/5/95, the request for the continuation of the current contract within the limits of the DPA.

6/13/95

KAA-95-0165

For the acquisition of executive software license/maintenance support services contracts for the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) of the Department of Defense. This letter responds to an APR 5/12/95.

ENERGY

5/22/95

KMA-94-0280(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/12/94 to acquire services for Energy's Albuquerque Operations Office. This letter responds to an APR of 5/11/95.

EPA

7/7/95

KMA-91-0164(E)

For resources in support of the Telecommunications Services Contract. The annual option is approved.

7/7/95

KAA-95-0180

For exception to GSA's CLTS at EPA's Region 3 office located in Philadelphia, PA. This letter responds to an APR of 5/16/95.

GSA

6/15/95

KAA-95-0158

For the acquisition of resources to support the Public Building Services (PBS) Information Technology Systems Support project. This letter responds to an APR of 4/13/95.

HHS

5/30/95

KAA-95-0080(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 3/3/95 to acquire support services for the CDC. This letter responds to the APR of 5/22/95.

INTERIOR

6/8/95

KAA-95-0171

For exception to the use of the GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the support of the new USGS Western Region Headquarters at Menlo Park, CA. This letter responds to an APR of 5/18/95.

6/5/95

KAA-95-0181

For the acquisition of resources to support the USGS Consolidated Software Maintenance Acquisition. This letter responds to an APR of 5/25/95.

6/14/95

KAA-95-0182

For exception to the use of GSA's Consolidated Local Telecommunications Service (CLTS) for the BLM at the Wyoming State Office in Cheyenne, WY. This letter responds to an APR of 6/1/95.

Continued on next page

JUSTICE

7/5/95 KMA-86-0278(G)

For additional procurement authority for the Project EAGLE (Integrated Office Automation System) contract. This letter responds to an APR of 5/25/95.

5/24/95 KMA-94-0351(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 6/13/94 to acquire support services in support of the Justice Consolidated Office Network's Project Office. This letter responds to an APR of 5/10/95.

7/12/95 KAA-95-0163

For the acquisition of support services for the Information Technology Support Services (ITSS) Program. This letter responds to an APR of 5/17/95.

NAVY

5/25/95 KMA-86-0121(D)

For the acquisition of resources, including proprietary software licenses, for existing Navy sites. For the transfer of the DPA from the Navy to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

5/25/95 KMA-91-0062(D)

To acquire the Tape Library Systems for the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command's Navy Regional Data Automation Centers. For the transfer of the DPA from the Navy to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

6/8/95

KAA-95-0169

For the acquisition of resources in support of Bureau of Naval Personnel's Defense Personnel Records Imaging System-Electronic Military Personnel Records Systems (DRPIS-EMPRS) project. This letter responds to an APR of 5/17/95.

6/8/95

KAA-95-0187

For the acquisition of resources including software and support services in support of the Naval Tactical Command Support System's (NTCSS) Maintenance Resource Management System (MRMS) program. This letter responds to an APR of 5/16/95.

TRANSPORTATION

7/7/95

KAA-94-0477(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/8/91 to acquire resources in support of FAA's Weather and Radar Processor Project. This letter responds to an APR of 6/26/95.

6/9/95

KAA-95-0186

For the acquisition of resources in support of the USCS's Operations Systems Center (OSC) Project. Captain Fredric Gill has been designated Trail Boss.

TREASURY

7/6/95

KMA-84-0042(R)

For an exception to GSA's CLTS for Treasury to install Treasury's Digital Telecommunications System (DTS) service at new offices in Washington, DC. Site is approved for a period of 68 months.

5/31/95

KMA-89-0034(B)

For the modification to acquire resources in support of the Recognition International (REI) Multifont Optical Character Recognition (OCR) system at the IRS. This letter responds to an APR of 5/15/95.

7/10/95

KMA-90-0069(X)

For exception GSA's for Treasury to install Telecommunications Switching System (TSS) at FMS Austin Regional Financial Center in Austin, TX. Approved for a period of 10 years.

6/1/95

KAA-95-0041

For the modification of the DPA on 12/29/94 to acquire resources in support of the IRS's Communications Replacement System. This letter responds to an APR of 5/30/95.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

6/9/95

KAA-95-0192

For the acquisition of satellite circuit capacity to support the USIA. This letter responds to an APR of 6/7/95.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

6/28/95

KMA-89-0332(K)

For modification of the DPA on 8/16/89 for resources for the VBA Modernization. This letter responds to the APR of 6/16/95.

6/14/95

KAA-95-0194

VA's Integrated Payroll/Human Resources Management System. This letter responds to an APR of 6/7/95.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Bob Deller at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

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- Outsourcing Markets
- Information Services Vendor Profiles and Analysis
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- U.S. Federal Government IT Markets
- IT Customer Services Directions (Europe)

SERVICE FEATURES

- Research-based reports on trends, etc. (More than 100 in-depth reports per year)
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- 5-yr market forecasts
- Competitive analysis
- Access to experienced consultants
- Immediate answers to questions
- On-site presentations

DATABASES

- Software and Services Market Forecasts
- Software and Services Vendors
- U.S. Federal Government
 - Procurement Plans (PAR, APR)
 - Forecasts
 - Awards (FAIT)

CUSTOM PROJECTS

For Vendors—analyze:

- Market strategies and tactics
- Product/service opportunities
- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

For Buyers—evaluate:

- Specific vendor capabilities
- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

OTHER SERVICES

Acquisition/partnership searches

INPUT WORLDWIDE

Frankfurt

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Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 9

September 1995

Post FTS2000 Overshadows DISN

Researcher's Corner

by Payton Smith

Is there a need for the DISN procurement in light of Post FTS2000? A comparison of the requirements of the Post FTS2000 program and the DISN program reveals similarities which make it difficult to justify two separate procurements.

Early in 1994, DISA and GSA formed a Joint Concept Review Committee (JCRC) to examine to compatibility of the DISN program and the Post FTS2000 program. In April 1994, the JCRC published a report stating that "no obstacles to consolidation" of the two

programs existed. Now sixteen (16) months later has any effort been made to "consolidate"?

The DISN program office has recently stated that they will make, "maximum possible use of Post FTS2000 based on service availability, satisfaction of operational and technical requirements, and cost" both in their July 1995 Strategic Report and in industry briefings. Still, they have yet to specify what "maximum possible use" actually means.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) in a July 1995 report to the Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs criticized the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) program management for, among other things, ineffective proposed use of the GSA's Post FTS2000 program. The GAO report indicates that the Defense Department plans to acquire its own communications equipment with bandwidth leased from Post FTS2000. However, DISA released a Draft RFP on July 14, 1995 for a DISN Transmission Services contract for the continental United States. This solicitation calls for services that would clearly be fulfilled by Post FTS2000. This duplicity also exists in the DISN Video Teleconferencing Draft RFP.

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The Post FTS2000 Draft RFP, released on August 23, 1995, proposes a continental U.S. network equivalent to, if not surpassing, the requirements of DISN. The DISN program office has stated that they will be examining the Post FTS2000 program to determine its compatibility with DISN.

Because of the cost of establishing a network on a continental scale, it is highly unlikely that two roughly identical networks will be put in place. More likely would be the cancellation of the DISN Transmission Services solicitation in favor of leased bandwidth from Post FTS2000.

INPUT Notes

Upcoming Breakfast

INPUT will be holding a breakfast meeting for its federal program on October 3, 1995 at the Fairview Park Marriott in Falls Church, Virginia. The guest speaker will be Susan Marshal, Procurement Specialist for the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. She will present her perspectives on the major issues being addressed by Congress in an attempt to streamline the procurement process.

Federal Computer Security Market

INPUT has released the *Federal Computer Security Market 1995* report. This report will help vendors develop informed tactical and strategic marketing plans by addressing questions such as:

- How big is the federal market for computer security products and services?
- How fast is it growing? Which market segments are leading that growth?
- How are federal budget and deficit reduction plans affecting agencies' procurement plans?

If you are interested in the answers to these and many other important questions about the federal computer security market, please contact INPUT's Richard Perrotti at (703) 847-6870.

Reports and Profiles

Federal Computer Security Market 1995

1995 Reports In Development

Federal Document Management Market
Federal Information Systems and Services Market

1995 Agency Profiles

Air Force, FEMA.....	September
Labor, SSA	October
HUD, SBA.....	November
Navy, Census	December
NOAA, U.S. Courts.....	January 1996

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
Labor, October 1993
NOAA, December 1993
Navy, February 1994
Interior, April 1994
Energy, May 1994
Air Force, May 1994

SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994
 Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994
 GSA, February 1995
 HCFA, March 1995
 Army, March 1995
 EPA, April 1995
 Agriculture, April 1995
 U.S. Postal Service, April 1995
 IRS, April 1995
 FAA, May 1995
 NASA, May 1995
 NIH, May 1995
 Commerce, May 1995
 Justice, May 1995
 DISA, June 1995
 Education, June 1995
 PTO, June 1995
 OPM, August 1995
 Interior, August 1995

August Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

CMC-ISSC V-01-212

The award for the Cheyenne Mountain Complex Integration Systems and Support program is expected in late November 1995.

ARMY

SMC II V-02-065

An award for the Small Multiuser Computer II program is expected in early September 1995.

DEFENSE

DSSG V-04G-036

Bids for the DISN Support Services - Global procurement are due on September 15, 1995.

DEIS PLUS V-04G-052

The Defense Enterprise Integration Systems recompute Draft RFP is expected to be released on August 30, 1995.

DCIS V-04K-001

The Defense Commissary Information System contract was awarded to CSC on July 31, 1995.

EDUCATION

GES VII-13-019

The Title IV Network program was awarded to NCS on July 21, 1995.

VII-13-035

The Federal Direct Student Loan program contract was awarded to EDS on July 21, 1995.

Continued on next page

ENERGY

VI-07-119

The requirements for the Electronic Routing and Signature Software program have been satisfied by the Automated Procurement Express System (APES).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

VIII-17-025

An award for the PC LAN Hardware and Software program is expected in mid September 1995.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PF2K

VIII-14-030

The Post FTS2000 Draft RFPs for Telecommunications Service and Technical and Management Service were released on August 23, 1995. Comments are due on October 10, 1995.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

CISSS

VII-08-112

Bids for the CDC Information Systems contract are due on September 15, 1995.

NASA

BATC

VIII-15-170

The RFP for the Goddard Business, Administrative and Technical Computer Services procurement was released on August 11, 1995.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

VII-08A-004

The Year 2000 Mainframe Software procurement was awarded to Viasoft on July 6, 1995.

TRANSPORTATION

WARP

VII-11-064

Bids for the Weather and Radar Process program are due on September 27, 1995.

ERSDS II

VII-11-067

The En Route Software Development System II contract was awarded to CSC on July 18, 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: GAO

Document Title: Defense Contracting - Contractor claims

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-166

Department: GAO

Document Title: Veterans Benefits Modernization

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-184

Department: GAO

Document Title: Government Restructuring

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-161

Department: GAO
Document Title: Managing for Results
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-193

Department: GAO
Document Title: Managing for Results
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-181

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony: June 1995
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OPA-95-9

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Base Closures
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-132

Department: GAO
Document Title: Space Shuttle - NASA must reduce costs
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-118

Department: GAO
Document Title: Panama - DOD's drawdown plan
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-183

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reorganization
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-248

Department: GAO
Document Title: National Fine Center - Implementation
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-215

Department: GAO
Document Title: Regulatory Reform
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-206

Department: GAO
Document Title: Medicare
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-211

Department: GAO
Document Title: Nuclear Safety
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-236

Department: GAO
Document Title: Procurement Reform
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-190

Department: GAO
Document Title: Federal Aviation Administration - Issues
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-247

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business Administration
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: OSI-95-19

Department: GAO
Document Title: Inventory Management
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-142

Department: GAO
Document Title: Defense Inventory - Shortages are recurring
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-137

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Training - Potential
to use lessons
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-152

Department: GAO
Document Title: U.S.-Japan Cooperative
Development
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-145

Department: GAO
Document Title: B-2 Bomber - Status of cost,
development
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-164

Department: GAO
Document Title: District of Columbia
Document Type: GAO TESTIMONY
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-210

Department: GSA
Document Title: Purchase of
Telecommunications Services (POTS)
Related PAR: VIII-14-043
RFP #: GS03K95R0004
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 12097

Department: Justice
Document Title: Fingerprint Image Capture
System
Related PAR: vii-10-118
RFP #: RFP6855
Document Type: RFP, BML, AmendMENT,
INPUT Reference #: 16118

Department: Labor
Document Title: Technical Systems
Development and Operations
RFP #: LA9514
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 17014

Department: Marine Corps
RFP #: M67004-90R-0054
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32023.002
Contractor: SAIC
Contract #: M67004-91-D-0002

Department: Nat'l Science Foundation
Document Type: Contract, Modifications
INPUT Reference #: 32192.01
Contractor: Syscon
Contract #: 9218204

Department: NAVY
RFP #: N00039-94-R-0083
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02290

Department: NAVY
Document Title: UAV-JPO Engineering,
Technical Logistics and
RFP #: N00019-92-R-0030
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32022.091
Contractor: H.J. Ford Associates
Contract #: N00019-93-D-0074

Department: NAVY
Document Title: RD&A Management Guide
Document Type: GUIDE
INPUT Reference #: 02200.07

Department: Transportation
Document Title: Weather and Radar
Processor (WARP)
Related PAR: VII-11-064
RFP #: DFA0195R41302
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 24265

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: Technical Assistance
 Contract
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32242.022
 Contractor: TRW
 Contract #: DTFA0195C00031

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: Facilities Management for
 the TCC
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32240.003
 Contractor: CBIS
 Contract #: DTOS59-93-C-00029

Document Title: 41st Eastern Briefing
 Conference on Government
 Document Type: CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.05

Document Title: Amendment in the Nature of
 a Substitute to HR 1670
 Document Type: Discussion Draft
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.16

Document Title: Channels Marketing 95
 Workshop
 Document Type: GUIDE
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.07

Document Title: Federal Contractor's
 Handbook 1991
 Document Type: HANDBOOK
 INPUT Reference #: 01841

Document Title: Government Marketing 95
 Workshop
 Document Type: GUIDE
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.06

Document Title: INPUT 1994 Federal IT
 Market Conference
 Document Type: Conference Handbook
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.01

Document Title: Outlook '94: A New Direction
 Document Type: CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.04

Document Title: Outlook '95: FY'95
 Information Technology Budget
 Document Type: CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.03

Recent DPAs

Army

7/31/95 KAA-95-0013(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 10/28/94 to acquire equipment, software, support services, and related supplies for an integrated communications upgrade and modernization program at the White Sands Missile Range in NM. This request involves a change in the contracting officer.

Justice

8/1/95 KMA-92-0302(C)

For the modification of DPA on 10/11/94 to acquire and maintain a CPU for the FBI in support of its Criminal Justice Information Services Division. The DPA is amended to withdrawal of the acquisition and maintenance of the central processing unit.

8/2/95 KAA-95-0208

For exception to GSA's mandatory CLTS for the FBI located in Birmingham, AL. This responds to the APR on 7/12/95.

Continued on next page

Navy

7/25/95

KAA-95-0209

To acquire maintenance services in support of BUPERS. This letter responds to an APR on 7/24/95.

Treasury

8/1/95

KMA-93-0111(A).

Extends the exception to mandatory use of GSA's CLTS to authorize continued telecommunications services to the OIG office in Washington, DC. The exception is limited to OIG only at this site for 5 years.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Kevin Plexico at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 10

October 1995

Consolidation of Federal Data Centers

Researcher's Corner

by *Brian M. Haney*

In May 1994, the Federal Data Center Consolidation Committee was formed in response to the National Performance Review's action item (9.2) entitled "Consolidate and Modernize Government Data Processing Centers." This directive called for the Government Information Technology Services (GITS) Working Group to form a committee in order to have the number of federal data centers modernized and

streamlined within two years.

A report of the committee's recommendations was published in February of this year.

This report focuses on the broad steps that each federal agency must take to meet the NPR standard. The resultant report, "Consolidation of Federal Data Centers," is driven by government interest in implementing across-the-board cost-cutting actions through the effective and efficient use of technology.

Upon formation, the committee issued a data call to all senior agency IRM officials requesting general information regarding usage, labor force and individual system statistics for each of their data centers. The response rate, however, did not meet expected levels. The survey identified only 205 of an unknown larger number of data centers currently operational within the federal government. Of these 205, which employ 12,900 persons and expend \$2 billion annually, the committee chose to focus on 74 data centers running primarily IBM and IBM compatible mainframes. Comparisons were made among such factors as size, raised floor

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space, expenditures and millions of instructions per second (MIPS), a measure of aggregate processing capacity. The standards used by the committee in making recommendations came in part from two examples of successful consolidation: DOD's streamlining of 194 data centers into 59 large capacity centers and 16 megacenters and the overall success of the commercial sector.

The main finding of the committee is that concentrated and modernized data centers are actually more productive and cost efficient than larger data centers. The reasoning is that centers having more systems in a smaller area are more easily monitored by smaller staffs. Thus, the committee proposed both consolidation and modernization of all federal data centers. The committee argued that this would eliminate unnecessary labor, cut facilities overhead and provide the user a modern medium in which to work. The bottom line, however, is savings.

The consolidation will be carried out in three phases: planning, implementation and optimization. According to the committee, the consolidation should provide a well-run and less costly center with a common interoperability architecture.

The initiative seems like a tremendous leap forward for the federal government's technology and cost-cutting agenda. However, reactions from the private sector are likely to vary depending on individual perspective. As the number of data centers decreases and the rate of resource sharing increases, there may be reduced demand for hardware, software and support related to operating these centers. Conversely, as the need to link these centers grows, the ability for vendors to provide internetworking and compatibility services becomes key.

Thus, it is important to note that even though certain aspects of the market may take a hit, other opportunities will emerge. Overall, in the process of accomplishing the technology-minded goals of the National Performance Review, the taxpayer is spared.

INPUT Notes

Federal Information Systems and Services Market

Input has released its latest Market Analysis Report which takes an in-depth look at the *Federal Information Systems and Services Market*. Vendors will gain insight into important issues such as:

- Federal information technology budget and market segmentation
- Application and technology trends at federal agencies
- Shifting agency priorities

If your organization is interested in taking advantage of this valuable resource, please contact INPUT's Richard Perotti at 703-847-6870.

Correction

Due to a printing error, INPUT clients recently received a Research Bulletin under the heading of a Federal Newsletter. INPUT Research Bulletin Vol. IV, No. 10 is entitled *Federal Procurement Over the Internet*. Please note the correction. INPUT apologizes for any inconvenience.

INPUT Organization

INPUT recently has reorganized certain staff responsibilities. **Barbara Flaherty** will coordinate INPUT's MAR Program, and **Kevin Plexico** will take responsibility for the IMPACT program.

Important PAR Information

INPUT's upcoming T8 PAR release will be the last that is available in DOS format. All subsequent PAR releases will be available as an IMPACT update only.

Reports and Profiles

Federal Computer Security Market 1995
Federal Information Systems and Services Market

1995 Reports In Development

Federal Document Management Market
Federal Systems Integration Market

1995 Agency Profiles

Labor, SBA	October
Navy, Census	November
U.S. Courts/FEMA	December
NOAA, HUD	January 1996

Available Agency Profiles

HUD, August 1993
Labor, October 1993
NOAA, December 1993

Navy, February 1994
Interior, April 1994
Energy, May 1994
Air Force, May 1994
SSA, September 1994
Veterans Affairs, September 1994
PHS, October 1994
FBI, November 1994
State, November 1994
Coast Guard, November 1994
Customs Service, December 1994
GSA, February 1995
HICFA, March 1995
Army, March 1995
EPA, April 1995
Agriculture, April 1995
U.S. Postal Service, April 1995
IRS, April 1995
FAA, May 1995
NASA, May 1995
NIH, May 1995
Commerce, May 1995
Justice, May 1995
DISA, June 1995
Education, June 1995
PTO, June 1995
OPM, August 1995
Interior, August 1995
Air Force, September 1995

September Procurement Highlights

AIR FORCE

DT V

V-01-163

The award for the Desktop V program is expected on February 2, 1996.

Continued on next page

DT V 8(A) V-01-236

The receipt of bids for Desktop V 8(A) procurement has been delayed.

ARMY

DASSS-U3 V-02-054

The Department of the Army Software Support Services-Umbrella 3 contract was awarded to EDS and SRA on September 15, 1995.

WS-1 V-02-134

Bids for the Army Workstation 1 procurement are due October 23, 1995.

COMMERCE

PTO DT VI-06-073

Bids for the Patent and Trademark Office Desktop Project are due on October 11, 1995.

DEFENSE

DEIS PLUS V-04G-052

Draft Request For Proposal comments are due in late September, 1995.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

VIII-40-001

An RFP for Programming and Analysis Services program is expected in late September, 1995.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

VII-08-042

The Health Care Financing Administration Data Center Facility Management Services project was awarded to CSC on August 31, 1995, for \$58.1 Million.

VII-08-098

The Health Care Financing Administration Standard Data Processing System Development Contract was awarded to SRA on August 31, 1995, for \$8 Million.

NITSS VII-08-104

An RFP for the CERTAN - NIH Information Technology Support Services project is expected in late October, 1995.

FEDCAC 108 VII-08-105

A draft RFP for the CERTRAN Corporate Computing Systems for NIH is expected in late October, 1995.

CISSS VII-08-112

Bids for the Centers for Disease Control Information Systems Support Services contract are due on September 27, 1995.

JUSTICE

FICS VII-10-118

Bids for the Fingerprint Image Capture System project are due on October 16, 1995.

NASA

NASA VIII-15-118

An RFP for the Center for Aerospace Information program is expected in November, 1996.

TRANSPORTATION

WARP VII-11-112

Bids for the Financial Management and Planning program are due on October 27, 1995.

TREASURY

VII-11-112

The Data Center Systems Services contract was awarded to Q Systems, Inc. on August 31, 1995, for \$5.6M.

US COURTS

OAR-1 VIII-30-003

The Office Automation Replacement contract was awarded to Dunn Computer Corp.

CALR VIII-30-004

The award for Computer-Assisted Legal Research Services was granted on August 23, 1995.

ILS VIII-30-005

An RFP for The Integrated Library System project is expected on September 30, 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Defense

Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee

INPUT Reference #: 32024.035

Contractor: I-NET

Contract #: SDIO8491C0004

Department: GAO

Document Title: Drug War - Observations on U.S. International

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-194

Department: GAO

Document Title: "Best Sellers" List for Mid-year FY95

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: OIMC-95-12

Department: GAO

Document Title: Information Technology Investment

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-208

Department: GAO

Document Title: Department of Energy

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-197

Department: GAO

Document Title: Budget Issues - Earmarking

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-216FS

Department: GAO

Document Title: Defense Restructuring Costs

Document Type: GAO Report

INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-106

Continued on next page

Department: GAO - AIMD
 Document Title: Strategic Information Management (SIM)
 Document Type: Self-assessment toolkit
 INPUT Reference #: 01842

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Federal Lands - Information On The Use And Impact
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-209

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Tax Administration - IRS Could Do More
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-148

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Tax Systems Modernization -
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-156

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Defense Communications - Management Problems
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-136

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Budget Process - History and Future Directions
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-214

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Government Records - Results of a Search
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-187

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Health Education Employment Social Security
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-204

Department: GAO
 Document Title: National Parks - Difficult Choices
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-238

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Combat Identification Systems - Changes Needed
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-153

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Inventory Management - Purchasing Parts
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-176

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Tax Administration - Sole Proprietor
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-160

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Medicare - Antifraud Technology Offers
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-77

Department: GAO
 Document Title: Budget Trends: Obligations by Item of Expense
 Document Type: GAO Report
 INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-227

Department: NAVY
 Document Title: AEGIS Shipbuilding Lifetime Support Engineering
 RFP #: N0002495R6434
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, Award Fee
 INPUT Reference #: 32022.092
 Contractor: Advanced Engineering
 Contract #: N0002494C6412

Department: NSF
 Document Title: Five-Year Information
 Resources Management Plan
 Document Type: IRM
 INPUT Reference #: 01221

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: NISC
 RFP #: DTFA0192R06308
 Document Type: Contract, Mods, RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 32242.023
 Contractor: General Electric
 Contract #: DTFA0193C00031

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: FAA Organizational
 Directory
 Document Type: Directory
 INPUT Reference #: 01217

Department: US Postal Service
 RFP #: 47563095AK011
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32210.005
 Contractor: Orkand Corp.
 Contract #: 47563095B1302

Document Title: Federal Technology Source
 1995
 Document Type: Directory
 INPUT Reference #: 01322

Document Title: Federal Acquisition Reform
 Act of 1995 (H.R. 1670)
 Document Type: Bill
 INPUT Reference #: 01700.17

Recent DPAs

Agriculture

8/14/95 KAA-95-0210

For the exception of the mandatory use of GSA's CLTS for USFS in Roanoke, VA. This letter responds to an APR of 7/25/95.

Army

7/31/95 KAA-95-0013(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 10/28/94 to acquire equipment, software, support services, and related supplies for an integrated communications upgrade and modernization program at the White Sands Missile Range in NM. The request involves a change in Contracting Officer.

Defense

8/7/95 KAA-95-0202

For the acquisition of software, software maintenance and support services for the Standard Procurement System (SPS) of DLA. This letter responds to an APR of 6/12/95.

EPA

8/15/95 KAA-95-0170

For an exception to the use of GSA's CLTS at the EPA's Region 4 office in Athens, GA. Approval is granted for a period of 5 years.

Continued on next page

Federal Trade Commission

8/31/95 KAA-95-0211

For an exception to GSA's CLTS for the US FTC Regional Offices (RO) in NY, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Dallas and Atlanta. This letter responds to an Agency Procurement Request (APR) of August 4, 1995

Justice

8/1/95 KMA- 92-0302(C)

To acquire and maintain a central processing unit for the FBI in support of its CJIS Division. For the withdrawal of the acquisition and maintenance of the central processing unit.

8/2/95 KAA-95-0208

For an exception from the use of GSA's CLTS for the FBI Birmingham, AL. This responds to the APR of 7/12/95.

8/23/95 KMA-92-0110B

To acquire Personal Workstations and associated resources for INS. The modification will permit usage by other Federal agencies up to 10% of the contract value.

8/30/95 KMA-86-0278(H)

To exercise the Project EAGLE contract option for fiscal year 1996. GSA is granting approval to exercise the fiscal year 1996 option of the Eagle contract.

Navy

7/25/95 KAA-95-0209

To acquire maintenance services in support of the Naval BUPERS. This letter responds to an APR of 7/24/95.

State

8/21/95 KMA-92-0513(H)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/28/92 to acquire domestic telecommunications equipment and support. This letter responds to the APR of 8/4/95.

Transportation

8/30/95 KAA-95-0216

For the acquisition of resources for Transportation. This letter responds to an APR of 8/23/95.

Treasury

8/1/95 KMA-93-0111(A)

To extend the exception to mandatory use of GSA's CLTS and to authorize Treasury to continue providing telecommunications services to OIG located in Washington, DC. GSA's CLTS is limited to OIG only at this site and is approved for a period of 5 years

U.S. Courts

8/14/95 KAA-95-0176

For an exception from the use of GSA's CLTS for the US Courthouse Building in New Orleans, LA. This letter is in response to the APR of 5/9/95.

Subject Index of INPUT Analysis Documents

A subject index of INPUT's documents is provided below. These documents may be previewed by INPUT clients in our Federal Information Center. Please call us at (703) 847-6870 to make an Appointment. To place an order for these documents or for pricing information please contact Richard Perrotti at (703) 761-7315.

INPUT Federal IT Market Analysis Program

Research Bulletin

(RB)

Agency Profile

(AP)

Federal Quarterly Market Reports

(FQR)

INPUT Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Federal Newsletter

(FN)

Advanced Software Technology and Algorithms (ASTA)
FQR: "Federal High Performance Computing 1994-1999" pp. III-4-5

ALMRS
AP: Vol. I, No. 18, 8-95, p. 7

Board of Contract Appeals
RB: Vol. IV, No. 6, p.3

Basic Research and Human Resources (BRHR)
FQR: "Federal High Performance Computing 1994-1995" pp. III-7-8

Brooks Act
RB: Vol. IV, No. 8, 7-95, p.1

Business Process Reengineering
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RB: Vol. IV, No. 9, 8-95, pp. 1-3

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RB: Vol. IV, No. 8, 7-95, p.2
RB: Vol. IV, No. 1, 2-95, p.2
FN: Vol. III, No. 7, 7-95, p. 1

Position est. at NASA
AP: Vol. I, No. 10, p.10

Cohen Bill (S.946)
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RB: Vol. IV, No. 8, 7-95, pp.1-4
FN: Vol. III, No. 7, 7-95, pp. 1-2

Common Use Account
RB: Vol. IV, No. 8, 7-95, p.2

"Computer Chaos"
FN: Vol. III, No. 2, 2-95, p.1

Computer Security
FQR: "Federal Computer Security Market 1995"
Market Analysis pp. III-1-21; Market Forecast pp. II-4-5, III-11-16; Trends

pp. V-1-12; User Requirements pp. IV-1-23; Vendors pp. H-1-5

As an issue in BPR...

RB Vol. IV, No. 1, 2-95, p. 3

Contract Performance
Block Grants...

RB: Vol. IV, No. 4, 3-95, p.2-3

Defense Information Systems Agency
AP: Vol. VI, No. 15

Center for Software p. 7; Contracts and Top Contractors pp. 4-7; Contract Opportunities p. 4; Issues p. 7; IT Budget pp.1-3; Program Strategy Document p.7

Department of Agriculture

AP: Vol. I, No. 6
Contracts p. 6; Issues pp. 7-8; IT Acquisition Plans p. 5; IT Budget pp. 4-5; NPR Recommendations p. 7

Department of the Army

AP: Vol. I, No. 4

Issues pp. 10-11; IT Budget pp. 4-5;
Contracts and Contracting
Opportunities pp. 5-10; Program
Budget p. 3-4

Department of Commerce

AP Vol. I, No. 12

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Contract Opportunities p. 5; Top
Contracts and Contractors pp. 5-7

Elimination and PTO...

AP Vol. VI, No. 16, 6-95, p. 5

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High performance computing...

RB: Vol. IV, No. 6, p.5

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AP: Vol. VI, No. 14

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pp. 3-4; Possible Elimination p. 7;
Program Budget pp. 2-3; Top
Contracts and Contractors pp. 4-6

Department of Justice

AP: Vol. I, No. 13

Issues pp. 7-8; IT Budget pp. 3-5; IT
Acquisition Plans p. 3; Top Contracts
and Contractors pp. 5-7

Department of Interior

RB: Vol. I, No. 18, 8-95

Issues pp. 7-8; IT Budget pp. 3-4; IT
Contract Opportunities p. 5; Program
Budget pp. 3-4; Top Contracts and
Contractors pp. 5-6

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FN: Vol. III, No. 9, 9-95, pp. 1-2

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AP: Vol. I, No. 18, 8-95, p. 7

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At GSA...

FN: Vol. III, No. 3, 3-95, pp. 1-2

At NASA:

AP: Vol. I, No. 10, p. 10

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FN: Vol. III, No. 6, 6-95

Usage by NASA...

AP: Vol. I, No. 10, p. 10

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FQR: "Federal e-mail Systems Market -
1995"

Federal Contacts pp. A-1-8; Market
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pp. II-2, III-1-6; Recommendations to
Vendors; pp. II-4-5

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FN: Vol. III, No. 5, 5-95

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Replace CBD Notices pp. 1-2

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**Federal Acquisition Reform Act
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AP: Vol. I, No. 9

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Federal Information Council

RB Vol. IV, No. 8, 7-95, p.2

FISSP Program

RB Vol. IV, No. 2, 2-95, p.6

FTS 2000

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"Federal Telecommunications
Market 1994-1999" Chapter V

General Accounting Office

RB: Vol. IV, No. 1, 2-95

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Reengineering Issues p. 2-3; Role in
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FQR: "Federal Computer Security Market
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**High Performance Computing and
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RB: Vol. IV, No. 6

Analysis pp. 1-2; Computer Sciences
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FQR: "Federal High Performance
Computing 1994-1999"

Federal Agency Participation Chapter
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Goals & Objectives Chapter I;
Program Issues Chapter II;
Recommendations to Vendors
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FQR: "Federal High Performance
Computing 1994-1999" pp. III-2-3

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AP Vol. I, No. 18, 8-95, p. 7

**Information Infrastructure and
Technology Applications (IITA)**

FQR: "Federal High Performance
Computing 1994-1999" pp. III-6-7

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Budget Increase FY96...

AP: Vol. I, No. 13, p. 7

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RB: Vol. IV, No. 8, 7-95, p.2

Internal Revenue Service

AP: Vol. I, No. 8

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FN: Vol. III, No. 6, 6-95, pp. 1-2

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5; IT Budget pp. 3-4; IT Contracts pp.
5-8; Program Budget p. 3

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FQR: "Federal Computer Security Market
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AP: Vol. I, No. 11

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FQR "Federal Computer Security Market 1995" pp. III-20-21

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Telecommunications

FQR "Federal Telecommunications

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Market Analysis pp. III-1-13; Market

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Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

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November 1995

Answers to Questions About INPUT's FAIT Database

Researcher's Corner

by Payton Smith

One of the cornerstones of INPUT's IMPACT database system is the Federal Awards of Information Technology (FAIT) database. As opposed to the Procurement Analysis Reports (PAR) database, which provides clients with information on federal procurement opportunities, the FAIT database gives clients access to actual government data on contract actions reported by federal agencies. This data is generated by the Federal Procurement Data Center.

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The Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC) was established in 1978 as a result of Public Law 93-400. The law required that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) create and maintain "a system for collecting, developing, and disseminating the procurement data which takes into account the needs of the Congress, the executive branch, and the public sector."

The FPDC began data collection on October 1, 1978. The data is collected from federal contracting officers and compiled on a quarterly basis. It is released approximately 45 days later after a period of review for quality control. It should be noted that not all federal agencies are obligated to report their contracting activity to the FPDC. Among those exempt are the U.S. Postal Service, the Administrative Offices of the U.S. Courts, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

INPUTing the Data

INPUT receives the information it uses for the FAIT database from a third party who sorts the raw FPDC data according to Product Service Codes (PSC) that INPUT has

Continued on next page

specified. The specified PSCs filter only the information technology related contract actions for INPUT's clients.

Once INPUT receives this data, it is condensed according to contract number and PSC in order to reduce it to a manageable size for distribution to the clients. As a result, each record in the FAIT database is a compilation of all contract actions reported for a particular contract under a particular Product Service Code in a particular fiscal quarter. An uncondensed copy of the data is maintained at INPUT for use by the research staff.

What Does It Mean?

Most of the fields that INPUT uses in the FAIT database, such as Prime Contractor, Contract Number, Department and Place of Performance, are self explanatory. However, a few of the fields are somewhat misleading. The Action Date and Completion Date are two such fields.

For the sake of clarity, the Action Date is the date that the Contracting Office obligates funds for a particular contract action, be it delivery order, modification, new contract, or termination. It is not an award date.

The Completion Date is the date that the contracting office estimates the contract will expire. Unfortunately, this field does not take into account option periods, extensions, or any other changes in contract performance. As a result of this short coming, the Completion Date information is not very reliable without careful analysis.

Another field that may generate some confusion is the Amount field. The amounts listed in the FAIT database indicate the amount of money obligated for a particular contract action. It does not necessarily indicate the amount of money spent, or the

potential value of a contract. An obligation in federal contracting terms is simply an agreement for the federal government to pay a specified amount for a specified product or service.

Unfortunately, this agreement often has little basis in reality. Actual spending for any particular contract action has been known to far exceed or fall short of FPDC figures. Contract actions which modify previous contract actions are another source of inaccuracy when they are counted as separate actions. However, while the obligations reported to the FPDC may not be terribly reliable in a strictly quantitative sense, the figures do provide a reasonable estimation of market share and are useful for that purpose.

The difference between the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) field and the Product Service Code (PSC) field is subtle, but important. The SIC is a code describing a company. The PSC describes the work being performed on a contract. While the SIC and the PSC may have similar descriptions, they will not necessarily match for a particular contract. Therefore it is important to determine whether you are more interested in the contractor or the work being performed when using those codes as a search variable.

What Is It Good For?

The uses of the FAIT database are many. It can be used to determine historical contracting trends in federal agencies, specific companies, or specific business areas. A search in the FAIT database can show the user whether a specific government agency contracts more to small business or to large business. It can also be used to determine whether a specific company, perhaps a potential teaming partner, has ever had a contract terminated for default. The FAIT database can show, based on Product Service

Code, what business areas have received the most contracting activity over the past year or in a particular geographic location.

INPUT regularly uses this data in Agency Profiles, Market Reports, and to answer client and media questions about historical federal contracting trends. The FAIT database is a useful tool for examining information technology contracting activity in the federal government. However, as with any data source, users need to be aware of its source and potential before they begin to draw conclusions from it.

INPUT Notes

Federal Document Management Market

Input has released its latest Market Analysis Report which takes an in-depth look at the *Federal Document Management Market*. Vendors will gain insight into important issues such as:

- The state of document management technology today,
- Past contract objectives of federal agencies,
- Active federal contracts for document management products and services,
- Forecast trends in this market segment.

If your organization is interested in taking advantage of this valuable resource, please contact INPUT's Richard Perrotti at 703-847-6870.

Reports and Profiles

Federal Computer Security Market 1995
Federal Information Systems and Services Market
Federal Document Management Market

1995 Reports In Development

Federal Systems Integration Market

1995 Agency Profiles

Navy, DFAS	November
CDC, FEMA	December
USAID, EOP	January 1996

Available Agency Profiles

NOAA, December 1993
Navy, February 1994
Interior, April 1994
Energy, May 1994
Air Force, May 1994
SSA, September 1994
Veterans Affairs, September 1994
PHS, October 1994
FBI, November 1994
State, November 1994
Coast Guard, November 1994
Customs Service, December 1994
GSA, February 1995
HCFA, March 1995
Army, March 1995
EPA, April 1995
Agriculture, April 1995

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U.S. Postal Service, April 1995
IRS, April 1995
FAA, May 1995
NASA, May 1995
NIH, May 1995
Commerce, May 1995
Justice, May 1995
DISA, June 1995
Education, June 1995
PTO, June 1995
OPM, August 1995
Interior, August 1995
Air Force, September 1995
Labor, October 1995
SBA, October 1995

October Procurement Highlights

AGRICULTURE

ISAP VI-05-034

The Integrated Systems Acquisition Procurement was awarded to IBM Government Systems.

COMMERCE

PTO DT VI-06-073

Bids for the Patent and Trademark Office Desktop Project are due on November 8, 1995.

DEFENSE

V-04G-057

The Wireless Telecommunications Service procurement is now being managed by Post-FTS2000.

V-04J-006

The FIP Infrastructure Service procurement was awarded to Unisys on September 8, 1995.

CSPE V-04O-001

The Client Server Processing Equipment contract was awarded to Hughes on September 22, 1995.

EDUCATION

CPS VII-13-033

The Central Processing System contract was awarded to National Computer Systems.

EPA

ITAS VIII-17-021

The Information Technology Architectural Services contract was awarded to Technology Planning & Management Corp.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

VII-08-109

The National Reporting Infrastructure contract was awarded to Synetics on September 29, 1995.

JUSTICE

FICS VII-10-118

The Fingerprint Image Capture System procurement is expected to be awarded in 2QFY96.

JCON SI VII-10-052

The Justice Consolidated Office Network Systems Integration procurement is expected to be awarded in February 1996.

NASA

BAMIS VIII-15-139

The Business and Administrative Management Information System procurement is expected to be awarded by December 15, 1995.

NAVY

PCPC V-03-221

The Navy Personal Computer Peripherals solicitation will be satisfied by the NAVDESK program.

PCSSC V-03-222

The Navy Personal Computer Software Support procurement will be satisfied by the NAVDESK program.

PC LAN + V-03-155

The Navy PC LAN Plus contract was awarded to EDS on September 29, 1995.

V-03-204

The Ruggedized Laptop Computer solicitation has been canceled.

SBA

SBADPS VIII-39-002

The SBA Data Processing Service RFP is expected to be released as early as March 1996.

STATE

MRV/P VII-09C-019

The Machine Readable Visas contract was awarded to Orkand Corporation on September 22, 1995.

TREASURY

TDA II 8(A) VIII-12-122

The Treasury Department Acquisition II 8(a) procurement is expected to be awarded by November 30, 1995.

U.S. COURTS

ILS VIII-30-005

The RFP for the Integrated Library System is expected to be released by November 15, 1995.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: Army

Document Title: Information Management
Services

RFP #: DATM0195R0013

Document Type: RFP

INPUT Reference #: 02191.01

Continued on next page

Department: Army
Document Title: Information Management Services
RFP #: DATM0195R0013
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02191.02

Department: Army
Document Title: Long Term Life Cycle Cost Support Program
Document Type: Contract & Modifications
INPUT Reference #: 32021.064
Contractor: GTE
Contract #: DAAB0792DE026

Department: Commerce
Document Title: Desktop Computers
RFP #: 52PAPT500005
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 04611

Department: Defense
Document Title: Single Agency Manager Organization
Document Type: Slides
INPUT Reference #: 02529

Department: Defense
Document Title: DISN Preproposal Conference Slides
Document Type: Conference Slides
INPUT Reference #: 02524.11

Department: Defense
Document Title: Base Closures and Realignment
INPUT Reference #: 01847

Department: Education
Document Type: Contract, Mods.
INPUT Reference #: 32050.008
Contractor: Martin Marietta
Contract #: MR94001001

Department: Education
Document Title: National Student Loan Data System
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32050.009
Contractor: E-Systems
Contract #: PM93015001

Department: Energy
Document Title: FIP Support Services
RFP #: DERP0895NV11580
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 06038

Department: Energy
Document Title: Management and Operations for Sandia National Labs
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32060.023
Contractor: Martin Marietta
Contract #: AC0493AL85000

Department: FCC
Document Title: Programming And Analysis Services
RFP #: 9603
Document Type: RFP (Disk Incl)
INPUT Reference #: 10003

Department: FGIPC
Document Title: Management of Change XV (Conference and Seminar)
Document Type: Conference Notebook
INPUT Reference #: 01910.08

Department: GAO
Document Title: 1996 Defense Budget - Potential Reductions
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-218

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reorganization -
Observations
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-234

Department: GAO
Document Title: Federal Research - Lessons
Learned
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-212

Department: GAO
Document Title: Military Bases - Case Studies
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-139

Department: GAO
Document Title: Future Years Defense
Program
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-213

Department: GAO
Document Title: Air Force ADP - Lax Contract
Oversight
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: IMTEC-93-3

Department: GAO
Document Title: DOD Infrastructure
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-127

Department: GAO
Document Title: Equal Employment
Opportunity: DOL Contract
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-177

Department: GAO
Document Title: U.S. Department of
Agriculture
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-225

Department: GAO
Document Title: Social Security Disability:
Management
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-233

Department: GAO
Document Title: Procurement Reform:
Competition
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: OGC-95-26

Department: GAO
Document Title: Financial Management:
Legislation
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-235

Department: GAO
Document Title: Deficit Reduction:
Opportunities
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: OCG-95-6

Department: GAO
Document Title: Commerce Dismantlement:
Observations
Document Type: GAO Testimony
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-233

Department: GAO
Document Title: Air Pollution: EPA Data
Gathering
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-160

Department: GAO
Document Title: Financial Audit:
Examination of IRS
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-141

Continued on next page

Department: GAO
Document Title: USDA Telecommunications:
Better Management
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-203

Department: GAO
Document Title: Superfund: System
Enhancements
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-177

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business: Monitoring
of Subcontracting
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-271

Department: GAO
Document Title: Property Disposition:
Information on HUD
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-95-144

Department: GAO
Document Title: Law Enforcement Support
Center
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-147

Department: GAO
Document Title: Government Reform:
Legislation
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-205

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony: July
1995
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OPA-95-10

Department: GAO
Document Title: Postal Service: Automation
is Taking Longer
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-89

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony:
March 1995
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OPA-95-6

Department: GAO
Document Title: VA Health Care Delivery:
Top Management
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-182

Department: GAO
Document Title: 1996 DOD Budget: Potential
Reductions
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-95-200

Department: GAO
Document Title: Electronic Benefits Transfer:
Use of Biometrics
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OSI-95-20

Department: GAO
Document Title: Financial Audit
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-233

Department: GAO
Document Title: Health Care: Employers and
Individual
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-95-201

Department: GAO
Document Title: Public-Private Mix:
Effectiveness and Performance
INPUT Reference #: GGD-95-204

Department: GAO
Document Title: Small Business
Administration: 8(a)
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OSI-95-15

Department: GAO
Document Title: Tennessee Valley Authority:
Financial Problems
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: AIMD-95-134

Department: GAO
Document Title: Tax Administration:
Information on IRS
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-96-21

Department: GSA
Document Title: Trail Bosses: List Of Those
Still In Government
Document Type: List
INPUT Reference #: 01844

Department: HHS
Document Title: CISSS
RFP #: 95-17(n)
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 13127

Department: HHS
Document Title: Training Resources, User
Services
RFP #: 223965590
Document Type: RFP, BML
INPUT Reference #: 13014

Department: Justice
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32160.019
Contractor: EBON
Contract #: DEA92C0013

Department: Justice
Document Title: ITSS 2001 Solicitation
Overview
RFP #: JUJMD096R0015
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 16029

Department: NASA
Document Title: Utilization and Mission
Support
RFP #: 8P5EO92699
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 18809

Department: Navy
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32022.093
Contract #: N0042192D0028

Department: Navy
Document Type: Contract
INPUT Reference #: 32022.094
Contract #: N0002490C3410

Department: Navy
Document Title: ADP Services
RFP #: N0060095R3503
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02233

Department: NTIS
Document Title: FIPS Index
Document Type: Index
INPUT Reference #: 01714.01

Department: OMB
Document Title: A Guide to Best Practices for
Past Performance
Document Type: Guide
INPUT Reference #: 01845

Continued on next page

Department: Transportation
Document Title: USCG Standard Workstation
Document Type: Contract (Sect. b and c)
INPUT Reference #: 32241.002
Contractor: UNISYS
Contract #: GSOOK95ALD0002

Department: Transportation
Document Title: Operations & Maintenance
Services (OMS)
RFP #: DTCG2395RTWV001
Document Type: RFP, Amend.
INPUT Reference #: 24268

Department: Transportation
Document Title: Mission oriented information
system engineering
RFP #: DTCG2393R30001
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 24109.1

Document Title: ADP Bid Protests: Effective
strategies
INPUT Reference #: 01843

Document Title: United States Government
Manual
Document Type: Directory
INPUT Reference #: 01323

Document Title: Federal yellow book Fall
1995
Document Type: Directory
INPUT Reference #: 01312.08

Recent DPAs

Agriculture

8/30/95 KMA-94-0496(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/15/95 to acquire resources in support of the USDA's requirements. GSA is granting USDA approval to exercise the first option year of the resulting contract.

8/14/95 KAA-95-0210

For exception of the mandatory use of the GSA's CLTS for the USFS Supervisor's Office in Roanoke, VA. This letter responds to an APR 7/25/95.

9/13/95 KAA-95-0220

For exception to the mandatory use of GSA's CLTS for the National Resources Conservation Service and Rural and Economic Development Offices, in Raleigh, NC. This letter responds to an APR on 9/5/95.

Air Force

9/27/95 KMA-90-0147(E)

For the modification of the DPA on 7/22/95 to acquire resources to support the Air Force Phase IV Follow-on program. GSA is modifying the DPA for continued acquisition of resources for the second option year of the Phase IV Follow-on contract.

9/14/95

KMA-93-0030(C)

For the modification of the DPA 3/16/95 to acquire resources in support of the Base Information Digital Distribution System (BIDDS), North American Standard Integrated Digital Telecommunications System (NASTd-IDTS) program. This letter responds to an APR 8/18/95.

Commerce

9/26/95

KAA-95-0221

For exception to the mandatory use of GSA's CLTS for NOAA's field laboratory located in Miami, FL. This letter responds to an APR 8/29/95.

10/17/95

KAA-95-0218

For the acquisition of resources for the Software Development and Maintenance acquisition in support of the PTO Modernization Program. This letter responds to the APR on 10/11/95.

EPA

10/4/95

KAA-95-0207

For exception to the mandatory GSA's CLTS to support telecommunications requirements at the EPA's Region 9 Office in San Francisco, CA. This letter responds to the APR on 9/28/95.

Interior

9/13/95

KAA-95-0214

For exception to the use of GSA's CLTS for BLM the Billings Resource Area Office in Billings, MT. This letter responds to an APR 8/15/95.

9/20/95

KAA-95-0219

For exception to the use of GSA's CLTS for the MMS' Royalty Management Program Office in Denver, CO. This letter responds to an APR on 8/15/95.

Justice

9/27/95

KMA-85-215AA

For the modification of the DPA on 6/14/95 to acquire telecommunications services in support of Justice Washington Area Switch Program (WASP). "GSA is modifying the DPA to acquire necessary resources to expand WASP service to the INS Office in Arlington, VA."

8/30/95

KMA-86-0278(H)

To exercise the Project EAGLE contract option for FY96. GSA will maintain oversight of this case.

9/11/95

KAA-95-0215

For exception to the mandatory use of GSA's CLTS for the FBI in Louisville, KY. This responds to your APR 8/14/95.

10/12/95

KAA-95-0224

For an exception to GSA's CLTS for the FBI in New Orleans, LA. This letter responds to the APR on 10/6/95.

NASA

9/27/95

KMA-90-0231(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/31/95 to acquire resources in support of the Operations Automatic Data Processing Project. This letter responds to the APR of 9/21/95.

Continued on next page

Navy

9/21/95 KMA-93-0161(C)

For the modification of the DPA on 3/30/95 to acquire telecommunications services at the Norfolk Naval Base. Navy is authorized to exercise the second year option of the current telecommunications services contract at the Norfolk location.

9/22/95 KMA-94-0269(B)

For the acquisition of resources in support of the Navy's PC-LAN+ project. The amendment allows the Navy to increase the estimated dollar value of the contract by 20% to allow for use by other agencies.

10/10/95 KAA-94-0256(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/16/94 to acquire resources for the Navy's NTOPS project. This letter responds to the APR on 10/4/95.

State

9/13/95 KMA-92-0513(I)

For the modification of the DPA on 9/28/95 to acquire domestic telecommunications equipment and support. This letter responds to the APR 8/29/95.

Treasury

9/26/95 KMA-92-0043(C)

For the modification of the DPA on 8/30/94 to acquire resources in support of the Treasury Communications System. This letter responds to an APR on 9/20/95.

Veterans Affairs

9/27/95 KAA-95-0222

For exception to mandatory use of GSA's CLTS the VA Regional Office Building in Lincoln, NE. Approval is granted for the acquisition of telecommunications hardware and software only for 5 years and support services for 10 years.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Kevin Plexico at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

Federal Newsletter

A Publication from INPUT's Federal Procurement Analysis Reports Service

Vol. III, No. 12

December 1995

Streamlining Air Force Command and Control: BLSM II

Researcher's Corner

by Marco H. de Vries

Since the Air Force first announced Phase II of the Base Level System Modernization initiative in 1993, a Draft Statement of Work (SOW) and two sizable Draft Request for Proposals (RFPs) have been released. Instead of expanding and congealing requirements in preparation of the final solicitation, however, the Air Force has thrown out most of its former mandates for this procurement. Why? The reason lies in valuable lessons learned from past problems with rigidity,

interoperability, and replication of command and control (C2) functions.

Base Level System Modernization (BLSM) II promises to replace all 35 "stovepiped" base-level information systems that support the multitude of wing functional activities. The Air Force originally laid out explicit requirements for how the contractor would go about transforming nine million lines of COBOL code into an integrated family of Ada applications in an open system operating environment.

The BLSM II initiative is much like the Army's 10-year Sustaining Base Information Services (SBIS) contract with Loral Corp., with a major exception: the quantity and rigidity of mandates. Only two years since the award of SBIS, the program is behind schedule and severely over cost because of the difficulty in adhering to ambitious Army specs. In an effort to avoid this pitfall, the Air Force replaced its Draft RFP with a two-page statement of objectives in November of this year.

Now, bidders are shaping the future of BLSM II. The final version of the solicitation, which

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INPUT Notes

is expected in late November, will have only two concrete requirements. The first is for a plan which demonstrates how the contractor would upgrade a single application, the Standard Base Supply System. The second is for the contractor to demonstrate fully its proposed common operating environment (COE). These requirements, though admittedly vague, allow vastly more latitude for proposing innovative development and cost schedules.

This move is part of a wider effort on the part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to streamline command and control procurements by increasing industry participation in the development of RFPs and by eliminating duplicate systems. As early as October of 1994, OSD required all new C2 programs to undergo technical evaluation to meet multi-service requirements before they can proceed or continue.

BLSM II requirements were not only rigid, they mirrored many of those under the SBIS program. Admitting that their base-level computer systems needlessly duplicate each other's functions, senior Army and Air Force IRM officials announced plans in June to share software for base systems upgrades. By sharing software, the two services expect to cut development costs by several million dollars.

These developments could represent a significant improvement in the command and control acquisition process. If successful, BLSM II will provide a valuable model for future business process reengineering efforts to follow. Bids for BLSM II will be due on December 22, 1995, and an award is expected in May, 1996.

Upcoming Breakfast

INPUT will be holding a breakfast meeting for its federal program on December 7, 1995 at the Fairview Park Marriott in Falls Church, Virginia. The guest speaker will be Kate Hanley, recently reelected Chair of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. She will present her perspectives on how Congressional block grants should be administered, how they should be monitored, and whether the amount of grants should be increased. She will also speak on how state and local governments utilize block grants.

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- Past contract objectives of federal agencies,
- Active federal contracts for document management products and services,
- Forecast trends in this market segment.

If your organization is interested in taking advantage of this valuable resource, please contact INPUT's Richard Perrotti at 703-847-6870.

Reports and Profiles

Federal Computer Security Market 1995-2000
 Federal Information Systems and Services Market 1995-2000
 Federal Document Management Market 1995-2000

1995 Reports In Development

Federal Systems Integration Market 1995-2000
 Federal Wireless Technology Market 1995-2000

1995 Agency Profiles

CDC, FEMA December
 USAID, EOP January 1996
 USCS, USSS..... February 1996

Available Agency Profiles

Navy, February 1994
 Interior, April 1994
 Energy, May 1994
 Air Force, May 1994
 SSA, September 1994
 Veterans Affairs, September 1994
 PHS, October 1994
 FBI, November 1994
 State, November 1994
 Coast Guard, November 1994
 Customs Service, December 1994
 GSA, February 1995
 HCFA, March 1995
 Army, March 1995
 EPA, April 1995
 Agriculture, April 1995
 U.S. Postal Service, April 1995

IRS, April 1995
 FAA, May 1995
 NASA, May 1995
 NIH, May 1995
 Commerce, May 1995
 Justice, May 1995
 DISA, June 1995
 Education, June 1995
 PTO, June 1995
 OPM, August 1995
 Interior, August 1995
 Air Force, September 1995
 Labor, October 1995
 SBA, October 1995
 DFAS, November 1995
 Navy, November 1995

November Procurement Highlights

Air Force

IC4I V-01-204

An award for the Integration Command, Control, Communications Computers Intelligence procurement is expected on December 1, 1995.

TBMCS V-01-205

The Theater Battle Management Core Systems Integration and Development contract was awarded to Loral Command & Control on October 23, 1995.

Continued on next page

BLSM II V-01-206

The RFP for Base Level System Modernization II is expected on November 22, 1995.

DT V 8(A) V-01-236

An award for the Desktop V 8(A) contract is expected on December 28, 1995.

Army

SHARP V-02-110

An RFP for the Support Hardware Automation Related Products procurement is expected in mid-December, 1995.

Commerce

SSC VI-06-069

A Final RFP for the Software Support for CEMSCS contract is expected in January, 1996.

PTO DT VI-06-073

Bids for the Patent and Trademark Office Desktop contract will be due on December 5, 1995.

Defense

DEIS PLUS V-04G-052

An RFP for the Defense Enterprise Integration Services Plus procurement is anticipated on January 2, 1996.

GSA

FWTS VIII-14-048

Bids for the Federal Wireless Telecommunications Services contract will be due on January 29, 1996.

Justice

ITSS VII-10-034

The Final RFP for Information Technology Support Services is expected in late November, 1995.

JCON SI VII-10-052

An award for the Justice Consolidated Office Network System Integration contract is anticipated in mid-February, 1996.

MEGA I VII-10-124

A Draft RFP for the MEGA I procurement is expected in late November, 1995.

NASA

BAMIS VIII-15-139

An award of the Business and Administrative Management Information Services contract is expected on December 15, 1995.

Navy

TAC-V V-03-200

A Request for Information (RFI) for the Tactical Advanced Computers 5 procurement is anticipated in late November, 1995.

V-03-204

The Ruggedized Laptop Computers procurement has been canceled. The requirements for this program are not needed.

Transportation

ITOP VII-11-118

Comments on the Information Technology Omnibus Procurement Statement of Work will be due on November 22, 1995. An RFP is expected on December 10, 1995.

Treasury

TDPI VII-12-125

A Draft RFP for the Treasury Distributed Processing Infrastructure contract is expected on November 27, 1995. A Final RFP is expected on January 1, 1996.

Recent Library Acquisitions

Department: AFCEA
Document Title: AFCEA NOVA 9th Annual Forecast to Industry
Document Type: Conference Binders
INPUT Reference #: 01910.10

Department: Agriculture
Document Title: Integrated Systems Acquisition Project
RFP #: APHISOTB001
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 03100D

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Base Level Systems Modernization II (BLSM II)

RFP #: F0162095RA245
Document Type: DRFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02099D

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Cheyenne Mountain Complex Software Support (CMCSS)
RFP #: FO560495R9005
Document Type: DRFP
INPUT Reference #: 02099.03

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Base Level Systems Modernization II (BLSM II)
RFP #: F0162095RA245
Document Type: RFI (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02099.01D

Department: Air Force
Document Title: Air Force Workstations
RFP #: F1962895R0002
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INPUT Reference #: 02099.02D

Department: Air Force
Document Title: SETA
Document Type: Contract & Modifications
INPUT Reference #: 32020.064
Contractor: PRC
Contract #: F4169192D0700

Department: Air Force
Document Title: SETA
Document Type: Contract & Modifications
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Contractor: CTI
Contract #: F4169192D0701

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Document Title: Desktop V Full and Open
RFP #: F0162095RA430
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02099.04D

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Department: Air Force
Document Title: Desktop V 8(a) Set-Aside
RFP #: F0162095RA051
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Department: Air Force
Document Title: Supercomputer Maintenance
Program (SMP)
RFP #: F0863596R0004
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Department: Air Force
Document Title: Western Range
Operation/Maint. Tech. and Support
RFP #: F0468495R0020
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Department: Air Force
Document Title: Air Force Information
Publishing Service
RFP #: 902-S
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Department: Army
Document Title: SBIS
RFP #: DAHC9490R0005
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02133D

Department: Army
Document Title: Maneuver Control System
(MCS)
RFP #: DAAB0796RE001
Document Type: DRFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02197D

Department: Army
Document Title: Army Global Command and
Control System (AGCCS)
RFP #: DAHC9494R0004
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02195D

Department: Army
Document Title: Desktop Video
Teleconferencing (DVTC)
RFP #: DAAB0795RL253
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
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Department: Army
Document Title: C3I Technology, Engineering
and Integration
RFP #: DAAB0795RH012
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
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Department: Army
Document Title: CHS II
RFP #: DAAB0793RN254
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02193D

Department: Army
Document Title: DASH
RFP #: DAHC9492R0001
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
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Department: Commerce
Document Title: Data Capture Systems for
the Year 2000
RFP #: DCS2000RFC961
Document Type: Informational Document
INPUT Reference #: 04612

Department: Defense
Document Type: Contract & Modifications
INPUT Reference #: 32024.036
Contractor: BDM
Contract #: SDIO8492C0020

Department: Defense
Document Type: Contract & Modifications
INPUT Reference #: 32024.037
Contract #: HQ000695C0017

Department: Defense
Document Title: Defense Information
Infrastructure Master Plan
INPUT Reference #: 02530

Department: Defense
Document Title: DREN
RFP #: DAHC9495R0006
Document Type: DRFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02531D

Department: Defense
Document Title: Defense Acquisition Circular
Document Type: Regulations
INPUT Reference #: 01610

Department: EIA
Document Title: EIA 5-yr Forecast of Federal
Info. FYs 1996-2000
Document Type: Conference Binders
INPUT Reference #: 01910.18

Department: EPA
Document Title: ADP Information Resources
Management Support
RFP #: W40039A3
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 07023D

Department: EPA
Document Title: AIRMS - ADP IRM and
Support Services
Document Type: RFC (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 07011D

Department: Exec. Office Pres.
Document Title: Interagency Task Force Rpt.
on Federal Contract
Document Type: Initiative Documents
INPUT Reference #: 01724

Department: GAO
Document Title: Personnel Practices: Career
Appointments
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-96-2

Department: GAO
Document Title: Interagency Contracting:
Controls Over Economy
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-96-10

Department: GAO
Document Title: Community Policing
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-96-4

Department: GAO
Document Title: Worker Protection: Federal
Contractors
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-96-8

Department: GAO
Document Title: Housing and Urban
Development
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-96-25

Department: GAO
Document Title: Illegal Immigration: INS
Overstay
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: PEMD-95-20

Department: GAO
Document Title: DOD Procurement
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: NSIAD-96-8

Department: GAO
Document Title: Civil Service Reform:
Changing Times
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: GGD-96-31

Department: GAO
Document Title: Reports and Testimony:
September 1995
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: OPA-95-12

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Department: GAO
Document Title: VA Health Care: Efforts to Increase Sharing
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: HEHS-96-41

Department: GAO
Document Title: Telecommunications: Competition in the Mobile
Document Type: GAO Report
INPUT Reference #: RCED-96-20

Department: GSA
Document Title: Federal Wireless Telecommunications Services
RFP #: KEFCC960001
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 12099

Department: GSA
Document Title: Electronic Acquisition System
RFP #: GS03K94R0001
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 12050D

Department: GSA
Document Title: Post FTS 2000
RFP #: KEFCC960001
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 12098D

Department: GSA
Document Title: Post FTS 2000
RFP #: KEF95BN000A
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 12098.1D

Department: HHS
Document Title: CERTAN NITSS
RFP #: N0006095X0494
Document Type: DRFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 13129D

Department: HHS
Document Title: CERTAN FEDCAC 108
RFP #: KRF95008
Document Type: RFI (Diskette)
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Department: HHS
Document Title: Integrated Human Resources Systems (IHRS) Software
RFP #: SSARFP962543
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 13320

Department: HHS
Document Title: Impac/Crisp Modernization (Impac ii)
RFP #: NIHRG9308
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 13114D

Department: Justice
Document Title: DOJ Maintenance Contract
RFP #: DAHC9494R0005
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 16030D

Department: Nat'l Science Foundation
Document Title: Software Support Services
RFP #: DIS95040
Document Type: RFP, BML
INPUT Reference #: 19208

Department: Navy
Document Title: Networking Support Services
RFP #: N6603294R0005
Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
INPUT Reference #: 02292D

Department: Navy
Document Title: ADP Services for Total Force Personnel Management
RFP #: N6298096RC44001
Document Type: RFP
INPUT Reference #: 02295

Department: Navy
 Document Title: Software Nuclear Safety &
 Software Conventional Safety
 RFP #: N6660496RA213
 Document Type: RFP
 INPUT Reference #: 02296

Department: Navy
 Document Title: ADST II
 RFP #: N6133994R0073
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 02294D

Department: Navy
 Document Title: Business and Administrative
 Support Services (BASS)
 RFP #: N6893995R0001
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 02293D

Department: Navy
 Document Title: Tactical Advanced Computer-
 4 (TAC-4)
 RFP #: N6603293R0011
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 02258.1D

Department: Navy
 Document Title: Tactical Advanced Computer-
 4 (TAC-4)
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 2258.1D

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: ERSDS II
 Document Type: Contract
 INPUT Reference #: 32242.024
 Contractor: CSC
 Contract #: DTFA0195C00037

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: Oceanic Systems
 Development
 RFP #: DTFA0194R26348
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 24252D

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: ADTN 2000
 RFP #: DCA20092R0029
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 24218.1D

Department: Transportation
 Document Title: FAA Computer Technology
 Systems (FAACTS)
 RFP #: DTFA0195R257111
 Document Type: RFC
 INPUT Reference #: 24269

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: Service Center Support
 System (SCSS)
 RFP #: IRS920045
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 25515D

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: FMS Strategic Business Plan
 FY1996-2005
 Document Type: IRM Plan
 INPUT Reference #: 01218

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: Project NEXT
 RFP #: BPD91R0006
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 25008D

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: Non-Erasable Storage &
 Retrieval System
 RFP #: BPD93R0007
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 25010D

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: Long Term Maintenance
 Computing Centers
 RFP #: IRS950001
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 25535.1D

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Department: Treasury
 Document Title: Exec. Summary of Info.
 Systems Plans FY 1997-2001
 Document Type: IRM Plan
 INPUT Reference #: 01218.1

Department: Treasury
 Document Title: CSM/MIA
 RFP #: IRS920093
 Document Type: RFP (Diskette)
 INPUT Reference #: 25510D

Department: UAV
 Document Title: Understanding and
 Managing Federal Bid Protests
 Document Type: Protest/Protest Decision
 INPUT Reference #: 01709

Department: Veterans Affairs
 Document Title: ADP Support Services
 RFP #: 5001096
 Document Type: RFP, BML
 INPUT Reference #: 27024

Document Title: ADP Bid Protests: Effective
 Strategies
 Document Type: Protest/Protest Decision
 INPUT Reference #: 01708

Document Title: Federal IT Budget Forecasts
 FY1993-1998
 Document Type: A-11/Budget
 INPUT Reference #: 01030

Document Title: Summary Rpt. of the Swat
 Team on Civilian Agency
 Document Type: Initiative Documents
 INPUT Reference #: 01725

Document Title: Winning Strategies in
 Protesting and Defending
 Document Type: Conference Binders
 INPUT Reference #: 01910.19

Recent DPAs

Army

10/26/95 KAA-95-0059(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 1/10/95 to acquire resources in support of the OSCAR II project. The DPA is amended to include the changes referenced in the subject letter of 10/18/95.

Commerce

10/17/95 KAA-95-0218

For the acquisition of resources for the Software Development and Maintenance acquisition in support of the PTO Modernization Program. This letter responds to the APR on 10/11/95.

EPA

10/4/95 KAA-95-0207

For exception to the mandatory GSA's CLTS to support telecommunications requirements at the EPA's Region 9 Office in San Francisco, CA. This letter responds to the APR on 9/28/95.

HHS

10/23/95 KAA-95-0048(B)

For the modification of the DPA on 12/9/94 to acquire resources for the Computer Equipment Resources and Technology Acquisition for the National Institutes of Health (CERTAN). GSA is providing an amended DPA for the acquisition of necessary resources to satisfy this requirement.

Justice

10/18/95 KAA-95-0223

For exception to the mandatory use of GSA's CLTS for the DEA in Lorton, VA. This responds to the APR of 9/20/95.

10/12/95 KAA-95-0224

For an exception to GSA's CLTS for the FBI in New Orleans, LA. This letter responds to the APR on 10/6/95.

NASA

10/18/95 KAA-95-0136(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 4/18/95 to acquire resources to support the Utilization and Mission Support acquisition. This letter responds to an APR of 10/13/95.

Navy

10/10/95 KAA-94-0256(A)

For the modification of the DPA on 5/16/94 to acquire resources for the Navy's NTOPS project. This letter responds to the APR on 10/4/95.

10/27/95 KAA-96-0001

To acquire resources in support of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Electronic Combat Range, China Lake, CA. This letter responds to an APR of 9/25/95.

Transportation

10/18/95 KAA-95-0216(A)

For the acquisition of resources in support of Transportation's Information Technology Omnibus Procurement (ITOP) project. Allows Transportation to increase the estimated dollar value of the contract by twenty percent in anticipation of use by other Federal agencies.

Veterans Affairs

10/24/95 KMA-89-0023(D)

For the modification of the DPA on 11/18/88 to acquire hardware, software, and maintenance resources to support nationwide office automation. GSA is modifying the DPA for approval to exercise options to continue the current contract through 12/96.

This newsletter is issued as part of INPUT's Federal Information Technology Procurement Analysis Reports Service. If you have questions or comments on this newsletter, please call your local INPUT organization or Kevin Plexico at INPUT, 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182, (703) 847-6870

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- On-site presentations

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- Software and Services Market Forecasts
- Software and Services Vendors
- U.S. Federal Government
 - Procurement Plans (PAR, APR)
 - Forecasts
 - Awards (FAIT)

CUSTOM PROJECTS

For Vendors—analyze:

- Market strategies and tactics
- Product/service opportunities
- Customer satisfaction levels
- Competitive positioning
- Acquisition targets

For Buyers—evaluate:

- Specific vendor capabilities
- Outsourcing options
- Systems plans
- Peer position

OTHER SERVICES

Acquisition/partnership searches

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